Discrimination-1927

Alabama.

Refuse Dying Student Aid in Hospital

Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 11.—George C. Moore, Fisk university [illegible], died here Saturday, following an automobile accident seven miles outside of Athens, Ala., while en route to the Fisk-Tuskegee game at Tuskegee. 11-12-27

Moore, who was [illegible] George S. Moore, head of the [illegible] department, Veterans hospital No. 91, was the only one of a party of six that was hurt. The others were only shaken up. Chicago Def.

Moore was rushed to Athens, [illegible] white doctors there [illegible] youth's neck was broken, tried to get the Decatur hospital to receive him for an X-ray, and explained over the telephone that the case was very serious. Despite the pleadings, the Decatur hospital turned the case down, refusing point blank to take the young man if brought there. This meant that the only hospital available was at Huntsville, 25 miles out of the way. As a last effort to save his life he was taken there.

Doctors here believe the extra ride of 25 miles over rough roads prevented any possible chance of Moore's recovery.

IS THIS CIVILIZATION?

A young student, sophomore of Fisk University, along with others were on their way by automobile for Tuskegee, Ala., to witness the Tuskegee-Fisk football game. An accident seriously affected this student. Immediate hospital treatment was necessary in order to save his life. The only available hospital was at Athens, Ala., where he was barred therefrom. His color prevented his entrance, notwithstanding the fact that a life was in jeopardy. No amount of persuasion could induce the hospital authorities to allow the young student even temporary relief. He was turned aside to die. The nearest hospital was twenty-five mile away, over rough roads. This extra trip caused the death of the young man, and the hospital authorities at Athens, Ala., are guilty, before God, for his passing.

This proves to what extend the prejudice of color goes. It blights all that is humane and prevents the fraternity of brotherhood even in emergencies as above enumerated. The authorities of the Athens hospital, if their conscience is not seared, should be haunted by this tragedy, with the hope that in some way it may cause them to ease up in their prejudice and become more and more inclined to accept the brotherhood of man.

Arizona.

Discrimination - 1927

ARIZONA'S CHILDREN MUST ATTEND SEPARATE SCHOOLS, COURT SAYS

Governor Hunt "Has Nothing to Say" Regarding Decision of Douglas Superior Court for Jim-Crow System.

Course 12-18

LAW IS CALLED "JOKE"

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 16.—In a decision handed down at Tombstone, last week the Superior Court refused to permit race children to attend the Douglas High School with white students and thus upheld the law calling for separate schools for white and Negro children in the state of Arizona according to the Arizona Times. Governor George W. P. Hunt when asked in Phoenix, what he had to say regarding the decision replied that he "had nothing to say"

The decision given by Judge Franklin B. Laine, of Clifton, points out that as long as facilities for the instruction of Negro boys and girls can be furnished in their own little separate buildings, Negro students will not be given the equal opportunity to attend the same classes as the white students in the Douglas high school.

Result of Test Case

This is the outgrowth of a test case made by the parents of Negro students who were refused admission to the same schoo attended by the whites. It was hoped that by making a test case of the state segregation law which forbids the attendance of Negro students in white schools in Arizona where ever and when ever it is possible to furnish so-called "equal facilities" for them in separate buildings under Negro instructors, that the opportunity would be granted nevertheless.

But Judge Laine upheld the right of the Douglas school board to segregate Negro children in separate buildings. What action will be taken by the colored people here following this decision has not been learned, though inquiries indicate that an attitude has already developed in regard to the matter.

Attack Is Probable

It is hoped that agitation will shortly begin to bring the case into court again. The decision handed down by Judge Laine in upholding the law, it is pointed out, does not constitute the denouncement in a contest which many claim is just beginning—and that before the curtain rings down upon the last act, Jim Crowism in Arizona public schools will be completely done away with.

Throughout Arizona, from Yuma to Nogales, colored people may be found who are anxious and itching to secure the immediate repeal of this law, which denies to the children of taxpayers the same facilities given to those of the other race.

That "equal facilities" are never and cannot be possibly furnished Negro students in their own separate little school buildings, is too obvious to debate.

Law Is Big Joke

Sentiment on the segregation school law may be found divided One group favors the law because it affords an opportunity for Negroes to teach, and another opposes the law because it is discriminatory

In the group which favors the law is a large number of Negroes from the Solid South who have not been accustomed to anything in the way of equality of opportunity.

Proof that the opportunity for Negro students to advance as rapidly in their own little separate schools as in the completely equipped white schools can be supplied in more than one instance.

In the first place, the buildings in which Negro students are Jim Crowed are hopelessly inadequate for the complete and orderly inclusion of all the departments which the white children have in their buildings.

Phoenix School Cited

The new $150,000 Negro high school in Phoenix is no exception. This building, of course, contains an auditorium seating 750 persons and boasts of a hot air heating system, separate lockers, shower baths, and 14 classrooms.

Yet compared with the Phoenix white schools it is a mere gesture towards a modern city high school This comparison might be carried out at great length.

In many Negro schools in the state, departments of manual training, physical education, kindergarten and other departments are not to be found.

The chances for the equal and uniform development of the black child is therefore slim if they exist at all.

Agitation is needed to bring these facts to light. The Douglas case offers a splendid opportunity to begin it.

Jim Crow School Measure for Arizona

Tucson, Arizona, April 9—(P. C. N. B.)—The State Legislature, almost unanimously, passed the Walker school segregation bill, calling for separate schools for whites and Negroes in the State of Arizona. The law provides for separate facilities for the public instrution of white and Negroes in any community in the State where the Negro pupils number 25 or more. That Governor Hunt will ratify the measure, is a foregone conclusion, a dispatch of March 24th pertinently adds.

Merely Renewal of Old Law

The Walker School segregation bill is simply the constitutional renewal of an old law, enacted by the State Legislature in 1912 when Arizona entered statehood. Separate schools flourish under the law thru out the State, there being little hope its abolishment under the Hunt regime, or with a Democratic majority in the State Legislature, though the measure has often met with vigorous opposition by political and civic clubs throughout the State.

Public sentiment on the question of segregated schools in Arizona is divided among the Negroes.

Arizona Senate Passes "Jim Crow" School Bill

Phoenix, Ariz., March 25.—By a ot voting, the state senate last Saturday passed a bill introduced by (representative Gladys Walker, white) f Santa Cruz, providing that if there ha be registered in any high school of the state 25 or more pupils of our Race, the school boards upon the petition of 15 per cent of the school electors shall call an election to determine whether or not the pupils of our Race should be segregated from the pupils of the white race.

Senator Donnelly of Pima debated the motion to pass the bill vigorously, contending that the measure would make for not only discrimination or account of color, but for added expense to school districts.

SCHOOL JIM CROW

MEASURE FOR ARIZONA

State Legislature Passes the Walker Segregation Bill Almost Unanimously.

(By Chauncey Townsend)

Tucson, Ariz., April 12.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau)—The state legislature, almost unanimously, passed the Walker school segregation bill, calling for separate schools for whites and Negroes in the state of Arizona. The law provides for separate facilities for the public instruction of white and Negroes in any community in the state where the Negro pupils number 25 or more. That Governor Hunt will ratify the measure is a foregone conclusion, a dispatch of March 24th pertinently adds.

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Jim Crow Law Of Ariz. Upheld By Supreme Ct.

Board of Education Backed In Act In Barring Colored Student From City High School

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 14. — Arizona's Jim Crow school law has been sustained by the State Supreme Court in an appeal from the action of the Douglas School Board in refusing a Race boy admission to the city's high school.

The Supreme Court upheld the board's power of race segregation, this not to be considered racial discrimination, but preventing against dissatisfaction, discord and turmoil. school accommodations for the lad and two others have been provided separately.

Discrimination - 1927

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DEC 8 - 1927

Race Segregation

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—[To the Editor of The Times:] Very many readers of The Times have probably not grasped the real significance and profound importance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of race segregation in the public schools, reported in your columns a few days since.

This decision effectively silences the rather general fear that the right to maintain such race segregation in the case of citizens of the United States is unconstitutional or unlawful. In this case, a citizen of the United States, of Chinese descent, sued to compel the State of Mississippi to permit his daughter to attend a school provided exclusively for white children.

Chief Justice Taft, in delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, said it is "within the constitutional power of the State Legislature to settle without intervention of the Federal courts under the Federal Constitution," whether a Chinese citizen of the United States shall be required to send his children to public schools provided for the colored races. The decision further declared that "the right and power of the State to regulate the method of providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear."

Of course, in the case in question the Chinese citizen could have elected to send his daughter to a school provided for colored children, but this he declined to do. The court held that equal protection of the laws is not denied to a Chinese citizen "when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that furnished to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black."

The same decision further holds that it is within the discretion of the State to set aside schools exclusively for the use of white children, provided equal facilities are furnished children of other races within the school districts.

The present writer has heard many pitiful stories of the distress of children at enforced mixing with children of alien races in the public schools of Los Angeles and of the grief of their parents consequent thereon. Can it be doubted that such a state of mind is not conducive to the highest efficiency in school work?

Two points are unequivocally established by this decision of the Supreme Court: (1) That separate schools may be maintained for the exclusive use of white children. (2) That it is within the discretion of the State to regulate the method of providing for the education of its youth at the public expense.

In view of the constantly increasing number of persons of alien races in Los Angeles, this decision is most timely and heartening. It establishes the entire right of relief from a situation that is fast becoming very critical.

The way is open—a way clear, constitutional, legal, just and essentially best in the true interests of all races. Shall it be taken? It is for the parents of Los Angeles to decide. The welfare of the rising generation and the unchecked progress and prosperity of our city are at stake.

W. A. ALEXANDER

WHITE NURSES TO QUIT IF COLORED ARE ADMITTED

Citizens And Hospital Committee In Tilt Over Negro Nurse Applicants

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

San Diega, California, Nov. 15—The recent admission of two young local high school colored graduates, Miss Hattie Williams and Miss Francis Hamilton, 19 years old respectively, as students into the San Diego County Hospital school of Nursing, following a sensational controversy between the Hospital authorities, the Board of County Supervisors and the colored citizens of the city, evidently did end the rumors of prejudice and segregation as charged at the hearing before the Board of County Supervisors at that time.

After weeks considering the question of admitting colored girls into the nurses training school, the board of county supervisors officially notified Dr. Roy Stevenson, hospital head, that the supervisors had voted to allow the girls admission in the training school. A decision brought about through the influence of prominent white women's organization and the N. A. A. C. P.

One Nurse Resigns

At that time the only apparent discord that came from the entrance of the colored girls was the resignation of a white student nurse, Miss Ruth C. Sturn who resigned on seeing the colored girls at the dining table. Miss Sturn's resignation was accepted. To solve the dining room problem Miss Maude McClaskie, superintendent of nurses tactfully seated the colored nurses at her table—a strategic move at which the white nurses could offer no further protest.

Compelled To Go Home

The housing problem however did not prove satisfactory to the colored citizens who objected to the girls being compelled to go to their own homes each night, no accommodations being available at the hospital according to the officials.

Following the protest of the colored delegation, Supervisor Good stated that the two girls were receiving the training they sought, and were being treated right in all respects. "We have no room for them in the dormitories and if they want to remain in school, they must live at home for the present" he declared.

The delegation investigating the matter feels that this is but an evasion and demand that a stop be put to end "discrimination and segregation" at the County Hospital. Supt. Good stated that a walkout of the white nurses would result if the colored girls should be quartered in the nurse's dormitory.

The supervisors after listening to the delegation declared the matter up to the hospital committee and declined to remain longer to hear further arguments, adjourning the meeting.

Nurses Threaten 'Walk-Out' olored Girls Are Admitted

Object to Discrimination In California County Hospital

Colored Girls Admitted

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(By GEO. PERRY)

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 12.—Passing from the sphere of mere legal prescription to the realm of real existence, the new State Bar of California created under the act of the last legislature, came into being last Friday, and the old California Bar Association, membership in which was denied to Negro attorneys, permanently faded from the scene with formal dissolution.

East Tennessee

Friday at the Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason st., six prominent attorneys from various localities within the state, the only race member of which was Attorney Hugh E. MacBeth of Los Angeles, met as an election board for the purpose of counting the ballots in the recent eelction by the 9,500 attorneys of the state, of their first board of governors.

Every Race Represented At West Point Academy But Negro

12/10/27.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 8.—(P. C. N. B.)—Nearly every race on the globe is represented among the cadet corps at Uncle Sam's military academy on the Hudson but the Negro. Through international courtesy military students from the Philippines, from Cuba, from Siam, from China and various South American countries are admitted to West Point; while local national courtesy has eliminated America's own citizens of color from this great military school. Even a son of a colored American army officer was unable to gain admission last year.

William Haines, noted motion picture star who plays a West Point cadet in a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, an intimate story of life at the government's great training school for officers, and who has just returned from location at West Point, states:

"I was amazed to find quite a number of men learning to be officers for their own country in Uncle Sam's school and was told that a matter of international courtesy governed this. There are a number of Filipino students who will on graduation receive commissions in the Philippine Scouts, and I understand that they are among the best students at the academy. I met two men who will be Cuban officers on graduation; several Chinese, many South Americans and two cadets from Siam."

Race Has No Representation At West Point

Filipino, Chinese, Cuban, Siaminese and South Americans Among Students at Military Academy.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau)

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California.

RACIAL BIAS JURY PLEAS DENOUNCED

California High Court Rules Justice Subversed, If He Indicates Such Prejudices

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 26—Prosecuting attorneys who attempt to influence juries in criminal actions by inciting race prejudice are severely denounced in an opinion given recently by the Third District Court of Appeals in the case of The People vs. Ernest Simon, tried in Stanislaus county.

Simon was convicted of setting fire to a building for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. The Appellate Court reverses the Stanislaus court's judgment on the ground that the District Attorney stirred a racial prejudice against Simon.

The opinion of the court quotes the Prosecuting Attorney as remarking among other things:

"There has of course grown up a suspicion in the country with reference to fires whenever a Jew has anything to do with it."

In its opinion, the court declares it sees "no escape from the conclusion that the remarks complained of were calculated to, and no doubt did inflame and prejudice the minds of the jurors against the defendant because he happened to be a Jew. Such remarks should never be made in a court of justice by anyone, and especially should they not be made by a sworn officer of the law.

"A District Attorney should remember that it is not his sole duty to convict and that to use his official position to obtain a verdict by appeal to race or religious prejudice, or other unfair means, is to bring his office and the courts into distrust. If indeed, the defendant be a Jew, it is no disgrace and should not be referred to at all. It should make absolutely no difference in a court of justice whether the defendant is a Jew, an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, a Chinaman, a Negro or an American, neither should it make any difference whether he be a millionaire or a pauper.

Pretty School Teacher Resigns Under Pressure

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Mar. 10.—(By A. N. P.)—An instance of abuse of authority and colored prejudice has come to light from the resignation of Miss Florence Russell, a talented young lady who has been teaching this season in the San Pedro school.

Miss Russel is fair of complexion and quite pretty and speaks Spanish fluently. Knowing the prejudice against Negroes, she did not specify that she was colored, so she was supposed to be a Mexican. This worked and the young teacher gave perfect satisfaction to both patrons and schoo' until a few days ago a white girl student reported to Mrs. Dorsey, the City School Superintendent, that the teacher was a Negro. Mrs. Dorsey promptly notified her that she had learned she was colored and that if she did not resign she would be laid off. Miss Russel did so and is at present unemployed and considerable protest is expected to arise from the colored citizens.

WOMAN SPEAKER WARNS AGAINST SEGREGATION

In an address recently before the Y. W. C. A. (white), Mrs. J. C. Banks gave a most timely and interesting viewpoint on the Black Man in Education. She warned the body against the introduction of separate schools for black children in California and elsewhere, telling of experiences of the unfair distribution of expenditures for free education.

This is the first of a series of meetings sponsored by the Y of the most intelligent members of both races for the purpose of establishing friendly relations and working out the race problem to the benefit of all concerned.

"JIM CROW" SCHOOL MOVE STIRS CALIF.

Parents Combine To Retard Alleged Move Of School Officials In Segregation Scheme.

BY EDNA R. HEARD

Pacific Coast News Bureau

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Mar. 16—Feeling that an attempt is being made upon the part of certain school officials in the Santa Monica Bay district to segregate the Negro in the public schools, a group of indignant colored Mothers under the leadership of Mrs. Annie Maxwell recently presented in the form of a petition to the officials involved protesting the movement underway advocating a separate colored Parent-Teachers Association.

Committee To Investigate

A committee of five ladies consisting of Mrs. A. Maxwell, Mrs. Etta V. Moxley, Mrs. E. J. Peters, Mrs. B. Lindly and Mrs. M. Murrell have been appointed to interview Mrs. Josephine O'Leary, principal of the Garfield School to ascertain her motive for sending out invitations to Negro mothers to organize a colored Parent Teachers Association.

Indicates Attempt At Segregation

Mr. Roscoe Boyles, prominent Race citizen of Santa Monica, states that the colored citizens are at a loss to ascertain the origin of such a plan whether it is a state issue that is being thrust upon them or just a local issue culminating in the attempt of certain school officials to foment the segregation idea in the public school system of this district.

DEMANDS LAW PUNISHING NEGRO BARBER SHOP PORTERS

Los Angeles, Cal., April 30 (A.N.P.)—Led by Harry Connors, a group of white people are agitating the question of presenting a bill to the legislature against the humble ber shop porter, who as a rule in all cities is a Negro, and whose whole wages as a rule come from the generosity of the customers in return for the services he renders them. This group wishes to make it a felony or misdemeanor for a porter to give the usual attentions to patrons of the shops. The movement began with a letter written a few days past to the Voice of the People, column run in the Morning News, a tabloid formerly belonging to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The original letter follows:

"Editor L. A. Darby' News: Have you ever gone to a barber shop without having been hounded by the Negro porter who seeks his tip? If you pay 50 cents for a hair-cut, that may be all you wish to pay. What right has the porter got to try to win your favor—and nickel or dime—by brushing off imaginary dust, etc. What's the matter with our state legislature passing a law to stop such practices?" The movement considered absurd by Negro citizens will probably not get far, but is being closely watched by them.

INJURED HEROES REFUSED HOSPITAL TREATMENT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 9.—By A. N. P.—The crack Los Angeles Limited, the east bound U. P. Flyer, which plunged into the rain flooded waters of Puente Creek at Whittier near here had on board seven colored employes who developed into real heroes. When the speeding train crashed through the bridge into the swollen stream, one man was killed and a score of others injured. The men were all on the dining car which was nearly submerged in water, but though painfully injured themselves, they broke the windows and pulled out the frantic passengers to safety. Three men and three women were rescued in this way. The seven employes, six of whom were waiters and one an observation car porter, are Aron Todd, Earl Fields, George Riley, Roy Bird, Walter Owens, A. Smith and W. H. Bolden. When ambulances came and the injured were taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital here, the men state that they were told there was no room for them, yet the white persons who arrived were promptly admitted. Finally, they were carried to the Santa Fe Hospital, where they were promptly admitted. Riley, Todd, Byrd and Fields are from Omaha, Smith and Bolden of Chicago, and Owens of Los Angeles. Todd and Bolden are still in the hospital.

Fight Bathing Segregation in Los Angeles

New York, Aug. 17.—Dr. H. C Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch of the N. A. A. C P., and three companions have undergone arrest and paid a fine as a part of the fight the branch is making against an attempt to exclude colored people from Manhattan Beach and the bathing privileges there.

In order to exclude colored people from the beach and bathing privileges the city of Manhattan Beach leased the beach front and the municipal pier to a private individual for the sum of one dollar, and this individual gave orders that the police was to eject or arrest "undesirable character

trespassing on the beach frontag for which he held the lease."

Arrested for Bathing

Dr. H. C. Hudson and three companions insisted on their righ to bathe on the city's property and were arrested, the police testifying that they had been instructed to arrest all colored people as "undesirable." Each of the colored men was fined $100 and all were released in $500 bail their attorney giving notice of appeal.

In the absence in Europe of Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. Nation Legal Committee, Mr. Spingarn's associate, Charles H. Studin, is sending legal citations to Los Angeles.

FINE PRESIDENT OF LOS ANGELES N. A. A. C. P.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 9.—(By A. N. P.)—In a trial on August 2nd, which caused considerable excitement among Negro citizens here, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, president of the local branch N. A. A. C. P., was fined $200 and costs in the Municipal Court at Manhattan, Cal., a suburb of Los Angeles. The trial grew out of an arrest on July 17th of Dr. Hudson, who is not only president of the local N. A. A. C. P., but holds high offices in other business and fraternal circles as well as being one of the city's leading dentists. Arrested with him also were Mr. Romulus Johnson, Mr. G. H. Connelly, Mr. John McCaskel, and a Mr. Smith, a white man, who was taken along for inquiring what law the Negroes had violated. The little town of Manhattan, 17 miles from the city proper and a beach resort, has long held a discrimatory program against Negro residents using the beach, fighting the Bruce Pavillion, a Negro owned bathhouse until the owners were finally forced to sell out. On the day in question the parties were snatched up from the beach where they had gone in bathing and hauled away to jail.

Nursing School Forced to Admit Race Students

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16.—Two young high school graduates, Misses Hattie Williams and Francis Hamilton, 19 years old, respectively, have been admitted as students in the San Diego county school of nursing in spite of the protest of the white students and graduate nurses of that institution. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. formed a committee, headed by D. V. Allen, president, and composed of Rev. W. Price, Mrs. Ida Henderson, Miss Viola Anderson, Mrs. Rebecca Craft and others, which took up the matter of racial discrimination and fought it out with the board of county supervisors and Dr. Stevenson, county hospital head. Many other civic organizations rallied to the support of the N. A. A. C. P.

JIM-CROW SCHOOL IN ARIZONA

By John H. Owens

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 15, 1927—"It mibht be interesting to note in passing that about fifty miles from Blythe, in the state of Arizona, just across the Colorado River our people have developed a settlement called Vicksburg. About 50 have homestead 320 acres of land each, under the desert land act. They have already laid out a townsite, built several homes, and sunk wells for irrigation purposes.

"One who has made an outstanding success as a farmer in the Palo Verde Valley is one Jacen Jackson About 5 years ago he came into the valley in a wagon. He had a wife and 3 children and no tangible assets excepting a willingness and ability to work hard. This year he is farming 100 acres of cotton, several acres of barley, wheat, and alfalfa, he owns about 14 horses and mules, a cow, pigs, turkeys, and about 100 hens, 11 milk goats, 2 burros, farming implements, 5 dogs, wife and six children. He is regarded as the best farmer in the valley, black or white.

"The Imperial Valley has separate schools for white and Colored children but this is in part due to the Colored negligence and inbred southern instincts. Many of the so-called race leaders, advised the more militant against taking a stand opposing the innovation. They were afraid such an attitude might antagonize the whites. Separate schools were proposed for the Palo Verde Valley, but this writer nipped the plan in the building. The local white editor, Dick Henderson, a very fair-minded and liberal man, allowed me to advance arguments against seperate schools in his paper, which even convinced, or at least quieted, the white sponsors of the plan. It is to be regretted that a few of the more backward settlers advocated separate schools and scored the writer heavily for opposing them. However, the wisdom of opposing separate school facilities was made strikingly manifest a year later. A modern grammar school and junior high school, new equipment, and new playground were built in Ripley. Had the separate school plan prevailed the colored children would have been forced to attend the old, dilapidated school with its inferior equipment."

Separate Schools Loom On Demand For Negro Teacher

BLYTHE, Cal., Sept. 15.—(By P. C. N. B.)—The colored citizens of Palo Verde Valley are up in arms over the alleged interference of Rev. Wm. R. Carter, formerly head of a colored school in Topeka, Kan., and now superintendent of Negro work of the Southern Baptist Conference, Inc.; in the scholastic affairs of their community, claiming that in association with a Rev. Haywood, local Baptist minister, Rev. Carter is encouraging the colored citizens of the community to present a signed petition to local school authorities in which they will demand that a Negro teacher be appointed.

Means Segregation

Because of the fact that Prof. Geo. W. Scott, white, principal of all the schools in the Valley, emphatically declares that if he is forced to hire a colored teacher, that the said colored teacher will only be allowed to teach the first grade and that she must teach colored children only and in a separate room or building; the colored citizens, according to a statement from a committee composed of S. M. McCalkle, Jim Harris, John Davis and Sam J. White, are opposed to the idea of demanding a colored teacher if securing one is to result in segregation measures.

Under the present system colored, white and Mexican children attend the same schools. A colored teacher is desired providing she is employed in the present school and teaches in mixed class in the same manner as the colored teachers of Los Angeles; otherwise the citizens state that rather than permit any excuse for an entering wedge of segregation in the public school system of California they prefer to leave matters as they stand.

Refuses to Explain

When questioned in Los Angeles regarding the segregation charges, Rev. Carter denied that he was fostering segregation in any manner, stating that he merely desired a colored teacher be appointed. When asked to make a statement for publication he refused, charging, it is said, the reporter with an attempt to blackmail him, and adding that whatever his business in the Valley was, it was his own business and that he made it a rule never to give out anything to the newspapers, it is reported.

Under the leadership of Chairman White the committee called upon Rev. Haywood requesting that the agitation fostered by Revs. Carter and Haywood be dropped.

Los Angeles Wins Against Segregation

Four Negroes Submit To Arrest In Order To Test Legality Of Law

New York, Aug. 20—The Los Angeles Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has won its fight to prevent exclusion of Negro theatre-goers from Manhattan Beach, California, according to a telegram sent to the N. A. A. C. P. National Office today by Dr. H. C. Hudson, President of the Los Angeles Branch. Manhattan Beach had leased its pier and bathing beach to a private individual for the sum of one dollar in an attempt to evade the Civil Rights law. To test the legality of this procedure Dr. Hudson and three companions submitted to arrest and fine, and appealed their case.

Dr. Hudson's telegram reads as follows:

"Manhattan Beach fight won. Only forty-five days from the first intimidation of colored citizens in Manhattan to complete victory by Los Angeles Branch, Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth of Legal Committee conducted case on broad Americanism with vigorous legal fight and thorough propaganda Manhattan arrested judgment and cancelled lease.

(Signed) "Dr. H. C. Hudson"

The victory is the more striking in that it shows the militant stand in behalf of Civil Rights being made by the city in which the N. A. A. C. P. is to hold its 19th Annual Spring Conference next June.

CITY HEADS JIM-CROW

CITY COUNCIL, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND REALTY BOARD JOIN HANDS IN RESIDENCE SEGREGATION MEASURE

Eagle Rock, Calif., Aug. 16, 1927. (Pacific Coast News Bureau)—Thrown into a furore thru the recent acquisition of an acre tract in their erstwhile exclusive suburb of Los Angeles by James Alexander, colored realty broker, the entire financial and legal forces of the city, the Chamber of Commerce and the Realty Boards are arrayed in a combined movement t oplace race restrictions on all the unrestricted property in the city.

Not dreaming that the "Negro" would have the presumption to acquire realty holdings in a locality in which no Colored or Japanese or Mexicans lived, racial restrictions were not placed on the property. Propaganga filled the local papers of proposed intentions to bring in a great influx of wealthy Oklahoma "Negroes"; that a "Negro" hotel was to be built; that the surrounding lots were to be settled by wealthy "Negroes" of Los Angeles; a result that Alexander's empty house was fired and proceedings instigated to prevent additional acquisition of Eagle Rock property by either Colored, Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans or any racial group ohter than Caucasions.

In the meantime Alexander collected his insurance on the destroyed house and is holding the proprety for future investment.

Prevents Segregation At Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles, Calif.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Just forty-five days after the Manhattan Beach officials attempted to enforce segregation at its pier and bathing beach through an alleged lease of the property to a private individual, followed by the arrest of Dr. H. C. Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and three companions when they attempted to bathe at the beach, the Court decision nullified the alleged case and Manhattan Beach accepted judgement. Manhattan Beach tried to exclude colored bathers from the beach by leasing its pier and beach to an individual for the nominal sum of $1, but Dr. Hudson and his companions, backed by the local N. A. A. C. P., submitted to arrest and fine in order to make a test case under the Civil Rights Law.

Attorney Hugh E. McBeth of the legal committee conducted the case with vigor. Los Angeles is to be the site of the 19th annual spring conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in June, 1928.

Discrimination - 1927

Canada

~~RABBI CHARGES~~

DISCRIMINATION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Toronto, Can.—"Though Toronto has 40,000 Jews, who constitute about one-fourteenth of the population, and though the University of Toronto has had among its most brilliant graduates Jewish students, it is practically impossible for a Jewish student to serve an interneship in a Toronto hospital," declared the Rabbi Isserman of Bond Street Synagogue, this city. "Those medical students who want experience in addition to their college course must go for that experience to England. The General Hospital has no Jewish internes with the possible exception of one woman, it has no Jews on its staff. The hospital for Sick Children, a large proportion of whose patients are Jewish, has not one Jewish interne and has never had one," continued the Rabbi.

These assertions coming from the head of one of the Dominion's largest synagogues has stirred the hospital circles throughout the Province, and charges and denials are being regularly hurled. So far, there have been no complaints coming from Colored students in medicine, and while there are no colored nurses, there are a few Chinese girls in training, and from these issue no complaints.

Interne

8-13-27

Nurses: Jews

Rabbi Charges Discrimination

TORONTO, Can. — (ANP) "Though Toronto has 40,000 Jews, who constitute about one-fourteenth of the population, and though the University of Toronto has had among its most brilliant graduates Jewish students, it is practically impossible for a Jewish student to serve an interneship in a Toronto hospital," declared the Rabbi Isserman of Bond Street Synagogue, this city. "Those medical students who want experience in addition to their college course must go for that experience to England. The General Hospital has no Jewish internes with the possible exception of one woman, it has no Jews on its staff. The hospital for Sick Children, a large proportion of whose patients are Jewish, has not one Jewish interne and has never had one," continued the Rabbi.

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Discrimination- 1927

Colorado.

NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

JAN 31 1927

Negro Schools Favored by Board

Will Give Views to Improvement Council.

Separate schools for Negroes--

This will be the Denver school board's answer to the committee of the Allied Council of Improvement associations and several businessmen, Wednesday afternoon, when that body calls upon the board for it's views on the current Negro segregation question.

Jesse H. Newlon, school superintendent and C. M. Schenck, treasurer of the board, made this announcement Sunday.

"I am in favor of separate schools for Negroes," Newton said.

"I have repeatedly tried to obtain these schools for Negroes by meeting with their leaders."

"I understand that one of the questions the board is going to be asked by the committee is whether or not the school board would turn over Manual Training high school and Whittier grade school.

"That I cannot answer at this time."

At the next meeting of the Allied Council, the committee will report the school board's answer. Then, the council is expected to pass resolutions calling for segregation of Negroes in districts and schools. The resolution, if passed, will be handed to city council.

JIM CROWISM GETS SETBACK IN COLORADO

Chicago Defender
2-5-27

Supreme Court Bans School Segregation

Chicago Ill.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—Local promoters of segregation and discrimination received a setback last Monday when the state supreme court reversed the district court and decided that the action of the Denver school board in preventing students of our Race from attending the regular social functions and activities of the schools was contrary to the national and state constitution.

The suit was originally brought in the city courts on behalf of Mildred Jones, Francis Louise Ross and Doris Jenkins. The former is a student in the Morey junior high school and the latter two are student in the Manual Training high school. The lawyers for the plaintiffs asked for an injunction restraining the school board from enforcing an order requiring separate social activities for the students of the city schools.

Board Makes Rule

The action resulted from a school board order of March 27, 1924, which read:

"As a result of certain unpleasant incidents which have occurred within the past two or three years between the Colored and white pupils, the board of education has approved the recommendation that in the future separate social functions be provided for the two races.

"The inauguration of this policy means that opportunity will be given to Colored pupils to request that provision be made for their social activities. All such requests should be granted in consistence with the general policies of the school, applicable to all students alike, and if the number of pupils making the request is sufficient to warrant the undertaking."

Prejudice Growing

This is only one of the many acts of attempted segregation and discrimination shown our people in this city. The bombing threats against the property of E. E. Carrington, who moved into a white district, and the recent disorder in the Cole junior high school are moves of the prejudiced whites.

The latest move for segregation and race discrimination was fostered by the Allied Council Improvement association (white), which met last Wednesday and passed a motion to appoint a committee to get the school board's views on the proposed segregation of our Race in the residential and school districts.

The association urged that the Whittier grade school at 24th St. and Tremont Pl., the Manual Training high school at E. 26th Ave. and Franklin St., and certain classrooms of the University of Colorado be turned over to our Race exclusively.

This move on the part of the whites of this city is an outrageous attempt to segregate our citizens in the state university, and preparations to fight this late move have been quickened by the victory in the supreme court.

Rocky Mt
NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

FEB 5 1927

Globeville Group Favors Move to Segregate Negroes

District Attorney Speaks for Proposal and Opposes Franchise.

The Globeville Improvement association went on record Wednesday favoring Negro segregation in the public schools, following a talk by District Attorney Foster Cline at the association's meeting in the Globeville community house.

Cline declared he favored segregation, pointing out that he had drawn the restrictions now effective on nearly every piece of property in the Clayton addition and had led the fight in that district to exclude Negro residents.

Cline debated the proposed public service franchise with Charles C. White, local hotel supply man, Cline opposing and White upholding the franchise.

DECLARES ACTION IS HOSTILE

Courier
2-5-27

Rules That Colored Students May Attend School Parties.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—Action of the Denver school board in preventing Negro students from attending regular social functions of various schools was termed "hostile, and contrary to the state constitution" in an opinion of the supreme court Monday, reversing the district court.

Justice John Campbell and John T. Adams dissented from the majority opinion, writing a minority, dissenting brief. Justice Charles C. Butler did not participate. Justice Sheafor delivered the majority opinion.

Suit was brought on behalf of three race students, Mildred Jones, Frances Louise Ross and Doris Jenkins, asking for an injunction restraining the school board from enforcing an order requiring separate social functions for white and Negro students. The former was a student at Morey Junior High school and the latter two attended the Manual Training High school.

Text of School Board Order

The action resulted from a school board order, which follows:

"As a result of certain unpleasant incidents which have occurred within the past two or three years between the colored and white pupils, the board of education has approved the recommendation that in the future separate social functions be provided for the two races.

"The inauguration of this policy means that opportunity will be given to colored pupils to request that provision be made for their social activities. All such requests should be granted in consistence with the general policies of the school, applicable to all students alike, and if the number of pupils making the request is sufficient to warrant the undertaking."

This order, dated March 27, 1924, was signed by Jesse H. Newlon, who, with the [redacted] board, was made defendant [redacted] action, as superintendent. It was addressed to "principals and directors."

The three Negro students, declaring they were bringing action in the interests of all members of their race so situated, claimed that this was a denial to them of the full rights, benefits and privileges to which students were entitled in the public schools. Their attorneys also claimed that it violated Section 8, Article IX, of the constitution, which says in part, "nor shall any distinction or classification of pupils be made on account of race or color."

Board Won In Lower Court

In the Denver district court, where the case was heard by Judge Julian H. Moore, the defendant school board **demurred to the suit on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient, that several causes of action were improperly united, and that there was a misjoinder of parties plaintiff.**

The lower court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the action.

The supreme court found that the district court erred in sustaining this injunction and reversed that action, with instructions to overrule the demurrer. The majority opinion said:

"The complaint unquestionably states a cause of action for the general enforcement of the order, and it was error to sustain the demurrer.

"The order is clearly hostile, and contrary, to that portion of Section 8, Article IX, quoted.

"The demurrer admits that the order denies to the colored pupils rights, privileges and benefits allowed white pupils of the school.

Opinion Declares Plaintiffs Injured

"The wrong is done by the entry and enforcement of the order, made and enforced against each of the plaintiffs by defendants in the same capacity, injuring each of the plaintiffs in the same way, in violation of the same constitutional provision and requiring for relief the same judgment, i. e., the abrogation of the order."

The court's majority opinion cites several of the specific instances at Morey and Manual Training where the plaintiffs were denied the rights granted white pupils.

Justices Campbell and Adams dissent on the ground that the district court was right in sustaining the demurrer because there was an improper union of several causes of action.

NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

JAN 27 1927

NEGRO SCHOOLS PLAN DISCUSSED

Allied Council Will Confer With City Board on Segregation Scheme.

The Allied Council of Improvement Associations passed a motion Wednesday night to appoint a committee to get the school board's views on the proposed segregation of Negroes in residence districts and schools.

L. M. Hines, who proposed the resolution, urged that the Whittier grade school, 24th street and Tremont place; Manual Training High school, E. 26th avenue and Franklin street, and certain classrooms at the University of Colorado be turned over to Negroes exclusively.

A recommendation for the creation of a tax assessor, to be chosen by election only, and an amendment providing for the creation of a water department, and the appointment of a manager by the mayor to be confirmed by the council, were heard and will be voted on next week.

NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

FEB 3 1927

ALLIED COUNCIL BACKS PLAN FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Denver Board Defers Action; Newlon Favors Segregation to Solve 'Race Problem'

Segregation of Negroes in the Denver public schools was the subject before two meetings Wednesday, one group, the Denver school board, deferring action and the other, the Allied Council of Improvement associations, going on record as favoring such a move.

L. M. Hines of the Park Hill Improvement association appeared at both meetings, talking in favor of segregation as a means of ending friction between children of the Negro and white races.

The school board postponed action on the question until next week's meeting, after it had informally discussed the matter.

Newlon Favors Plan.

Jesse H. Newlon, superintendent, favored segregation.

"Segregation is the only solution to the race problem that faces Denver," he said.

"This move is not only advisable but also necessary if Denver people wish to avoid riots with which other communities have run amuck."

S. P. Howell, an attorney, took a similar position.

"The proposal is entirely sound from the legal standpoint and is certainly a sure and effective way of solving the problem that faces this city," said Howell, who was attorney general for Missouri for six years.

The negative side of the question was presented by the Rev. Green L. Prince of the Zion Baptist church, A. T. Thomas and James Bufford.

Discrimination Charged

"Race segregation places the colored race in a decidedly inferior position and discriminates against them because of color," the Rev. Mr. Prince asserted.

Among the 50 supporters of segregation who declared themselves for the present proposal were Howell, Edward V. Dunklee, D. J. Garrett, John A. Moyer, F. S. Thatcher, J. J. Cella, W. G. Krape, Charles White, Dr. L. G. Crosby, Frank Haygood, L. B. Philo of the Allied Council of Improvement Associations, and Ed Davis of the Denver real estate board.

Civic Body Backs Plan

With only one dissenting vote, the Allied Council Wednesday night went on record as favoring segregation and recommended that all member organizations take immediate steps to ratify its action.

Segregation Resolution Stirs Denver

Colo. 4-9-27

Former Kentuckian to Use "Race-Hate" Ball In Mayoralty Race

DENVER, Colo., April 7.—L. M. Hines of the Park Hill Improvement Association is head of a list of civic improvement bodies which indorse a pending resolution requiring school districts of more than 50,000 population to maintain separate schools for white and colored children.

Hines, whose native state is Kentucky, has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Denver, with his platform as segregation for Negroes.

It is alleged that the people of Denver never thought of segregation until Hines of Dixie came to the city, and reputable citizens think that if Hines wants segregation in the schools, he should "go back" [illegible] where his heart's desire is gratified.

This Hines is also sponsor for the resolution which further provides that districts of less than 50,000 population may decide for themselves whether or not they would have segregation.

ROCKY MT. NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

May 22 1927

Dr. Rogers to Discuss Separate Colored Schools

The question of separate colored schools will be discussed Sunday night by Rev. William O. Rogers at the Washington Park Congregational church, "The church in the basement," 400 S. Williams st. "Christ and Colored Segregation," will be the subject, and the minister will attempt to show how the teachings of Christ apply to the Negro problem. "Can different races be educated together without danger of intermarrying?" "Would colored children do better in colored schools?" "Are separate churches working satisfactorily?" "Would separate schools make white children more snobbish?" "Should the colored people ask for separate schools voluntarily?" "Should prejudice or friendship decide?" These are some of the questions to be discussed in the sermon.

Discrimination - 1927

D.C.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT DIFFERENCE

The Negro public in Washington, D. C., is considerably aroused because of segregation of Negro employes in the offices of the Interior Department. Trusted and valuable employes, many of whom have served the government for over a quarter of a century, have been separated from official contact with the white employes. "In all my years of service with the government," says one of the veteran employes, "this is the greatest humiliation I have ever suffered."

Now comes E. C. Finney, acting Secretary of the Interior, with an official whitewash of the reported jim-crowing. "The purpose of the consolidation was not to segregate colored employes," says he, evidently with his tongue in his cheek, "but to place an important unit of the Pension Office completely in their charge." And he adds that "Many of the colored employes in the Pension Office feel complimented by the formation of the new files division, which has been made the entire responsibility of colored employes." This is precisely the same thing as saying that the Interior Department has jim-crowed its Negro employes under cover of giving them "their" department and that there are certain Uncle Tom employes who are dumb enough to feel complimented. What we have here is the familiar case of a distinction without a difference.

Last February when informed of the fact that segregation because of color was being practiced right on his doorstep, so to speak, the President evinced great surprise and promised to conduct an investigation and make a settlement of the issue that would "be satisfactory to all concerned." Doubtless he intends to settle the whole matter of the black employes when he emerges from the Black Hills. Accordingly we await his return with great interest.

MINNESOTA N. A. A. C. P. STOPS RESTAURANT SEGREGATION

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—The Twin-City Herald, published in Minneapolis-St. Paul, reports effective action by the local N. A. A. C. P. to stop attempted segregation in a restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant in deference to the wishes of an excavating crew, whose members hailed from the South, barred colored men from his place and een placed a sign in his window announcing that he would not serve colored people.

Dr. M. W. Judy of the Executie Board of the local N. A. A. C. P., noticed the sign and, failing to convince the restaurant keeper that he ought to remove it, called upon the Mayor. The Mayor, after consulting with the Chief of Police, ordered the segregation sign removed on pain of having the restaurant license revolked. The local N. A. A. C. P. is planning to inestigate the matter further.

How apropos it is to call this little poem to the attention of Mr. Douglass's grandsons who are now a part of the landholding gentry of this thriving summer colony, where the entrance requirement is narrowly fixed (or at least sought to be fixed) so that only persons with certain social affiliations may purchase property or enter the sacred precincts of its environments.

Nothing has so stirred the public lately as the publication of the article in The Tribune last week under the caption "Highland Beach Citizens Making Valiant Fight to Keep Sea Shore Exclusive for 'Socially Prominent.'" So startling were the facts that many people were at first unwilling to believe them. They did not want to believe that such an ugly thing was being done on ground now largely controlled by the second generation of a man who gave his life to the fight on segregation and class proscription.

Highland Beach as it now shows forth is the result of Booker T. Babbit's first thrill in spending his profits, and he is like a sailor on shore leave, too drunk with false pride and self-inflated importance to know what it is all about. Like a child with Christmas toys, his first impulse is to be selfish.

This summer resort is truly Booker T. Babbit's paradise. Here he rules supreme. Judging from the voters' list, there are not now any preachers in the place to even lend an air of ecclesiastical piety. Booker T. is free to romp and play to his heart's delight.

The Negro differs little, regardless of the clime or country in which he is found. A prominent Zion Bishop once said that West Indians made good servants but brutal masters. How true this is of the American Negro. As much as he is segregated simply on account of his racial identity, you would imagine that he of all of "God's chillun" would be the last to draw the line. And of all persons, lo and behold, he draws it on himself first.

How the white property owners of Blomingdale and other sections of the city must chuckle when they read of such acts of exclusion. Now they can go into court and show the justices that Negroes themselves exclude each other; so, surely it is but reasonable that white persons may exclude Negroes from moving into their neighborhoods. Where is our argument in the Curtis case? On what grounds can we stand in any future residential segregation fight? Chickens have a peculiar way of coming home to roost, you know.

How long must the Negro race pay the price for such pin-head snobbery? Very few of us are more than two generations removed from slavery. Who can stand at the fork of the road with clean hands and say "you can, but you cannot"?

There is so much good in the most of us. and so much bad in the most of us, and so much bad in the behoove any of us to try and exclude the rest.

36 CLERKS ENTER SEGREGATION FIGHT

Employees Of Pension Bureau Sign Protest Letter To Secretary Work

SEGREGATION PLAN HAD BEEN DENIED

Neval Thomas' Letter Shows Some Of Clerks Jim Crowed Are War Vets

Entering openly the fight against segregation in the Pension Bureau at Washington, 36 clerks have signed a letter of protest to Secretary Work.

The action of the clerks followed a conference called by Neval H. Thomas, president of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Thomas says, "I met the clerks of the department in conference at one of their homes, offered to take full responsibility for the fight, since we all know the reprisals visited on the manly Negro, but almost to a man they wanted to share responsibility and signed the following letter of protest:

The Honorable Hubert Work,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Secretary:

The reorganization recently instituted in the Pension Bureau has, it is believed, by the undersigned meant segregation in its most insidious form. Believing as American Citizens and employees under the Civil Service that such a condition should not exist, we take this occasion respectfully but earnestly to enter our urgent protest.

We have not in the past objected to being transferred and detailed to other divisions, but when almost every colored clerk is put in one division we feel that we have every right to complain. This division which has been created for colored employees exclusively, all white clerks having been removed, is known as the "Files Division" and the allocations in it are among the lowest in the office. In citing a few incidents for your information we would refer to the following cases and the disposition of those concerned. Every colored clerk in the Bureau of Pensions except four examiners, one medical reviewer, and a clerk in the Special Examiner Division, one in the Law Division and one in the Files Division, was removed from his former location and placed in a room to himself. The four examiners referred to above were placed in a room to themselves. Two of these, however, have since been sent to other parts of the Pension Bureau.

From the foregoing it can be plainly seen that colored employees are being segregated. Segregation on account of race is un-American and undermines the morals of the employees affected, some of whom in this instance are ex-service men. The undersigned respectfully request that you take action with a view to having this condition remedied.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DENIES SEGREGATION

Recently the interior department was charged with segregating its colored employees into separate divisions of the Pension Bureau Department. Protests have been made in order to prevent this form of race prejudice from contaminating the machinery of the government. Efforts have been made to ascertain the truth and to make adjustments wherever necessary.

The acting secretary of the interior has made public a report, denying all accusations of segregation of the color thereof, but the report in fact discloses its existence and the manner through which it was accomplished. Briefly the situation, as disclosed by the acting secretary's report is this: As a result of reorgnaization, a new filing division was created, and placed in charge of a colored chief and an assistant; colored employees were drawn from the various divisions of the department, and all placed in the new unit. Prior to the change, the colored employees had been stationed in offices according to their fitness for a particular type of work and not according to their race. Hence, it was a common occurrence to find colored and white employees stationed in the same offices and divisions.

We have seldom seen a clearer instance of segregation. The report of the acting secretary confesses the charges against the department. The department pleads guilty by its very attempt to absolve itself.

The report states that "the purpose of the consolidation was not to segregate colored employees, but to place an important unit of the pension office completely in their charge." Conceding that the

purpose of the consolidation was not segregation, the inevitable and direct result of the new plan was to place all colored employees in a division to themselves. This is clearly segregation, and it is difficult to see how the acting secretary could overlook this fact, or maintain otherwise. One may abridge another's rights for a good purpose, and be morally if not legally vindicated. Thus it is possible that the colored employees were segregated, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the particular department. If this is the true situation, the department is guilty, even though segregation was not in its mind.

Segregation is an injustice, and an intolerable nuisance. The colored people of America have suffered its disadvantages since their advent into this country. It has assumed every possible form to work its mischief. From some sources, it is unfortunately to be expected, but it is least contemplated that the federal government will tolerate its presence at the national capital. If the federal government itself permits these reprehensible practices, it is no wonder that the states follow its example. The constitution is violated and discredited whenever people are accorded opportunity on the basis of race or previous condition.

The federal government has a double function; first, that of properly fulfilling its national duties to the states and to each American citizen, and secondly, that of setting an example of fairness, truth and justice, to each citizen and state of the United States. In this latter duty, it will have failed, unless it can prevent the inroads of segregation which threaten to invade the government departments at Washington.

We prefer to believe that the interior department was actuated by the highest motives in making this misstep. The publication of the report seems to point to an honesty of purpose and an innocence of motive in the department. But the report itself, unfolds facts at which we as a group, must look upon with askance, and conclude, that it matters not what was in the department's mind, or how honest it may have been, the result of creating a new division and equipping it with all colored employees, makes out a plain case of segregation, though the creation of the new division looks like a promotion for the race. It is simply segregation by a new name and in an improved dress. It is a case of calling a gurd a rose but not changing the odor.

Segregation of Clerks In The Land Office Brings Caustic Clash Twixt Comm'r Spry And Neval Thomas

In Telling Of Discriminatory Conditions In Interior Department, Thomas Called Local N.A.A.C.P. Officers "Platform Lizards"

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

Washington, D. C.—"I cannot understand why you insist on being with people who don't want to be with you!" quite heatedly said the Commissioner of the U. S. General Land Office—former Governor William Spry of Utah—after removoing his glasses, to a committee from the Washington N. A. A. C. P., which was in conference with Commissioner Spry by appointment, to protest segregation in the General Land Office of the Interior Department, Dr. Hubert Work, secretary, according to Neval H. Thomas, president of the local N. A. A. C. P., spokesman at the conference.

"And", hotly retorted Thomas, also removing his glasses, "we cannot understand why you don't understand that what we seek is the treatment due American citizens; that I could work alongside you for a lifetime and never think of you after we leave the place of employment. I should consider it no honor, sir, to be invited to your home; it could be no more and no less than recognition of equality of tastes; what we don't understand is why you don't understand that when I ride on a train I seek comfort and transportation, and not to be with you!"

Seven Clerks In A Box

The wasplike foe of the Federal Governments' vicious and needless practice of segregation in the Federal Departments here, the dynamic Thomas, had just wrecked segregation, recently established, in the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department, and it was while about the task that he discovered the well known Prof. L. M. Hershaw and six other important clerks boxed off to themselves in the General Land Office.

It was at the October 25th session of what purports to be the twentieth annual convention of the National Equal Rights League in John Wesley A M. E. Zion Church here that Mr. Thomas related what occurred at the conference in Commissioner Spry's office in the Interior Building.

Prof. Thomas, whose vocation is teacher at Dunbar High School here, spares neither time nor money in pursuit of his favorite avocation—preventing or abolishing segregation any place, anywhere, by any body (or bodies) hereabouts.

In his Equal Rights League address he was vitriolic in denunciation of those he terms "platform lizards," having reference to officers of the local N.A.A.C.P., Pres. Thomas said: **"They are stationary on our stationery; conspicuous on the platform at our big meetings only"**. His references, quite thinly veiled, were to Judge James A. Cobb, Prof. L. M. Hershaw and Dean George W. Cook of Howard University, against whom he is openly on the "warpath," as "traders with the enemy."

Segregated Stenographers

Mr Thomas said he found in the General Land Office a "stenographic pool" of 25 white stenographers, to any one of whom not engaged attaches of the Land Office, without assiged steographer, may go and dictate when a stenographer is rquired—**excepting the seven Negro attaches.**

According to Mr. Thomas, there is a competent colored stenographer, also kept out the room of the stenographic pool, for the seven segregated race brothers—but on occasions of the lone race stenographer's absence from the office, the seven clored clerks must write out their work in longhand, summon a messenger, and send it in to the white stenographer who, when the longhand communication is transcribed, summons a messenger and returns it to the writer in the "segregated box". It was upon presentation of this situation at the conference that Commissioner Spry took off his glasses and "blew up."

Spry, said Thomas, contended that Negro employees were fairly treated and had been given salary increases, but had to admit, when pressed by the N. A. A. C. P. committee, that not one of the clerks who openly protested against segregation was among the number.

The uncompromising Thomas bitterly assailed the "conspicuity-complexers" who appear every "drill day" of the colored high school cadets at Griffith Stadium here to give to the 30,000 hard working parent-spectators of the cadets an impression of greatness; who fight for the opportunity to pin medals on winners, but do nothing toward getting a drill field for the colored boys such as are provided for the white cadets—absolutely making not the least effort to get the little proud, black boys off the fields strewn with rocks, broken bottles and other debris. He referred to one man who has sought the medal-pinning honor for 25 years and compared him to the "professional-mourner" cavalry horse over at Fort Meyer which is used at funerals of mount-officers whose mounts are not available.

The Equal Rights League

The National Equal Rights League came to Washington opportunely: Neval Thomas' successful fight against segregation in the Pension Bureau and his activities in the General Land Office cases have put the public mind in the right frame for William Monroe Trotter to get "dollar memberships," ostensibly to fight governmental departmental segregation here.

The situation, however, seems somewhat paradoxical, namely, that the National Equal Rights League hustles members and dollars here on achcievements of the local National Assocaition for Advancement of Colored People, while—save for a release by Field Secretary Pickens—the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., is at least inconspicuous!

That is, the New York office; Morefield Story, national president, wrote an open letter to Secretary of the Interior Work—but from Boston!

Discrimination - 1927.

D. C.

SENATE OKEY ON JIM CROW PARK

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying provisions for segregated bathing pools and a segregated park, was reported to the Senate Monday by the Senate appropriations committee with amendments which included items for the purchase of land for the Harrison health school and the Crummell school.

These items were stricken from the bill by the House Appropriations Committee.

Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee and urged restoration of these two items.

AIMEE M'PHERSON'S OUTFIT SEGREGATES

Rev. Aimee Semple McPherson, who is holding religious and evangelistic services at the auditorium is drawing large crowds. Among those who attended her meetings have been some of the members of the Race and information has come to The Eagle that they are being segregated in the services. The colored people who attend are set in the galleries. When the attention of the ushers was called to the matter the colored people were told that they are following the orders of the owners of the auditorium. This is simply a camouflage. It is a matter of no moment to the owners of the auditorium where the patrons are seated.

From information gathered by a reporter of The Eagle the segregation orders must have come from those who have charge of the "religious" services. These services are held under the auspices of the Pentecostal church, a nondescript gathering of so-called Christians. How anyone who aims to follow the teachings of Christ can be a party to segregation is, in the opinion of a number of members of the Race whom we have seen, a travesty on the religion these people claim to espouse. Mrs. McPherson, coming to this city as she did, without having been definitely cleared of the charges which gave her national notoriety, should be the last one to allow segregation in her so-called religious services.

It is the opinion of a number of colored people that those who go to the meetings of this evangelist go there not with the expectation of securing any religious uplift but they rather go there out of curiosity; go there to see the woman whose name has been linked up with charges that have seriously reflected on one who essays to preach the gospel.

AID JIM CROW PARK; TURN DOWN SCHOOL

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying provisions for segregated bathing pools and a segregated park, was reported to the senate appropriations committee with amendments which included items for the purchase of land for the Harrison health school and the Crummell school. These items were stricken from the bill by the house appropriations committee.

Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of public schools, appeared before the subcommittee of the senate appropriations committee and urged restoration of these two items. He told the subcommittee that the proposed six-room addition to the Crummell school would relieve congestion in the Logan, Lovejoy and Crummell schools.

The subcommittee amended the bill by inserting $10,000 to buy land near these schools. Restoration of the item for the purchase of land near Euclid and Ninth St. for a new health school was also urged by Mr. Wilkinson. He told the subcommittee that the school officials were asking provisions in the public schools for tubercular Race children comparable to those for the white children.

REGISTER OF TREASURY BUREAU DISCRIMINATES AGAINST COLORED EMPLOYEES IN THEIR SALARIES

The expose of the despicable conditions confronting the colored employees of the Bureau of the Register of the Treasury, in last week's Eagle, has evoked considerable discussion in all parts of the city and throughout the country where The Eagle circulates.

In the story we published last week we only set forth the vile segregated conditions surrounding the colored employees in the register's bureau. We sought to show how the surroundings of the colored employees compared with those of the white employees.

After further investigation we have found that the salaries paid to the white and to the colored employees are as discriminating as are the employment conditions.

We are informed that the clerks are graded according to duties and responsibilities. For instance, grade 1 carries a minimum salary of $1140 and a maximum salary of $1599. Grade 2 the minimum salary is $1500; maximum $1680. Grade 3 the minimum is $1500; maximum $1860. The colored clerks receive on an average about $300 less than the white clerks for doing the same class of work. As an example a white clerk in grade 1 receives an average of $1440 while a colored clerk in the same grade doing the same class of work receives but $1140 as an average.

In the matter of efficiency rating the colored clerks are given lower ratings for efficiency almost without exception.

It is a well known fact that the personnel of the colored clerks in the register's office are men and women who have received their training in high schools and colleges throughout the country. The character of their work compares favorably and in many cases is superior to that of those receiving much higher pay. For this reason, it seems to be great unfairness in the efficiency ratings.

Promotions were given quietly to white clerks a few days ago, although it was claimed that there were no funds available for promotions in the lower grades.

U. C. AUDIT'RIUM REFUSED FOR ELKS' CONTEST

Owners Won't Rent To Colored Folk For Orations On U. S. Constitution

ZION CONFERENCE AND DANCE ALSO REFUSED

Elks Discover They Have Been Depositing In Bank Which Owner Heads

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Auditorium, the only modern and spacious concert and convention hall in the District of Columbia, is not for the use of colored folk.

This fact was again stressed when representatives of William C. Hueston, commissioner of education of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, of Gary, Ind., were refused the use of the auditorium for the holding of a national oratorical contest in June.

Strenuous efforts were made by Mortimer M. Harris, representing Mr. Hueston, and Perry W. Howard, grand legal adviser of the Elks to secure the auditorium. They made their plea for its use directly to Robert N. Harper, president of the Washington Auditorium Corporation.

They stated the significance of the contest. They told him of the numerical and financial strength of the Elks. They impressed him with the patriotic and educational values of the contest. Their representations were underwritten by men high in business and in politics.

After considerable negotiations Mr. Harper finally told that it had been decided to make a change in the management of the auditorium and that pending this change it would not be let for any purpose.

Third Time

This is the third time that the use of the auditorium to colored folk has been refused. James A. Fletcher sought to stage the Thanksgiving Day dance following the Howard-Lincoln football game there. He was refused, although he was willing to pay an exorbitant rental. There was no subterfuge about this refusal. He was told that the stockholders feared that the use of the auditorium by colored folk would depreciate the value of their investment.

Zion Conference Turned Down

A committee of local citizens tried to obtain the auditorium for the holding of the African Methodist Zion General Conference in May, 1928. They had the assurance of the conference committee that if a suitable place could be had, Washington would be chosen for the next general conference.

5,000 Visitors Promised

This committee of citizens brought every possible pressure to bear, but Colonel Harper remained adamant in his refusal. They appealed to the chamber of commerce and to the board of trade. They pointed out that the general conference would last for 20 days and would bring four or five thousand delegates and visitors here. They translated these figures into terms of dollars that would be spent here. But they could not obtain the auditorium.

Crowd Walked Out

Colonel Harper in his conferences let it be known that he has neither forgotten nor forgiven the colored people for walking out of the Washington Auditorium on the night of May 6, 1925, because of segregation.

On that occasion about 200 colored persons who were taking part in the American Music Festival, one of the feature events of the meeting of the Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women held in Washington, walked out of the auditorium as a protest against segregation in the audience. They were followed by every colored person in the audience and a large number of foreign delegates, when Miss Hallie Q. Brown, representing the National Association of Colored Women's

Clubs, announced that it was impossible to carry out the program depicting the part the Negro had played in the development of American music because the Howard University choral society, the Howard University glee club, the Richmond, Va., Treble Clef Club, the Hampton Institute choir and the Amphion Glee Club had quit the festival.

Roland Hayes

Only one colored person may use the Washington Auditorium. He is Roland Hayes, internationally famed tenor, because he appears there under the direction of Mrs. Wilson-Greene, white, who experienced trouble with one of his concerts because of efforts to impose segregation.

Harper Virginian

Colonel Harper, who controls the auditorium, is a Virginian. He was born near Leesburg, Va., January 31, 1861, a few months before the Civil War started. He is president of the District National Bank, in which thousands of members of Columbia Lodge and Morning Star Lodge of Elks deposit their money.

N. Y. WORLD

NEGROES PROTEST DRY BANQUET BAN

Bishops Say Action Betrays Committee of 1,000 as Lacking in Sincerity

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—An official protest against the request that he and other bishops of Negro churches remain away from the banquet of the Committee of 1,000, devoted to law enforcement and observance, was filed with the committee to-day by Bishop George C. Clement of Louisville, Vice Chairman of the Law Enforcement organization.

The resentment of the colored churchmen, indicating a complete break between them and the committee, was evidenced also by a statement of Bishop E. D. W. Jones of Washington, who had expected to attend the banquet with Bishop Clement.

"We have very little confidence in the sincerity of a law enforcement movement that permits color to interfere with its functions," said Bishop Jones.

The bishops understood last night they had been requested to remain away because of objections by the local committee and the Willard Hotel, where the banquet was held. Frank F. Hight, managing director of the hotel, said he had not been approached on the matter. W. T. Galliher, chairman of the local committee, said it had withdrawn no invitations. Carlton M. Sherwood, executive secretary of the committee said last night that none who asked to attend the banquet had been excluded. Bishop Clement wrote Mr. Sherwood:

"As I told you in our conversation at the home of Bishop Jones, I owe it not only to my own self-respect, to say nothing of the group which I represent, to refuse any discrimination based on race. However, dearly and sincerely I espouse the cause of Prohibition and however eager I am for its success, I cannot lose sight of the great question of citizenship rights of the American Negro. Any discrimination based upon race is both un-Christian and un-American."

NEW YORK JOURNAL

ARMY TRAINING OPEN TO NEGRO

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The War Department denied today that Marsden B. Barnell, a Negro, had been barred from the Citizens' Military Training Camps on account of race.

On January 17, 1923, the Adjutant General of the army issued instructions to the corps area commanders governing Negro units in Citizens' Military Training camps. These instructions have not been changed. Where as many as fifty qualified colored applicants express a desire for training the commanding officer is directed to organize a separate unit in the camp, with separate barracks and separate mess, handling the unit just as Negro units are handled in the Regular Army.

It was pointed out at the department that fifty men constitute a platoon, and this is the minimum number that can be effectively organized into a unit for training.

Barnell can get training provided a sufficient number of other colored men qualify, and not otherwise.

In this connection it was stated that reports that the Second Corps Area Citizens' Military Training Camp officers who advised Barnell to apply to the Fourth Corps Area commander apparently overlooked the Adjutant General's instructions of January 17, 1923, and should have informed him he could be accommodated provided as many as forty nine other colored men qualified for training.

SOCIAL EQUALITY ISSUE BREAKS UP DRY MEETING

Four Bishops Remain Away When Warned of Prohibitionist Prejudice

NO BLAME ATTACHED TO NEW WILLARD

Y. M. C. A. Workers Of All Nations Used Same Hotel Just Few Weeks Before

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question of "social equality' broke up the three days session of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand for law enforcement and observance of the prohibition movement Thursday night.

Bishops George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky., Bishop W. J. Walls, Charlotte, N. C.; Bishop E. D. W. Jones, of this city, all of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and Bishop A. L. Gaines, Baltimore, Md., of the A. M. E. church, were refused admission to the annual banquet held at the New Willard Hotel.

At the same hotel several weeks ago Y. M. C. A. workers of both races convened and banquetted and lodged.

Bishop Clement who was vice chairman of the Inter-Racial committee of the Committee of One Thousand had his invitation to the banquet and had asked the other three clergymen to attend as his guests. The ticket was purchased six months ago from the headquarters in New York, through Carlton M. Sherwood, national secretary.

Sherwood Race Hater

Tyler, assistant manager of the New Willard Hotel, denied Thursday night that the hotel company had anything to do with the men being barred, and that the hotel had not been approached by Sherwood or the local committee in regards to the situation.

Mr. Sherwood went to the home of Bishop Jones, 1739 S street, last Tuesday and told him that it would be impossible to make arrangements for them to attend the banquet because he ran up on the color question. The clergymen believing this to be true did not bother themselves about the matter anymore but let it pass on. On Thursday Sherwood returned with the same statement.

Then finally realizing what Sherwood did last year when several colored delegates were members of a group going from New York to Portland, Oregon, to attend the International Christian Endeavor Society they dropped the matter entirely. On this trip west Sherwood refused to let Mrs. Mary Lee and Mrs. Helen Herndon, both of Rochester, eat or stay with the other members of the delegation because of their color. It was learned that he was a bitter hater of the colored people and that this incident was nothing new for him.

Clement Reelected

Bishop Clement was reelected Thursday at the meeting in the New Willard hotel to serve as vice chairman for the second year on the Inter-racial committee during his absence. It was then that the National committee had no idea of what was precipitating. It was said that Bishop Clement had been asked to attend the sessions but he denied ever being asked by Sherwood or anyone else.

Local Committee Speaks

W. T. Galliher, chairman of the local committee and in whose name the banquet tickets were issued, stated when interviewed by an AFRO reporter Friday that the Bishops had not been barred and had they presented themselves at the hotel Thursday night they would have been seated with the rest of the guests.

He said further, that the organization was started in this city in 1923, and that on the following year it had grown so that a national headquarters was established in New York City. When the movement began it was to work toward the cause of prohibition, regardless of color, and if the men were excluded from the banquet the local committee had nothing to do with it at all.

Bishop Clement Speaks

Bishop Clement, in his letter to Sherwood, written Thursday night just before he departed for North Carolina, said:

"In regard to the conversation over the telephone yesterday, and my promise to write you before leaving the city about the unfortunate occurrence of the meeting at the Hotel New Willard, I have this to say. It was impossible, as I have said to you, for me to attend the business session, as suggested by you, without feeling free to attend all sessions, especially when the evening session was the one most emphasized in your letter and that of the president, Mr. Fred B. Smith.

"As I told you in our conversation at the home of Bishop Jones, I owe it not only to my own self-respect, to say nothing of the group which I represent, to refuse any discrimination based on race. However dearly and sincerely I espouse the cause of prohibition, and however eager I am for its success, I cannot lose sight of the great question of citizenship rights for the American Negro. Any discrimination based upon race is both un-Christian and un-American

"If my presence and interest in the meeting were desired, and if I am at all worthy of the confidence hitherto placed in me, to acquiesce in such discrimination would destroy any influence, whether small or great, that I might have. My interest in law enforcement and my support of national prohibition will not in the least abate, and I trust that never again will an occasion arise such as the one to which I have referred in this letter.

"I am deeply conscious of the need for a favorable consideration on the part of the two millions and more of my own people to exercise the franchise in our Nation, and I would not prejudice them against this great cause and to this end. I beg to remain, yours very truly.

"GEORGE C. CLEMMENT"

Bishop Jones

Bishop E. D. W. Jones said Friday morning that his greatest surprise was that we should have any discrimination from Christian organizations. While the church will not cease its loyalty to the cause of prohibition our manner and further interest in the work of the special committee of One Thousand will be decided by the Board of Bishops at the semi-annual meeting in Jacksonville, Fla., soon.

Bishop Walls said, "I cannot understand how the colored people can be called into this fight with consistency by those who persist in ignoring all the rights and privileges of the constitution. I subscribe to the sentiment expressed by Rothwell Brown in a Washington daily when he says,

"Clothed in all the majesty of full-fledged American rights and privileges by the Fourteenth amendment, a Negro bishop is denied a seat at the banquet board along with his fellow-members of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, who can't see anything but the Eighteenth. So this is "law enforcement?" O tempora! O mores! O Borah! What a fake! What a sham!"

'Oh, for a forty-parson power to chant
Thy praise, Hypocrisy! Oh, for a hymn
Loud as the virtues thou doest loudly vaunt,
Not practice!"

Senator Borah and Senator Shepard of Texas, were the principal speakers at the dinner from which the Bishops were excluded. The talks were broadcast over the radio.

Political Issue

Politicians throughout the county are incensed over the incident and say that in the next election, many colored voters will join the wets. In the recent election many of the present members of congress came in office on the dry platform.

Discrimination—1927

D.C.

ANTI-SEGREGATION AUDIENCE WITH SEC'Y OF INTERIOR

WORK ASKS DELEGATION FOR FACTS IN WRITING ON GENERAL LAND OFFICE—CONSOLIDATION OF N. E. R. LEAGUE AND NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS EFFECTED—MILLER PRESIDENT OF NEW BODY; JEMAGIN, VICE-PRES.; NEILL AND TROTTER, SECRETARIES—SEGREGATION DENOUNCED AT 20TH ANNUAL SESSION OF LEAGUE—OPPOSITION TO ANY CANDIDATE WITH A SEGREGATED DEPARTMENT URGED—COOLIDGE SCORED—KELLY, MILLER, NEILL, THOMAS AND R. B. MOORE ADDRESS LARGE AUDIENCES—PETITION TO CONGRESS STARTED.

(Special)

Washington, D. C., Ocober 27, 1927—"Then you want every Colored employee in a room with some white?" Answer: "Yes, and mixed up with them, too." Such was the pitch of the colloquy and mix-up between Secretary Work of the Interior Department this afternoon, and William Monroe Trotter as spokesman of a delegation from the 20th Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League at the close of its 20th annual session consolidated with the National Race Congress, in which were Rev. W. H. Jemagin, vice-president of this "National Equal Rights League and Race Congress of America," Thos. H. R. Clarke, M. W. Spencer, Thomas and A. S. Pinkett of the local N. A. A. C. P. and Robert J. Nelson of the Elk Civil Liberties Commission.

The Secretary tried to pooh-pooh the separation, to claim it was not for color but for kind of work, etc. Spokesman Trotter insisted Miss Gretchen McRae was excluded from the room filled with white stenographers in the General Land Office and placed in a room with Colored men, and male employees were put in separate rooms or in rooms with others off by themselves; that it could fairly be considered by anyone as segregation due to prejudice and was injurious as strengthening segregation outside in all lines. The delegation agreed to send in the facts in writing.

The convention, held as a mass race congress, in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, from Tuesday afternoon until midnight of Friday, was featured by four night mass meetings of earnest oratory against segregation and race discrimination and for independent voting for candidates in 1928 on the basis of their announced attitude on segregation, peonage, disfranchisement and lynching, but with no regard for party label. The race was urged to oppose every form of segregation, using trade boycott and political reprisal in retaliation, by Prof. Neval H. Thomas, President of the Washington N. A. A. C. P., William Monroe Trotter of Boston, Rev. George Frazier Miller of New York, the National President, who presided over the Convention, Thomas A. Johnson, of the Washington Branch who told of the famous audience with Secy. Work which broke up segregation in the Pension Department, Prof. Kelly Miller and others.

Richard B. Moore, of New York, Secretary of the National Negro Labor Congress, advised manly resistance and participation in forming a new party. Thomas M. Dent, representing the Shriners, urged fight in the courts. Robert J. Nelson of the Elks, urged opposition to any candidate favored by the Ku-Klux, and commended President Coolidge for not having the Colored members of the National Republican Committee at the White House breakfast. T. H. R. Clarke outlined the race petition to Congress. W. M. Trotter read the address to the country, also opposed voting for any candidates for Presidency who had segregation in their departments. Jas. L. Neill moved the resolutions for Marcus Garvey's pardon and commending the Neval Thomas audience with Secy. Work. M. W. Spencer delivered the address of welcome.

The Officers

After Committees representing both sides had conferred for two days, the National Race Congress' proposal for consolidation was accepted and an historic unifying of the race in its battle for civil liberty was consummated at midnight. The officers are, Pres., Rev. G. F. Miller, N. Y.; Vice-at-Large, Rev. Wm. H. Jemagin; 1st Vice, Rev. C. H. Medford; 2nd, M. W. Spencer; 3rd, Rev. B. W. Swain, Mass.; Rec. Sec., Jas. L. Neill; asst. Rev. W. A. Parker; Corr. Sec., W. M. Trotter, Mass.; asst., Rev. J. H. Randolph; Treas., Geo. A. Taylor; Organizer, Rev. J. S. Harten, N. Y.; asst., Rev. L. B. Brooks, So. Car.; Chap., Rev. H. B. Taylor; Pres. Petitions Comm., J. H. R. Clarke; Treas. Rev. C. J. Wilcher, N. J.

National Petition Conference

The new Executive Committee met today and decided to seek signatures for the petition through the race press, churches and organizations, and to hold a national petition congress here to gather and present the petitions to Congress the day it opened on Dec. 5. (Petition follows).

PETITION OF AFRO-AMERICANS TO CONGRESS OF THE U. S. A.

Preliminary Outline for Signatures

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1927.

To the Congress of the U. S. A.:

We, the undersigned citizens of the U. S. A., seeking the abolition of the civil and political disabilities under which millions of American citizens live because of African extraction and descent, do petition your honorable body to abolish by appropriate legislation color segregation in interstate travel, in federal employment, in Federal Territory and elsewhere to provide adequate educational facilities for Colored youth in the South, and give Federal Aid to Southern education, to end the Millitary occupation of Haiti as a violation of the Declaration of Independence, of international law, of the right to the Haytian people to maintain their independent national existence, to carry out your sworn obligation to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and to afford protection of life by passage of a federal law against lynching and mob violence.

National Equal Rights League and Congress of America, Inc., in behalf of Colored America.

NAME ..... ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

Sign, Send to Jas. L. Neill, Sec., 906 T St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Post

NEGROES OPPOSING CLERKS' TREATMENT BY SECRETARY WORK

Declare Colored Employes in Pension Office Are Being Segregated.

EFFECT ON POLITICS IS SEEN BY LEADERS

Action of Mayor Walker, of New York, in Rome Is Also Resented.

Expectation of the negro to be in the thick of the political situation as 1928 approaches has been evidenced by special activity in this city and in Chicago. Prospects of support of Herbert Hoover for the Presidency have been affected this week by action of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People through investigation of alleged segregation and racial discrimination in the Pension Office under Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, said to be closely aligned with the candidacy of the Secretary of Commerce.

Perry W. Howard, negro national committeeman from Mississippi, closely associated with Walter Cohen, colored customs official of New Orleans, and Robert R. Church, of Memphis, has come out flat-footed for President Coolidge for renomination. He believes the Republican national convention can result in nothing save a deadlock from which the President will be drafted to save the situation. Action of Mayor James J. Walker, of New York, in alleged objection to the presence of Brazilian negroes in a cabaret in Rome, has been the subject of wide treatment by negro writers, especially Roscoe Simmons, nephew of Booker T. Washington, in a manner calculated to affect the candidacy of Gov. Al Smith, so far as the negro vote is concerned.

Protest Meeting Called.

The situation in the Pension Office was brought about by segregation of approximately 40 negroes, a consummation defeated by vote of the negro clerks themselves more than once since the time of Woodrow Wilson, and put into effect over their organized verbal and written protest. The clerks appealed to the negro organization, an investigation by Neval H. Thomas following. A public mass meeting has been arranged for the night of October 12 at the Phyllis Wheatley parlors, where this matter will be aired, Thomas stated yesterday.

Thomas, a teacher in the Dunbar High School, said he had made clear to Secretary Work his position in the present fight, regardless of position or promotion. The Secretary, he stated, had replied that Government clerks in his department were satisfied and would remain so except for the intermeddling of outsiders. This statement, he said, had been challenged by the assertion that 36 of the 42 negro clerks had appeared before the Secretary to appeal that they should not be segregated, and that their appeal had been supplemented by representations from other branches of the Interior Department where colored clerks were employed.

In a letter to Secretary Work, made public yesterday through the New York office of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Thomas said:

"I beg to assure you that there is almost unanimity among colored clerks in the feeling that you have made an undemocratic distinction in assembling them in one place. To my personal knowledge some of the few who did not sign the protest failed only for fear of possible reprisal.

Action Called Segregation.

"You told me with great emphasis that there is no segregation in this novel arrangement in the Pension Office, and that you were only considering efficiency, and that I did not know the workings of your office. I admit that I do not know how you run your office, but I must repeat my reply made then to you that color and efficiency have no possible relation, and the congregation of nearly all of your colored employes in one division is no accident. It is segregation pure and simple. There are varied talents and grades of high efficiency among your colored employes as there are among your white employes.

"Another great surprise you gave me was your reference to my politics. You said, 'You must be a Democrat.' That is certainly an irrelevant matter. I have long been a Republican, but the party is driving the negro out by its appropriation of the most sinister of Democratic politics—segregation, the photograph requirement in the public service, gradual elimination of the negro in the departments, civil proscriptions and indifference to disfranchisement and lynchings. Even your Democratic predecessor, under President Wilson, left the Pension Office free from the shame of segregation."

Simmons, widely known negro political writer, yesterday returned his comment on the candidacy of Gov. Smith, as influenced by the actions of Mayor Walker:

"Some surprise was expressed over the report that Mayor Walker of New York got hot in the collar when he saw several colored people, Brazilians, in a cabaret in Rome. That should not surprise you. Mr. Walker is general agent of the candidacy of Gov. Al Smith of New York, who is itching to be offered up by the Democratic party.

"Gov. Smith knows that his case would be helpless before the people, but he wishes to show that a Catholic can be nominated by one of the two big parties for the Presidency. Objecting to colored people in the cabaret, though razilians, Mayor Walker knew would e cabled to the United States as news. outhern Democrats, reading the item, ould say among themselves: 'Look hat Walker did; Smith must be safe n the great issues.' Then the swing."

The Howard statement concerning he Coolidge renomination voiced the

opinion that there will be much hair-pulling and political manipulation among favorite sons resulting in a deadlock in the Republican national convention on the first several ballots. "It will be finally decided," he predicted, "that the President is the only one who can save the day. He will be drafted by renomination, and I do not believe he will fail to heed the party's call. He will accept the renomination and I believe he will be elected by a larger majority than he received in 1924.

"I readily agree with those who say that President Coolidge has not done all for the negro that was expected of him, but I fear no contradiction when I say that he is one of the finest 'party men' the country has ever known. To those who say that he has not been fair to the negro, I submit that we should take into consideration the value and measure of things that he has done. For instance, in the appointment of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, one of the most outstanding political offices in the heart of the South, which a colored man had never held before, he showed himself courageous even to the point of daring in brooking the well-known solidified antinegro sentiment in that section of the country.

"Today negroes hold more political power in the very machinery of the party than ever before. It is all right to talk about dividing votes in voting States, but what the negro needs is a part of the machinery of the party organization."

Discrimination - 1927

D.C.

Segregation In U. S. Governmer Bureaus Despite Denial Of White Department Heads

By JUSTICE

I have read with profound inter est your article on segregation in t Interior Department in the issue o August, 6th.

If you were made to believe tha the reorganization in the departmen was not planned with a view to seg regation you were greatly mislead b the diplomatic manner in whic such matters are handled and dis cussed with those who attempt t destroy this damnable practice.

I shall cite for you instances o absolute and so far successful a tempts to segregate colored em ployees.

In the Duplicating Section of th Department, three colored employee Messrs. Johnson, Delmont and Brock enberry were removed from the roo where they had contact with whit clerks and placed in a room to them selves.

In the Indian Office Mr. Charle Ford, Grand Commander of the Ma sons of Washington, and a Mr. Syp hax had their desks placed togeth er, though they were not taken fron the room in which white clerks were located, but placed to the rear.

PENSION BUREAU

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In the case of the four examiners who were placed in a room to them selves, two have been moved int other rooms with clerks and the others given the opportunity to d so.

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Moves of Segregation

These are certainly moves of segregation, regardless of what the officials say to representatives of the colored press.

Kindly continue to give this matter your attention and the widest publicity possible. Colored clerks in the Interior Department are being segregated. Let no one lead you to believe such is not the case.

REPORT OF JIM CROW DENIED

Pension Bureau Says No Segregation Of Race Employees

ONLY PROMOTIONS

Special To Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., August 5—Reports of the extension of segregation of colored employees in the pension bureau were denied Tuesday by Interior Department officials.

According to reports, all colored clerks in the pension bureau were put to work together in the filing division on August 1. Four colored pension examiners had been segregated from white pension examiners on July 19.

E. C. Finney, acting secretary of the Interior, denied that there had been any move to segregate colored employees in the pension bureau. Dr. Hubert Work, the secretary of the Interior, is in the west on official business.

Informed By Newspapers

The first knowledge he had concerning any separation of colored and white employees in the pension bureau came from reading colored newspapers, Judge Finney said. He made inquiries concerning the charge, he stated, and was informed that there had been two colored pension examiners in one room and two in another and they had been moved. They made complaint of the change, he said, and the possibility is that they will be put back where they were.

Regarding the file room, he stated that he had been advised of the promotion of two colored employees. One was made chief of the filing division and the other assistant chief. He had no knowledge, however, of any general segregation of colored employees in the pension bureau.

"We are not segregating colored people in the medical division, a colored doctor working in the same room with white employees."

Says Report Not True

The report is not true, E. W. Morgan, deputy commissioner of pensions, declared. He denied that there had been any segregation. He said that there had been some reorganization of the pension bureau. "We thought possibly we were giving better positions to some colored men but if they do not want them we will not force them to accept."

He said that John H. Cook had been promoted to chief of the files division and Edward W. Brooke and Robert S. Nichols were made assistant chiefs.

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"We are not segregating colored people down there," Judge Finney said. "We have got some colored people in the medical division, a colored doctor working in the same room with white employees."

Not True, Says Morgan

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INTERIOR DEPT. DENIES REPORT OF SEGREGATION

Acting Interior Secretary Says Newspaper Report Are False.

ADMITS FOUR CLERKS HAVE BEEN MOVED

Likelihood They'll Be Moved Back, He Says, Following Protest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of the extension of segregation of colored employees in the pension bureau were denied Tuesday by Interior Department officials.

PENSION OFFICE CLERKS HIT BY SEGREGATION

Expert Examiners Had Occupied Desks For Over Thirty Years

JIM CROW QUARTERS ARE NOW PROVIDED

Administration To Be Asked If Move Has Its Official Consent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Segregation in the Government departments is still on the increase. The Pension Bureau of the Interior Department is the latest office to inaugurate this vicious practice.

Four colored examiners on July 19 were removed from the floor on which they had official contact with white examiners. The men removed are Rev. Wallace McCary, E. L. Webster, Piere Albert, an attorney and Examiner Coombs. For more than 30 years they have served as examiners of pension claims. They are the remains of an examining force which at one time included more than 25 colored examiners, all of whom were rated as experts.

Those immediately responsible for the segregation of those employes are section chief J. F. Engle of an examining division, Winfield Scott, commissioner of pensions, and E. W. Morgan, deputy commissioner of pensions.

INTERIOR DEPT.

Late reports indicate that segregation may be put into force thruout the entire Interior Department, including the General Land Office, which has a large Negro force of clerks, typists and examiners including such veterans in the Government service as L. M. Hershaw, M. Cohran, David Utz, Dr. Arthur B. Curtis, Preston Harris and others who have been in the Federal employ for many years.

WORK OUT OF CITY

Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who is regarded as one of the broadest men in the President's cabinet on the race question, is out of the city and it could not be learned whether the segregation instituted in the Pension Bureau has his approval.

"In all my years of service with the Government, this is the greatest humiliation I have ever suffered," an aged colored pension examiner declared when segregation was put into effect in the Pension Bureau.

SEGREGATION IS RAMPANT IN INT. DEPT., IS REPORT

Despite statements made last week by Judge Finney, acting secretary of the Department of Interior, that "we are not segregating colored people down there" an

investigation discloses the fact that colored people are being segregated and have been for some time.

Even the four examiners who were returned to their former room were given desks beside each other. The files department was established and placed in charge of colored employees with a chief and two assistants, is in itself a segregated department.

The following statement was made to the Washington Tribune by a citizen who conducted a complete independent investigation of the Interior Department:

"If you were made to believe that the re-organization in the department was not planned with a view to segregation you were greatly misled by the diplomatic manner in which such matters are handled and discussed with those who attempt to destroy this damnable practice.

Contact with Whites

"I shall cite for you instances of absolute, and so far successful, attempts to segregate colored employees.

"In the duplicating section of the Department, three colored employees, Messrs. Johnson, Delmont and Brockenberry were removed from the room where they had contact with white clerks and placed in a room to themselves.

"In the Indian Office, Mr. Charles Ford, Grand Master of the Masons of Washington, and a Mr. Syphax, had their desks placed together, though they were not taken from the room in which white clerks were located, but placed to the rear.

"In the Pension Bureau, the following white clerks were taken from the files and in most cases, given places formerly held by colored men: Messrs. Garnett, Lynn, Turner, Cooney, Coyne, Cummings, Galpin, Brown, Turner, Frittz, Nolde, Burrus, Lynch, Feist and McGillicudy.

"The following colored clerks were transferred to the segregated division: Messrs. E. Brooke, Steward, Johnson, Jones, Reed, Hawkins, Nelson, Coates, Arnold, P. Webster, Smith, Perry, Edwards, Powell, C. Brooke and a Mrs. Saedjwa. Every employee in this division is colored.

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"Everything in this report is absolutely true and can be proven if investigated."

SEGREGATION BREAKS OUT IN INTERIOR DEPT.

Governmental segregation here increases rather than diminishes. On Tuesday, July 19, it was established in the Bureau of Pensions under section chief J. E. Engle, when four veteran Negro examiners, each of whom has served over 30 years, were removed from rooms and floor where they had contact with white clerks. The "jim-crowed" clerks are Messrs. Wallace McCary, E. L. Webster, Pierre Albert and E. Coombs.

The Pension Bureau is attached to the Department of the Interior, Dr Hubert Work, Secretary. Heretofore Dr. Work has manifested a spirit of fairness toward the race whenever confronted with occasion to pass on matters affecting it. Winfield Scott is Commissioner of Pensions; E. W. Morgan is his Deputy Commissioner. Primary responsibility for this most recent extension of this administration's heritage from the Wilson and Harding regimes rests with these two Pension Bureau chiefs. The Secretary of the Interior is absent at his home in Colorado.

"Jim-crowing" of the race in the Pension Bureau affords cause for credence of reports that this segregation policy is to be extended throughout the Interior Department in which it is estimated over 500 Negroes serve as clerks, typists and examiners in field and departmental work. The General Land Office is alleged to be next, and would mean "jim-crowing" of such efficient veterans as the well known Prof. L. M. Hershaw, Messrs. Corbin Utz and Harris—all lawyers, and Dr Arthur B. Curtis. The Patent Office also is in the Interior Department.

Commissioner Scott and Deputy Commissioner Morgan have put President Coolidge in either a very embarrassing, or an absurdly ridiculous position with their segregation policy for it will be quite easily recalled that in February the President, when visited by united delegations from the National Race Congress and the National Equal Rights League, seemed surprised to know there was occasion for protest against segregation and wanted to know where was it. The query, in words to that effect, was put to Hon. Wm. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, and Mr. Thomas H. R. Clark of this city fittingly replied to it.

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Trotter Wires Coolidge

Subsequent to this action, Bishop William Monroe Trotter, long a bitter enemy of segregation and all other forms of unwarranted racial prejudice, sent President Coolidge the following telegram:

Roxbury, Mass.

President Calvin Coolidge,
Summer White House,
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"Segregation is spreading in the government bureaus here and President Coolidge offers no remedy as the Jim-Crow tactics flourish," negroes here assert. "The pension bureau of the interior department is the latest office to inaugurate this vicious practice."

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Reminds President Of His Pledge Made Last Year In Philadelphia

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Discrimination - 1927

D.C.

"FOR WHITE LADIES ONLY"

The above caption is the wording of a sign at the Riggs market, P Street, between 14th and 15th, Northwest. That such a sign should be allowed to be placed in a public market in this section of the country is a sad commentary on the community. The prompt action taken by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is commnedable and the citizens generally of the city should get back of the association and demand the removal of this insulting sign.

Eagle

The churches and organizations of every character should demand of the owners of the market the removal of this sign. Patrons of the market should divert their business from this place which insults our women. The quicker the colored people will learn to boycott business houses and public places guilty of discrimination against them the sooner will they teach these prejudiced places that they cannot be discriminated against with impunity.

1-14-27

The colored people of the neighborhood of the Riggs market should take up the challenge of the Riggs market people by compelling them to take down the sign and keep it down or divert their patronage to other places where they are not subjected to such gross insults.

Washington Post

The matter is squarely up to the people who live in the neighborhood of the Riggs market.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 7 1927

HOTEL DENIES BAN ON NEGRO BISHOPS

Manager Says He Was Not Asked About Admission to Prohibition Banquet.

Absence from the banquet closing the season here of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement and Observance of Bishops George C. Clement of Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Walls of Charlotte, N. C., and E. D. W. Jones of this city, all colored dignitaries of the Methodist Church, who had received invitations to attend the banquet, gave rise to considerable comment today which evoked statements from the colored clergymen that they had been told by Carlton M. Sherwood, executive secretary of the National Committee of One Thousand, that it would not be possible to admit them to the banquet, since the management of the Willard Hotel objected to their presence there.

Frank P. Flood, managing director of the Willard, stated this morning that he knew nothing about the situation at all and had not been approached relative to the matter by either Mr. Sherwood or members of the local committee.

Mr. Sherwood substantiated this statement by saying this morning that "I had no information as to whether the management of the hotel had refused admittance."

He stated further:

No Colored Man Barred.

No colored man was refused admittance to the dinner and the invitation extended to Bishop Clement to attend the banquet was not withdrawn by the National Committee.

"As far as the National Committee is concerned, we positively refuse to make any discrimination on account of race, color or creed."

Mr. Sherwood did not deny, however, that he had conferred with Bishop Clement at the home of Bishop Walls at 1739 S street, prior to the meetings, but stated that such conferences were "informal."

W. T. Galliher, chairman of the local committee, stated that his committee had not withdrawn the invitations extended the colored churchmen. Bishop Clement today sent the following letter to Mr. Sherwood:

Sees Self-Respect Issue.

"In regard to the conversation over the telephone yesterday and my promise to write you before leaving the city about the unfortunate occurrence of the meeting at the Hotel New Willard, I have this to say. It was impossible, as I said to you, for me to attend the business session, as suggested by you, without feeling free to attend all sessions, especially when the evening session was the one most emphasized in your letter and that of the president, Mr. Fred B. Smith.

"As I told you in our conversation at the home of Bishop Jones, I owe it not only to my own self-respect, to say nothing of the group which I represent, to refuse any discrimination based on race. However dearly and sincerely I espouse the cause of prohibition, and however eager I am for its success, I cannot lost sight of the great question of citizenship rights for the American negro. Any discrimination based upon race is both un-Christian and un-American.

"If my presence and interest in the meeting were desired, and if I am at all worthy of the confidence hitherto placed in me, to acquiesce in such discrimination would destroy any influence, whether small or great, that I might have. My interest in law enforcement and my support of national prohibition will not in the least abate, and I trust that never again will an occasion arise such as the one to which I have referred in this letter.

"I am deeply conscious of the need for a favorable consideration on the part of the two millions and more in my own people to exercise the franchise in our Nation, and I would not prejudice them against this great cause and to this end. I beg to remain, yours very truly,

GEORGE C. CLEMENT"

ASKS CONGRESS TO KILL JIM CROW BILLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Neval Thomas (photo above), president of local branch of N. A. A. C. P. in an appeal to Martin B. Madden, chairman of House Appropriations committee to reinsert $375,000 for new colored schools, which items were stricken out by the committee.

Mr. Madden is asked to work against the bill setting up a jim crow park for colored in Anacostia, and placing separate swimming pools in the schools.

"FOR WHITE LADIES ONLY" IS THE INSULTING SIGN AT RIGGS MARKET

"For White Ladies Only" is the inscription in bold letters across the door of a public toilet in the Riggs Market, P Street, between 14th and 15th streets northwest.

Eagle

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., through its president and secretary, Messrs. Thomas and Pinkett, called upon the president of the market company and advised him that his patrons had complained to the association about the insulting sign and asked that it be removed. 1-7-27 He appeared irritated that colored people should have sense enough to object to spending their money with a market in which they were openly insulted, but assured the N. A. A. C. P. officials the matter would be looked into.

Washington Post 10 Cl.

The president of the company admitted that for forty years he had made his living off the patrons of that market as a dealer, and is now retired, giving his time to the business of the market company.

More than one month has elapsed and the insulting sign stands there to greet those who would spend their money to enrich the offenders.

Thousands of colored people live within six blocks of the Riggs Market, and spend thousands of dollars weekly in that market.

Eagle

Within a radius of six blocks are not less than twelve colored churches with an aggregate membership of 20,000. Within that same radius there meet, from month to month, in fraternal and benevolent lodges, 25,000 colored men and women.

1-7-27

The power to remove that insulting sign resides in these colored patrons of that market. Let them say to the president of that company, "that sign comes down or we buy elsewhere," then buy elsewhere, and in less than two weeks the sign will be removed.

From every pulpit in this radius and from every lodge room in the same should go forth a challenge to the Riggs Market Company to tear that sign down or lose the patronage of the colored people.

There are markets where colored people can deal and not be openly and brazenly insulted, and then cried. Let self-respecting men and women take up the challenge of the market company and show them that theirs is not the only market at which meats and vegetables can be bought—show them their insult is not passed unnoticed and unresented.

COOLIDGE GETS NEGRO PLEA

Leaders of Race Ask Aid in Fight Against Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A petition signed by 20,000 negroes from twenty States, presented to President Coolidge today requests him to act against racial segregation in the Government Departments here, to send a special message to Congress for immediate action on the anti-lynching bill, and exert his influence against disfranchisement of negroes in the South. A request also was made that he pardon negro cavalrymen still imprisoned, following conviction for the Houston disorder.

New York Times 2-15-27

The Rev. George Frazer Miller of New York City read the petition and informed the President that the signers were among the leading men of his race. President Coolidge gave no indication of his attitude.

"FOR WHITE LADIES ONLY"

In the issue of The Washington Eagle of last week we urged on the patrons of the Riggs Market that they demand the removal of the offensive sign placed there which limited the use of the toilets to the white ladies who patronize that market.

We were the only paper that took up the matter. In news columns and in editorial we insisted on the removal of the insulting sign. Last Saturday a large number of the patrons of the market, with copies of The Eagle in their hands, went to the stands and told the owners of the stands that unless the management removed the sign that was so offensive these patrons would stop patronizing the market. Those who rent the stands in the market saw indications of their profitable business drifting from them and they hurriedly directed the management of the market to remove the insulting sign.

The prompt action of The Eagle in inveighing against this insulting sign, at the instigation of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., brought quick and decisive action. Too much credit cannot be given the N. A. A. C. P. for its vigilance and aggressiveness in this matter. Of course The Eagle, the "Unbridled Servant of the People" is always on the firing line ready to take up the fight and wage it to the bitter end to correct any discrimination against the members of the race.

The results secured so promptly in this market house instance should serve to indicate to the people of the city that all that is necessary to break down insults and discrimination is to fight, asking no favors and giving none.

SEGREGATION IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

The delegation of colored people which called at the White House on Monday the 14 of this month, and made representations to President Coolidge regarding the illegal and unjust treatment to which the members of their race are subjected, was quite the most important and really representative delegation which has advocated the cause of the race before the President. There were in the delegation representatives of not less than five bona fide organizations having a stated membership and national standing.

The question of the segregation of colored employees in the Departments here in Washington was placed squarely before the President. The President did not, it is learned, commit himself. He told the delegation that there were 50,000 colored people on the payrolls of the government. He further indicated surprise that there was discontent among colored employees at the fact of their segregation and promised to make inquiries.

Just what the number of colored employees has to do with the matter of decent and civilized treatment is not apparent. If there was but one colored employee on the government payroll that would constitute, at least one reason why he should not be segregated, and if the number is really 50,000, then there are at least 50,000 reasons against segregation.

As the Reverend Frazier Miller, spokesman of the delegation, very happily remarked to the President, in reply to the statement as to numbers, "Very few of these positions are in the upper levels of the Federal Service." In response to the President's suggestion of inquiry among the colored employees, the Reverend Miller said, "The economic pinch of the stomach is a regulator of answers by employees," at which the President is said to have smiled.

The call of this delegation is an excellent thing for two reasons:

First, it put the race on record in regard to this matter of segregation in a self-respecting light. Whatever may be the reaction of the administration to the representations of the delegation, the race as a whole has been given a needed lesson in self-respect. No man who is bound to fight the battles of his country should accept without protest any distinction or discrimination in law, or in custom, or in usage, based upon difference of race, or color. There are enough intelligent, upstanding colored people in the country to keep this principle alive, regardless of the attitude of the Coolidge or any other administration.

Secondly, it is now clear as light, if it has not been heretofore, that the segregation of colored employees is not a partisan question. It is not something that Democrats advocate, and Republicans oppose. It is a part of the Chinese question, the Japanese question, and the immigration question; and it may be shown to be a part of the prohibition question. In other words, colored men must look up, look out, and look forward.

CONGRESS OKEYS TWO JIM CROW BATHING POOLS

$35,000 Park In Anacostia Also For "Colored People" Only

$500,000 ALLOWED FOR D. C. SCHOOLS

Freedmen's Gets $42,500 And Blue Plains $54,250

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House last Monday agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill carrying provisions for the construction of segregated bathing pools in the District of Columbia.

The Senate agreed to the conference report last Saturday. The bill now goes to the President for approval and signature.

The bill appropriates the sum of $150,000 for the construction of two bathing pools, one for white people and the other for colored people. The one for white people will be located at the new McKinley High School. The only for colored people will be located near the new Francis Junior High School on the edge of Rock Creek Park between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets on N street.

JIM CROW PARK

The bill also carries an item of $35,000 for the improvement and maintenance as recreation parks of sections C and D, Anacostia Park between Pennsylvania avenue and Anacostia bridge. Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, director of public buildings and parks, plans to restrict the park and recreational activities of colored people to this park.

HEALTH SCHOOL OUT

Items providing for the purchase of land for a new health school for tubercular children to replace the Harrison health school and land upon which to build a six-room addition to the Crummell School were stricken from the bill in conference. The Senate had inserted these items upon the plea of Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, after the House had refused them.

RECORDER OF DEEDS

Other items in the bill include $125,000 for the office of the recorder of deeds. The sum of $96,000 is for salaries. The sum of $5,000 is provided for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland.

SCHOOLS

The sum of $275,000 for the completion of the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School is appropriated. There is also an item of $150,000 for the construction of an eight-room addition to the Margaret Washington Vocational School. The Garnet-Patterson Junior High School is given $48,314 and the Margaret Washington Vocational School, $15,000, for furniture.

The Industrial Home School at Blue Plains is given an appropriation of $54,250. Freedmen's Hospital will get the sum of $42,500 for the care of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the board of public welfare.

PRESIDENT GETS BILL PROVIDING JIM CROW POOL

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Negroes Segregated by Government Bureau Coolidge Will Not Act

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Charging that Jim Crow tactics and segregation of Negroes in the government employ is being speeded up in the temporary absence of Secretary Work, Negro leaders point to the recent discharge of four Negroes as evidence.

The four colored men were removed from the floor of the pension bureau of the department of the interior where they had contacts with whites. They were the last of twenty-five Negroes to go. During the Harding and Coolidge administrations segregation has rapidly increased. Many complaints have been made to President Coolidge, the Negroes say, but he has consistently refused to do anything about the situation.

Discrimination-1927

Delaware

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS

Alice Dunbar-Nelson

JUST when we begin to sit up and congratulate ourselves that clouds are lightening for our people, when we read of some successes some of us have had, or some particularly pleasant bit of news comes in the daily releases, then someone comes along and slams us hard right in the neck, and after the constellation has cleared away, we see red, and want the world to know all about it.

This time the blow comes from Boston—the home of abolition, and the cradle of personal freedom.

* * * * * *

A teacher of Domestic Science in the Howard High School of Wilmington, Delaware, Mrs. Thelma Wliliams, applied to Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston to take the course in Advanced Cookery during the summer session. The reply which she received to her application is one of the most ingenious tracts on race hatred, segregation, and cracker pussy-footing that has ever been written or printed. Some of the choicest bits are as follows:

"We have found that it is not possible for us to accept as students in our regular classes people of the negro race. Even the fact that you are a college graduate does not make it possible for us to break away from our regulations, unless we find, after the class is completely assembled, that each member of the group finds it perfectly agreeable to accept a student of the negro race."

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IN other words a vote must be taken to see if the class fears that the black will rub off.

To continue:

"We frequently have special students who are colored and we can give you during July practically the same work which you would get if you were a member of the Advanced Cookery Course. The Charge is a little higher, or we can give you for the cost of the Advanced Cookery Course private lessons to that amount but lasting a little less than the full four weeks."

In other words, the colored student is to pay for the prejudice of the school and its pupils.

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A particularly juicy morsel follows now:

"We will be very glad to make arrangements with you for the special work in July, and there is a possibility that when the class is assembled we may find them all perfectly willing to have you join them for the regular class work. That depends entirely upon the personnel of the class, and we cannot tell about it until the group is gathered and the class begins. Sometimes we find that the class is perfectly willing to have a colored student as a member of the class PROVIDED THE DINNER IS EATEN IN A DIFFERENT ROOM." (The capitals are ours.)

Imagine running the gamut of eyes of those who have voted whether they would wish one to study with them! Imagine cooking a meal, and then moving into another room alone to eat!

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SOFT soap and an attempt at welcoming the new student to the school and Boston are interspersed with the suave insults. Then—

"As we have to make special arrangements in regard to the number of instructors which we have on duty during July when there are colored students for the summer course, will you be so kind as to let us know as soon as you can conveniently do so if you wish to be with us under the conditions as they are in Boston."

The name of the principal, Mabel C. Bradley, is signed after this, and then follows a postcript, written, not typed, like the rest of the letter:

"We have a colored student who is here for three or four weeks' special study this month. Could you come immediately and join her? The cost would be a little less. We can accept you at once if you can come now. Please wire at our expense, if you want to start Monday, May 10."

* * * * * * * * *

THIS letter throws much light on the situation in Boston. The principal doubtless feels that she is reflecting the spirit of Massachusetts, as is evidenced by her phrase, "under the conditions as they are in Boston." It shows the lengths to which those bent on proscription will go to bolster their weak arguments. And mercilessly does it show that there are among our own race weaklings and lick-spittles who will supinely submit to the humiliation of the segregated class merely to say they have studied at such and such a place. As if there were not many and more schools of Domestic Science as good and better than the Farmer School of Cookery. If it be true, as the principal writes, that colored girls do go and submit themselves voluntarily to insult and pay for it at advanced rates, the women of our race should take these girls and spank and shake them until some modicum of pride, whether pride of race, or plain ordinary self-respect is born into them.

* * * * * * * * *

THIS letter is of a piece with a bit of news from Chester, Pa. A Syrian, Isaac Sodar, shot and mortally wounded a former intimate friend, William Horton, at whose home be boarded. And it all happened because at a party which was given some time since by the Hortons a girl asked Mr. and Mrs. Horton why they had invited a Negro to the party. Sodar is swarthy, a true Aramaic type, an Asiatic peasant. Yet he bitterly resented being thought a Negro, and for three months had brooded upon the "insult," and continually rebuked his host and hostess for allowing the girl to make the remark. Matters reached a climax, a quarrel, the tragedy.

In Syria there were doubtless Ethiopians who were as superior to this peasant as there are Negroes in this country superior to him and his tribe. Yet, the poison of the American Nordic had seeped into his soul, until he felt himself grossly and cruelly humiliated by being called a Negro.

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AND now the gossip comes that Sylvia Chen, the "girl dictator of North China," is colored. Her father was Eugene Chen, the communist leader of North China, suspected of being too friendly with the "reds." Her mother was a native woman of Trinidad, B. W. I. Sylvia, whose features are far more Negroid than Chinese, was educated in England, became a dancer on the London music-hall stage, became a member of a theatrical company, danced before the King and Queen, was a captain of a troupe of Girl Guides (the British Girl Scouts.) When her father returned to China to take an active part in its affairs, Sylvia and her younger sister, Yolande, followed alone, from Trinidad, (the mother having died long since.) And now, the brilliant companion and aid of her father, she is forging ahead as the "Girl Dictator." Sylvia Chen, the half-breed Negro and Chinese. A combination of brains and fire and patience and ingenuity, indomitable will and volatile personality.

Nothing surprising that one of our race should be a leader in Asia.

discrimination - 1927

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BOSTON SCHOOL BARS ALL NEGRO STUDENTS DUE TO RACE HATRED

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Wilmington, Del.—A Negro student may take "special work" at Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, locate in Boston, Massachusetts, and "sometimes the class is perfectly willing to have a colored student as a member of the class provided the dinner is eaten in different rooms," but it has been found impossible for the institution "to accept as students in the regular classes people of the Negro race," so Miss Mabel C. Bradley of the school faculty informed Miss Thelma Ellen Williams, in reply to the latter's application for admission to the institution's summer course.

Miss Williams is a college graduate and is head of the domestic science department of the Howard High School of this city. Feeling that she wanted to do some special work in cooking she applied for admission to the New England school for the special courses for instructors, during the month of July.

In answer to her aplication, Miss Williams received a six-paragraph letter from Miss Bradley, who expressed the hope that "it will be possible for you to be with us this summer," but pointed out that some special arrangements would have to be made as it was impossible for the institution to break away from its regulations and policies of excluding Negro students from the regular classes "unless the class as a whole finds it agreeable to accept a student of the Negro race." Miss Bradley further pointed out that the fact that Miss Williams was a college graduate and fully qualified for the advanced course, made no difference whatever, if she was Negro.

After suggesting various ways in which Miss Williams might receive the course desired, including the taking of private lessons, Miss Bradley advised the colored school teacher that a colored student was taking special work at the present time, and it might be well for Miss Williams to join her. Miss Williams will not accept the terms offered her.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NEGROES PROTEST RACE SEGREGATION

Demand Equal Privileges In Use of Playgrounds and Public Parks

Present Letter to City Council Opposing Alleged Injustice and Discrimination

No segregation of the negro children from those of the white race in the public playgrounds and parks of the city, is the demand of negro citizens of the community who held an indignation meeting last night at the Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Seventh and Walnut streets, as a protest of alleged discrimination being made against negro children while at play on the grounds.

The meeting at which more than a hundred representative negro leaders assembled for a discussion of the most effective means of combating the situation, had previously through delegates, presented a letter at the meeting of City Council stating that delegates would appear before that body to protest against the alleged injustice.

The session at the Settlement House was held under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Independent Citizens' League. Opinions were expressed on the question by many of those present, but no formal action was taken or any course outlined for future action.

Barrett Jackson, of 801 DuPont street, acting as chairman of the meeting, declared that the members of the negro race were not seeking any special privileges, but equality, in the enjoyment of all public facilities. The playgrounds and the parks, he said, are the property of all citizens of the commuity, and not for the special benefit of any particular group or race.

"We do not desire separate playgrounds for negro children and others where white children alone may gather, but one set of playgrounds where all children, regardless of race or color, may play together. It is only through the children that the race problem can be solved", he added "old prejudices, which have existed against the negro since the days of slavery, should be driven to the background."

The speaker declared that the negro race had journeyed too far along the road from slavery for a return. The members of the negro race are not seeking social equality, he said, but equality before the law and in the enjoyment of all those privileges in the parks, playgrounds and other centers where the public gathers.

"All that we ask" declared Jackson, "is a man's chance. It is not right that we who pay taxes to the city as well as the citizens of other races and nationality, should be denied the privilege of using what is really our property in common with the white citizens."

The speaker declared that the negroes do not desire that the system of separate schools for the negroes and white children should be abolished.

Discrimination – 1927

PREJUDICE IS LESS ABROAD SAYS PICKENS

N. A. A. C. P. Lecturer Returns From Tour

(Photo on Picture Page)

New York, Feb. 18.—William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, returned the day before yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic from his European tour in the course of which he delivered 60 lectures in England and Scotland, and spoke in Germany, Poland and Russia. Mr. Pickens said he had been given full opportunity in Russia to observe the regime of the Soviet government and that there was "absolutely no color prejudice" in that country. He declared that the recovery of Germany in the years following the World war was one of the remarkable things in Europe.

"The British Empire," said Mr. Pickens, at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Ave., "as at present constituted, has about six Colored people to every white. The masses of the British people are today studying color and race problems of the world more than any other people ever before studied such problems. They were glad to learn the truth about the N. A. A. C. P., especially that it represented cooperation between white and black toward a common goal of interracial accord.

"The energy and coolness and courage with which the Germans are rebuilding their industry and commerce are amazing. Berlin, the capital, is still one of the cleanest and most orderly cities in all Europe. The requirement of the peace treaty that Germany scrap her army has lessened her burdens, heavy as those burdens are. But wages are miserably low.

"As for Russia, though they need an efficiency expert in most of their government offices in Moscow to save time and money, the workers have done well in ten years filled with revolution or efforts at it.

"As to color prejudice there is much less of it in England than in even the most liberal state of the United States, for England did not have 250 years of color slavery. There is less color feeling in France and Germany than in England. And there is absolutely none in Russia. When anyone mentions Colored people in Russia some one will ask 'what are Colored people?' They know black individual humans in Russia and their greatest literary genius, Pushkin, had a full-blooded African ancestor."

RESCINDING JIM-CROW LAWS.

(By KELLY MILLER, Howard University)

Under sponsorship of the Inter-racial Committee, a bill was introduced in the Maryland legislature to abolish the state jim-crow car law. This bill, according to the secretary of the Inter-racial Committee, Mr. T. J. Calloway, had the backing of some of the most influential public men of the state. Senator Bruce stated some time ago that the time had come for the elimination of such distinction in transportation in the state of Maryland. It seems that the bill was tabled in the committee, although the majority canvassed beforehand was supposed to be in favor of it. Mr. Calloway is still hopeful of the resurrection of the bill and gives the assurance of Governor Richie and other powerful democratic supporters as basis of his hope.

This is perhaps the first attempted bit of legislation in recent years to wipe out odious race discrimination in statal laws. It gives hope that all such discriminatory regulations which were borne of local condition will pass away when such conditions are ameliorated. Most of the iniquitous distinctions in Northern states were wiped out by the moral crusade of the civil war. At least fifteen Northern states had provisions limiting the franchise to white men when the fifteenth amendment was passed. Some of these states voluntarily removed such racial distinctions by the revision of their own constitutions, while in other states, like Ohio and Oregon, such racial legislation was wiped out by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The state of Michigan, at one time, had a law forbidding the intermarriage between the races, but this discriminatory provision was wiped out by subsequent state law.

This first attempt to eradicate the jim-crow car law makes me reminiscent. One harks back to the days of the Afro-American Council when race wide effort was launched to check the rising tendency, especially in its interstate feature. A considerable legal defense fund was raised for this purpose, of which Booker T. Washington contributed or procured by far the greater part.

When congress was about to revise the Interstate Commerce act, the Honorable Whitfield McKinley and myself called upon Senator Dolliver of Iowa, chairman of the committee, and went away supposing that we had his endorsement of our proposition that there should be no discrimination of any kind in interstate passenger traffic. But on a subsequent call we were frankly and flatly informed that the pending measure would be limited wholly to material freight.

About this time, the Hon. Archibald Grimke and myself called upon Senator Foraker, to engage his good offices in behalf of guaranteeing no racial discrimination in interstate travel. The good senator informed us that he would gladly work for a provision for equal accommodation, but that such a position as we suggested would be simply impossible in face of prevailing situation. We thereupon advised him that we would prefer that no action at all should be taken unless there was full guarantee of no distinction or discrimination and told him that we could secure equal, but separate, accommodations from the Southern states, and that we preferred that the federal government should not touch the question one way or the other, unless it was prepared to act upon the broad foundation of no discrimination between American citizens. He thought that our attitude was very short-sighted and unwise.

The first suit brought to test the jim-crow car law was, I believe, instituted by Professor William H. Council of the Alabama Normal Institute. The case was lost. The supreme court has decided that the states may provide separate, but equal, accommodations for the races, without violating the federal constitution. This decision seemed to settle the legal status of jim-crow cars, so far as interstate travel is concerned.

The supreme court has also gone on record to the effect that similar arrangements for interstate travel may not be unconstitutional. If I am mistaken about this, some of my legal critics are invited to set me right.

In those days came William Henry Harrison Hart of the Law School of Howard University, big of body, brave of heart and intrepid of spirit, of powerful intellect and learned in the law. The state of Maryland had just enacted its separate car law, and was operating it in both its interstate and intrastate application. Professor Hart secured an interstate ticket from New York to Washington. On reaching the Maryland border, he was asked to change to the jim-crow. This he stoutly refused to do. He was ejected and lodged in the Elkton jail. Thereupon he brought suit in the courts of Maryland and won. The court of appeals, the highest tribunal in that jurisdiction, held that the law did not apply to interstate passengers, but merely to local traffic. Every Negro in the nation owes Professor Hart a debt of gratitude which remains unpaid. But for his brave and manly act, every colored passenger, from whatever section of the country he might hail, would be compelled to ride in a jim-crow car, in order to reach the national capital.

From the beginning, the border warfare between freedom and slavery waged along the Maryland line. The Mason and Dixon line, of far-flung political significance, marked the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Confederate army, in its Northern movement, was turned back at the edge of the Maryland border. The revised constitutions swept through the Southern states like wildfire, but was checked by the Maryland court of appeals. And now comes the jim-crow car law, whose rescindment is at least under consideration. Let us consider some of reasons which render such action on the part of Maryland feasible and seasonable at this time. Segregation, separate schools, jim-crow cars and anti-miscegenation laws grow out of the common roots of race prejudice. It is stimulated mainly by the relative number of Negroes. The effect will continue as long as the cause remains.

The main traffic in Maryland is interstate. The two great railroad systems, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, which dominate the traffic of the state, are through lines in all directons. The Negro local travel is almost negligible. One may travel on the jim-crow cars in Southern or Western Maryland for hours without encountering more than one or two fellow passengers. In the main, the Negroes are going to Washington on the south or to Wilmington and Philadelphia on the north or to Harrisburg and Pittsburg on the west. All of these are interstate passengers. The empty jim-crow cars are but a nuisance and an expense. Furthermore, the Negro's contingent in Maryland, outside of the city of Baltimore, is relatively declining. The Negroes are leaving the agricultural sections of the state for the metropolitan city or for regions further north. The jim-crow car has little future prospect in the state.

This proposed action on the part of Maryland still further indicates that the Negro must look to local, rather than to national action for tangible relief from the difficulties under which he labors. The elimination of the interstate feature of the Maryland jim-crow car law represents the only concrete advantage, which, I now recall, that has come to the race from agitation against jim-crow cars. The defeat of the proposed restrictions as to the franchise by the Maryland courts is the only action, as I now recall, which has actually enhanced the power of the ballot in the black man's hands. The recent decision in the Texas case is magnificent, but the distance between Washington and Texas is magnificent also. Unless some liberal movement springs up in Texas the victory, in which we now exult, will be but a paper decision. It is also interesting to note that Mr. Calloway throws the burden of advantage of this action or the brunt of disadvantage upon the democratic party which now has the reigns of power. If the democrats put this over, they will deprive the republicans of further supply of soft soap upon which to fool the gullible Negro voter. I recall how the democrats gave the Negro teacherships in the public schools of Baltimore, after long and arduous efforts.

In this connection, it might also be well to say that West Virginia is the only Southern state which has no jim-crow car system. Why? Hereby hangs a political tale. It was told me by J. W. Clifford, the well known journalist and politician of the mountain state. The issue was close between the two parties. The more Bourbon-like democrats threatened jim-crow legislation, if they won over the solid opposition of the Negro voters. An understanding was reached with such outstanding leaders as John W. Davis and Congressman Wilson, that if the Negroes would join in with them, that no such legislation would be forthcoming. They did. The democrats won and kept their word. If by any mischance, the democrats had fastened on the state jim-crow cars, no number of subsequent republican victory would have eliminated them.

Oklahoma tells a sadder story, which I learned while traveling in the state. Haskell, the leader of the democratic host, promised the Negro leaders that if they came with them, the race might have anything in reason as their just share of the common victory. He also advised, that if the democrats won without their aid, they would give them hell. The Negro refused the offer, Haskell turned to the Indians. The democrats won. Today the racial restrictions in Oklahoma are among the very severest of any Southern state.

Let us hope and pray that Maryland will do the sensible thing in being the first to abolish jim-crow cars, and that the Negroes of Maryland will do the sensible thing in bringing it to pass.

SEGREGATION IN THE NORTH.

That increasing racial segregation is becoming a menace was indicated by the reports made by Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following close upon her return to New York after a tour through the middle West, including Chicago, Springfield, Illinois, and St. Louis. She said that the Gary school segregation case is worrying people throughout the West. It marks a manifest increase in segregation sentiment. She continued:

> "I was told in Chicago the story of how a Southern Sheriff, who had boarded a train with a colored man, Samuel Kennedy, wanted in Georgia, was made to climb out of that train by the Chicago Branch with but two minutes to spare. Later the same Sheriff and his prisoner were intercepted in Terre Haute, Indiana. If there had been no Branches in Chicago and Terre Haute or if the Branches had not been active, the Sherif and his prisoner, the latter perhaps by this time a victim of a lynching mob, would have been by this time in Georgia."

As an evidence that members of the race are alive to the necessity of sustaining the National Association in its fight against segregation, Miss Ovington brought with her the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars contributed by conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Miss Ovington emphasized the conclusion forced upon her by this tour, that the future enforcement of the rights of the race will depend upon their vigilance in guarding them. Recourse to the courts and the active support of such agencies as the National Association are the best means to this end. The example of Miss Ovington in giving of her means and strength to this cause should be an inspiration to others.

The Gary school strike which according to advices from that place, was prompted by the Ku Klux Klan, was brought to a settlement by an ignominious surrender to the spirit of intolerance. All but three of the Negro students were removed to temporary quarters in a junior high school, pending the erection of the separate building voted for by the common council at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. Gary has several segregated junior high schools but no senior one. The number of Negro students in Gary is put at three thousand, of whom but thirty-six are registered in the schools with whites, according to Superintendent Wirt, who stood out against the strikers until overruled by the commoncouncil.

The most discouraging feature of the situation is the statement that this segregation was encouraged and brought about by the action of the colored parents in asking for separate primary, grammar and junior high schools. Separate schools are conducive to the growth of racial prejudice and intolerance, while mixed schools lead to better relations between the two races.

GOD IN GARY

Editor The Defender: Several months back, the whole nation was aroused at the action and attitude that China was taking against American tourists, and those otherwise engaged in China. Special attention was directed to our "missionaries" working in China, as they were plainly resented by the so-called "heathens."

And it does seem strange that we Americans should spend into thousands of dollars each year, to civilize and modernize and educate other races, and then only have them learn, or at least try to have them believe, that God thinks more of white men than He does of any others.

I refer especially to the recent Gary, Ind. school strike, against a few students, whose skins happen to be not white. Why should these few boys and girls, who have otherwise measure up to the standards set by their white brothers, be set aside, and backed into a set of portable schools, just as so many cattle? Is the school an institution measuring the degrees of color of skins, or is it an institution measuring the degree of development of one's brain? If the few narrow minded "poor white thrash" from the South, don't want to go to school with "blacks" here in a Northern city, I suggest few Southerners return to their Southland, where their own "friendliness" with the despised Negro, has given them a number of half-breeds who are so like unto themselves, that they will not object to being in school with them.

Lastly, I and others agree with the Chinese, and any other foreign nation, that resents our deceitful and false interference, with their ideals and their gods. Better be a "good" Chinese, loving your neighbor as yourself, and otherwise keeping the laws of the god you serve, than to be a "white" Baptist, or Methodist, and then hate any man who is not "white."

The sooner the world learns to judge a man by his attainments, his deportment, and his life in general, rather than by the color of his skin, the sooner we will be able to boast of our missionaries and our advancement, for no nation rises above its meanness and it's prejudices. Rome, Carthage, Babylon, all, and each of these succumbed to their heartlessness, and we, in all our glory, are not greater than these; and little less barbarous.

NORTHERN READER.

Segregation On Increase In North

People Throughout The West Worried Over The GAREY SCHOOL AFFAIR

Negroes' Rights Dependent Upon Their Vigilance

New York, Oct. 7 — Menace of increasing segregation, is reported by Miss Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on her return here after a tour of mid Western cities, including Chicago, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis.

"The Gary School segregation case is worrying people throughout the West", said Miss Ovington at the N. A. A. C. P. offices, "there is a manifest increase in the segregation sentiment. And for this reason there is all the greater need to keep our Branches active and to extend the number of branches.

"I was told in Chicago the story of how a Southern sheriff, who had boarded a train with a colored man, Samuel Kennedy, 'wanted' in Georgia, was made to climb out of that train by the Chicago branch. The same sheriff and his prisoner were intercepted in Terre Haute, Ind. If there had been no branches in Chicago and Terre Haute or if the branches had not been active, the sheriff and his prisoner, the latter perhaps by this time, the victim of a lynching mob, would have been by this time in Georgia."

A. M. E. Conference Gave $350.00

Miss Ovington spoke in Chicago at a dinner given by the Interracial Committee of the Woman's City Club and in Springfield, Ill., the A. M. E. State Conference, turned over to her the entire evening session, which she addressed. Miss Ovington brought with her to New York, the sum of $350, given to the N. A. A. C. P. by the State Conferences of the A. M. E. Church in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

St. Louis, Miss Ovington reported, was said by soldiers who had been overseas to look like devasted France in the portions of the city struck by the recent tornado. In that city 200 people gathered for the meeting at which she spoke, despite the recent disaster.

"I would like to emphasize the conclusion forced upon me by this tour," said Miss Overton, "and that is that the future of colored people's rights will depend upon their vigilance and above all upon their organization. Not only should all Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. now inactive be ready to take action when necessary, as in the case of Terre Haute, but Branch organization should be extended throughout the country. Often, where there is no Branch a case of injustice must go uncontest. Even where the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. intervenes and assumes full responsibility for a case, it is often because there has been a Branch ready and able to get facts and begin legal action."

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Georgia.

COP ASSAULTS NEGRO; JURY INDICTS HIM

Chicago Bee
2-5-27

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—Fulton county grand jury returned an indictment charging assault with intent to murder against C. Bush, former patrolman of the Atlanta police department. Bush is charged with an attempt to force a colored man, Ben Hill, 584 Irwin street, to dodge bullets the patrolman fired at his feet.

The alleged assault took place on Christmas day, when Hill, who was employed at a local garage, was approached by the former patrolman and forced, at the point of a gun, to dance. During the weird performance Hill suffered a shot in the leg.

Investigation into the affair began several days ago when Bush was under suspension for having been asleep on his "beat" in West End. He is said to have announced in police court that he planned to resign.

JIM CROW THEATRE BIDS FOR COLORED TRADE

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Capitol The
atre, a local white house has made a
bid for colored patronage, promising
equal but separate accommodations to
its colored and white patrons.

The playhouse is being remodelled
and is scheduled to open June 27. It
has rest, and smoking rooms for both
groups and promises that races will
be separated but shown equal cour
tesy. The Capitol has a picture and
vaudeville policy and is connected
with the Pantages circuit.

ATLANTA'S BAD EXAMPLE AND INFLUENCE

It is generally accepted throughout America, that Atlanta is the leading progressive and most influential city in the Southland, and bids fair to become the greatest financial and manufacturing city in Dixie. In fact, she is the candidate to hold the same position in the South that New York holds in the North, and she is almost without opposition in her journey for the goal.

Because of our eminent position in the industrial, economic, commercial and political life of the South and nation, we should be careful of our conduct in all matters affecting the public weal, for fear that other cities and states will blunder by reason of the conduct of Atlanta and Georgia. Georgia has been dubbed "The Empire State of the South," and Atlanta "The New York of the South" and other Southern cities and states take example from Atlanta and whatever Atlanta and Georgia do, good or bad, thousands of people and governments in the South follow suit. In another column of this issue we carry a communication from a Northern correspondent, which says, that everything bad and unlawful in the South has its birth in Georgia; that Georgia's influence largely directs and shapes the policy of Dixie racially, religiously and financially. Georgia is cited as the home of the Ku-Klux, the camp of the night riders and home regulators, the bailiwick of invisible government, the home of race hatred, race discrimination and of many isms and whims that separate the people into racial groups of hatred for one another and that the other states and cities follow.

The Anti-Negro Barber Law recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina is cited as the bad influence of Atlanta on sister states and cities. Our City Council a few months ago passed a law prohibiting Negro barbers from working on white women and white children, under fourteen years old, which they had been doing for two hundred and fifty years, without harm or insult to any white woman or child. The Chamber of Commerce, composed of the most progressive, sane and clear-headed business men knew that it was purely an economic question raised by union labor for the purpose of monopolizing the barber's trade in the community, because they were not able to meet the Negro barber from the standpoint of efficiency and satisfactory service; went into court and enjoined the enforcement of the city ordinance regulating barber trade along racial lines. Our courts promptly enjoined the enforcement of the law, and so far as Georgia and Atlanta are concerned the law is dead.

But, South Carolina, following the example of her illustrious leader, Atlanta, goes Atlanta one better, and enacts a barber law limiting the trade to white barbers among white people. This is a striking example that Atlanta should be careful of the things she does, for fear that other cities with lesser intelligence and resources will blunder and do humanity wrong. The South Carolina law is unconstitutional, for the same reason that the Texas primary law was unconstitutional. The Texas law provided that a Negro should not vote in a Democratic primary and the South Carolina law provides that a Negro shall not serve or cut the hair of a white woman or child in South Carolina. Both are unconstitutional upon the ground of race discrimination, and the courts will so hold, if the Negro barbers in South Carolina have enough guts in their bellies to fight for their meat and bread to keep from starving.

We know that the action of white workers who raised this question and got the demagogues in the Legislature to pass these discriminatory laws mean no reflection upon the white women and children and could not reflect upon them, if they meant to do so. It is not a question in their minds of social mixing, it is a question of dollars and cents, though they hold up the contact of Negro barbers with white women and children as a bad effect on their morals, and really slander and libel the virtue of pure womanhood, in order to keep a Negro from making a dollar. Instead of becoming efficient as tonsorial atists and control the trade by rendering superior srevice to the colored artists, they seek to have the Legislature make it a misdemeanor, punishable by chaingang sentence, for a Negro to serve, or cut the hair of white woman or white children, in order to give them a free hand to impose inferior and unsatisfactory service upon the trade. This is the sum and substance of the poor white man's effort to limit the barber business in the South to white workmen only. They know any white man would rather have a capable Negro barber shave him than to have an incompetent white mechanic hacking up his face and pulling his hair out by the roots.

In spite of the range of demagogy that has swept over South Carolina for the last quarter of a century, there is enough good blood and manly white men and women in the Palmetto State to have the courts declare the law unconstitutional, as the courts of Georgia did. There are many South Carolinians too proud to stand for a law that encourages ignorance and incompetency among white people in order to handicap and to lessen the opportunity of colored people, who are willing to work to serve them, and to lessen their opportunity to make an honest living.

The law is unconstitutional and will fail if the Negro barbers of South Carolina will act, and act promptly.

WHITE CEMETERY COMPANY PROMOTING JIM-CROW CEMETERY

Want To Force Negroes Out of Laurel Grove

Negroes Expected To Protest

A petition was presented to City Council last Wednesday by the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery Company through Harvey Granger requesting it to close the Colored portion of Laurel Grove Cemetery for further burials by Colored people except those now own lots in it. The petition was referred to a committee of council for attention.

The only apparent reason for the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery Company to send such a petition to Council is the fact that Negroes have not been buying lots fast enough in its cemetery which was started several months ago, and if it can influence city council to close Laurel Grove Cemetery to Negroes it hopes to force Negroes to buy cemetery lots from it at high prices. The cemetery lots in the jim-crow cemetery cost about ten times what lot can be purchased in Laurel Grove Cemetery and is located about six miles from the city on an unpaved road.

Considerable adverse criticism to the petition by this white cemetery company interferring in Negro affairs as it appears that even the Negro dead must be exploited by a certain element in the community. There is no just reason why Negroes should not continue to be buried at Laurel Grove and the adoption of the petition by city council will prove very expensive to our group as well as cause the separation of the dead of a family.

Since Negroes handle the dead of the race why should not the burial of these bodies be left among our group instead of being turned over to a white corporation to be exploited through the purchase of high-priced graves.

It is expected that a meeting will be held by the Colored citizens of the community to protest to city council against the passage of a law asked for in the petition.

Georgia Supreme Court Holds the Barber Law To Be Unconstitutional

Ordinance Passed in Atlanta's City Council to Prohibit Negro Barbers From Serving White Women and Children Declared Invalid. Closing Law Also Nullified.

Declaring that an Atlanta city ordinance prohibiting Negro barbers from doing work for white children under 14 years old was invalid because it was contrary both to the state and federal constitutions, the Supreme Court Wednesday handed down a decision which nullifies this ordinance. The court also ruled that a provision of the ordinance requiring that all barber shops be closed at 7 o'clock p. m., except on Saturday, was invalid because it was unreasonable.

Much opposition to the passage of the ordinance developed when it was presented in council, and later when it was adopted by that body many leading civic organizations condemned it, including the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

In the opinion of the court, written by Judge Marcus Beck, it was held that the provision preventing Negro barbers from waiting on white children was contrary to both the state and federal constitutions. The contention that it was designed to prevent the spread of contagious disease was unsound, according to Judge Beck, because if such could be upheld as against barbers it would also be true of Negro nurses, Negro cooks and Negro servants of all kinds. This ordinance also showed no regard for the wishes of the white customers themselves

(Continued on Page 2)

COLORED BARBER ORDINANCE INVALID

(Continued from Page 1)

in the opinion of the court.

The judge held in regard to the closing ordinance that the barber trade is not an obnoxious trade and that early closing hours are not needed for barber shops, and that such closing hours need not be fixed for them as they are fixed for pool rooms, pawn shops and some other lines of business.

The decision was handed down in the case of R. C. Chaires and others against the city of Atlanta.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and a number of civic organizations adopted resolutions protesting against the barber ordinance, and Atlanta Attorneys Morris Brandon, Marion Smith and Warren Moise volunteered their services in fighting the ordinance in Fulton Superior Court.

In commenting on the decision handed down Wednesday by the Supreme Court, Attorney Brandon said that he believed the decision to be just and that he was gratified upon the outcome.—Atlanta Constitution.

SUPREME COURT DECLARES NEGRO BARBER LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Some time ago the city of Atlanta at the motive of a certain element of organized labor passed an ordinance making it unlawful for Negro barbers to wait on white women and white children under 14 years of age. The community was so incensed at the unreasonableness of the ordinance and the race hatred it implied, that the Chamber of Commerce, the Committee on Church Co-operation, the Interracial Commission, the Evangelical Ministers' Union and various other civic organizations entered their solemn protest and through the Chamber of Commerce contested the constitutionality of the ordinance. Among the prominent law firms tending their services to the Chamber of Commerce and without charge to fight the case through all the courts were Brandon and Hynds, Alston Alston, Foster and Moyse, and Little, Powell, Smith and Goldstein.

The best conscious and sentiment of the community took the position that the law was unreasonable and against public policy and the lawyers took the position that the ordinance was unconstitutional and in violation of both the state and federal constitutions and the decision of the Supreme Court Wednesday sustained both the position of the lawyers and public sentiment.

If it were not for the sentiment and cordial feeling represented by both the lawyers and the Christian conscience of the community against the outrageous barber law, all decent, self-respecting colored people would feel like picking up their beds and leaving the South. But so long as we rely upon that conservative element of Christian and law-abiding white people who believes in fair play for all the people and fair and just courts like our Superior and Supreme Courts have proved themselves to be in every crisis. When one class of people sought to outlaw another class we're going to remain in the South because it is our natural home and constitutes the best in the man for its development and progress.

The decision of the Supreme Court which sustained the decision of the lower courts is just and fair and is just what the lawyers said it would be and in behalf of the colored people of Atlanta and generally throughout the country, the Independent thanks the lawyers and the conscience of the people for the great service they have rendered humanity by fighting this unjust and barbarous law to death. We would thank the courts, but we do not believe it either ethical or fitting as the courts only did their plain duty as they had the light and conscience to discover the truth and use it as the Supreme law of our commonwealth. No greater service was ever rendered an oppressed people struggling for meat and bread and a place on top among men and people who do things than the decision rendered by our Supreme Court last Wednesday.

Our heartiest congratulations and contributing this great service.

Discrimination - 1927

Georgia.

COLORED BARBER ORDINANCE INVALID

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Much opposition to the passage of the ordinance developed when it was presented in council, and later when it was adopted by that body many leading civic organizations condemned it, including the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

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Atlanta Barber Shop Law Routed

The Georgia Supreme Court has declared null and void the Atlanta City ordinance which prohibited Negro barbers from cutting the hair of white children under 14 years of age, and thus in the brief span of two months the enlightened liberal forces of the State have triumphed over obscurantism and illiberalism. The first triumph was legislative, occuring when the legislature passed an act appropriating more than $100,000 for its State supported Negro college, being the first time that its generosity toward this institution had exceeded $10,000 annually. The second triumph is judicial, the State's highest court declining to put its stamp of approval upon what was in effect an attempt to proscribe by law the right of the Negro to economic competition with the whites.

The sane and trusted leadership of the race has ever held to the principle that the courts of the land, in the main, can be trusted to uphold the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Republic including the Negro, and that we should resort to them in all cases where there is an attempted abridgment of those rights. More and more a vindication of this counsel is to be seen. During the past four or five years the forces which have sought through race and class legislation to set apart our rights and privileges from those of the body politic have been routed when the issues emerged from the final adjudication of the courts. Indeed, some of the finest commentaries upon the integrity of the high courts of America have been written in the past few years by the courts themselves in thrashing out issues involving the citizenship of the Negro. The Georgia case just decided, though legally affecting only that State, will prove far-reaching in its ultimate effect. Already other cities of states, in Alabama for instance, sought to pass ordinances paralleling the Atlanta barber shop law. The Georgia Supreme Court decision now serves notice on other municipal law-making bodies that this sort of legislation is useless and cannot stand before the courts. It is a salutary decision, and one to be received in a manner that bolsters the faith of the American people in their courts.

JOURNAL
ATLANTA, GA.

SEP 25 1927

Negro Barbers Express Thanks to Their Friends

An expression of appreciation from the negro barbers of Atlanta, directed to "the friends and organizations" whose assistance was given in the recent fight against service restrictions, is contained in a letter to The Journal from J. W. Spearman, veteran barber in the Herndon shop on Peachtree street.

Special mention is made of the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, and of several Atlanta attorneys who volunteered to help the negro barbers in their litigation.

"In order that a better feeling may exist between the races of this great country, through a better understanding of problems, I hope I may express the true condition of our feelings, and the unwavering belief that the real and most potent friend of the negro in the greatest measure is in the south," the letter says.

COLUMBUS, GA., LEDGER

SEP 14 1927

NEGRO BARBERS WIN IN COURT

Atlanta Ordinance Prohibiting Negroes from Serving White Children Is Held Invalid.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 14.—(AP)—A city ordinance prohibiting negro barbers from serving white children under 14 years of age was held to be invalid and unconstitutional today by the Georgia supreme court.

The ordinance, adopted several months ago, also specified that barber shops be closed at 7 o'clock each night except Saturdays.

The section of the ordinance prohibiting negro barbers from waiting on white children shows no regard for the wishes of the white patrons themselves, the court pointed out in the decision.

Discussing the claim that the ordinance was adopted because of alleged prevalence of contagious diseases among negroes, the opinion declared that similar action might be taken against cooks, nurses and launderers if the charges were true.

"The colored nurse comes in more dangerous contact with the child than the barber who cuts the hair of the child and what shall we say of the cook who handles and prepares the food placed on the table," Justice Marcus W. Beck commented.

Justice Beck declared that the barber ordinance should not be confused in any way with laws, upheld by the court, providing for segregation of the races.

"The necesstiy for separate accommodations for white and colored persons on railroads, in theatres, at hotels, ect., grows out of the social habits and traditions of the southern states and the situation of the people relatively to the colored race and the absolute and unchanging necessity of keeping the races separate" said the justice.

Discrimination - 1927

~~LESSON STILL~~ UNLEARNED

The Young Men's Christian Association missed a great chance to help the cause of Christianity when it failed to resent the discrimination which a Chicago hotel imposed on the Negroes who attended the conference of "Y" executive secretaries. The roar of civil war in China has carried to the four corners of the earth the protest of the Chinese people against a religion which preaches brotherhood but practices social exclusiveness in order to prove race superiority. The unrest in India is another momentous warning that Nordic snobbery is playing with forces which will leap from religious conviction to political action. Yet the Young Men's Christian Association, itself an organization with branches in lands inhabited by colored people, allows an occasion when some of these are present to be marked by its acceptance of race proscription. It yielded principle with never a word of protest, when it was perfectly free to demand equal treatment for all its secretaries, or leave the hotel. It chose the easier way. It has proved itself worse than Esau, because he, at least was hungry when he sold his birthright. The Association, sleek and wellfed, gave up principle in exchange for nothing that it could not get elsewhere.

The early adherents of Christianity who made it, knew the value of their own adherence to principle. The cultured young woman, refusing to throw a little incense on a heathen altar, even at the request of her Roman soldier lover, when the price of refusal was death in the arena, finds no counterpart in these Christians of today who buy concord with colorophobists and surrender brotherhood, one of Christianity's two basic principles. Thirty years show no improvement since first it was urged that North and South get together for the nation's sake, letting the Negro's condition be taken up afterward.

The mailed fist cannot forever overawe [illegible] and fair play are [illegible] any pre- [illegible]h or- [illegible]t using

Illinois.

Ask Court to Put Stop to Jim Crowism

In an effort to stop segregation in the public schools of the city, the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and the citizens' committee of Morgan Park through their attorney Henry W. Hammond, and counsel Edward H. Morris, filed mandamus proceedings against the board of education last week to force the school authorities to show cause why some children were not permitted to attend the lily-white Esmond school, located on the west corner of 111th St. and Vincennes Rd.

This action was taken as a result of the determination of citizens here to stamp out all forms of segregation now existing in the Chicago school system.

Pushes Fight

Dr. Herbert A. Turner and Morris Lewis, president and secretary of the association, respectively, announced that the fight against the board is being financed by their organization with the aid of citizens in Morgan Park.

The fight against the school officials was launched last fall when children residing nearer the Esmond school than the John D. Shoop school located at 111th and Bishop Sts., were denied the right to transfer or attend the Esmond school. White children living close to the Shoop school were transferred to the lily-white school until the Shoop school became a Jim Crow institution. Although the white property owners had formed a pact whereby members of our group were denied the right to own or occupy property west of Vincennes Rd., citizens of Color refused to let them dictate the running of the schools and their 850 children.

Protest Unheeded

Mrs. Carrie Taylor formed a citizens' committee and called numerous neighborhood meetings until the interest of the various civic organizations of the city was attracted to the segregation methods being used against the citizens who pay a large share in supporting the schools of the 19th ward. Appeals were made in vain to District Superintendent William Hedges, Superintendent of Schools Williams McAndrew, and Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, a member of the school board and then acting president of the body.

After all methods of adjusting the situation had failed, the N. A. A. C. P. and the citizens employed Attorney Hammond to take legal action. The citizens have stated that they will fight the case to the United states supreme court if necessary in order that their children might not have to attend a segregated school and grow up feeling that they were inferior to the white child.

SCORES HOTEL THAT REFUSED WOMAN GUEST

Manager Is Forced to Make Explanation

By C. E. FREEMAN, JR.

Holyoke, Mass., July 1.—Mayor John F. Cronin publicly apologized Friday on behalf of the city of Holyoke to Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, 476 Walnut Ave., Boston, patriotic instructor of the state department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliary and a member of the Patrick E. Toy post of Boston, because she declared she had been refused accommodations in the Nonotuck hotel because of the "color line."

Mrs. Wright arrived in the city Wednesday night with her secretary, Mrs. Almena Mills. She came to present a flag to the city of Holyoke and to attend the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary. Her recital of the incident on the platform in City hall in the course of a joint session, resulted in the public apology of the mayor.

It came in the midst of her patriotic address anent the flag, patriotism and free liberty to all, which evoked thunderous applause. At the conclusion she apologized for having intruded personal matters into her discourse. Mayor Cronin's instant apology for the city of Holyoke evoked almost as much applause.

School Gets Flag

Mayor Cronin passed the flag to Mrs. Mae Rose Perron, president of the local auxiliary unit, who in turn passed the flag to Mgr. John F. Fagan of St. Jerome's church, for the parochial school. Directly after the morning session Maj. Larkland Hewitt, 372d infantry, M. N. G., commander of Patrick E. Toy Post No 953, V. F. W., said that he would consult with his lawyer in Springfield as to whether it was advisable for him to take further action in behalf of Mrs. Wright.

According to the manager of the hotel, there was no attempt at drawing the color line. Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Mills were only two of a large number who were turned down, and that because there were no accommodations left. They had not made adequate reservations and you can't pour the contents of a gallon into a pint container, he said. "I have housed Colored chauffeurs here before and in a convention time like this I would house Colored delegates if proper reservations were made."

Clerk Makes Excuse

The clerk on duty at the time of the episode also explained the inadequacy of memoranda concerning reservations. He said the first intimation he had was the receipt Wednesday of a type slip from Mrs. Doherty, president of the auxiliary saying among other items, this: "Patrick Toy Post, one room for three extra, if possible."

He said that no specification as to time was made.

On the contrary, Mrs. Mills said that the clerk rejected Mrs. Wright before the latter could even voice her desire, saying the hotel never had taken Colored guests and could not.

Mrs. Mills said she then appealed to Mrs. Doherty and was told by her that she understood that to be the rule.

Mrs. Wright spent the afternoon at the Y. W. C. A., where she obtained quarters. In her stirring address at city hall she said she was past president of the Suffolk County Women's Relief Corps, the granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier, the daughter of a Civil war veteran and the mother of two sons, one of whom served in the Spanish-American war and one in the World war.

Judge Flays Cafe Man On Jim Crowism

"As long as I am sitting on the bench in this district, I am going to see to it that there is no discrimination against law-abiding citizens," declared Judge Francis Borrelli in the Pekin court, Thursday morning, when he fined Ross Martin (white), restaurant owner, 3838 Cottage Grove Ave., $50 and costs for violating the civil rights law.

Two women, Mrs. Pauline Bennett, 3811 Cottage Grove Ave., and Mrs. Mard Woodford, 3822 Langley Ave., who made the complaint against the white restaurant owner, said they had been refused service and thrown out of the place and threatened with a loaded revolver, told the court they had gone hungry for hour trying to get a meal.

Proprietor's Version

Endeavoring to establish an alibi, Martin declared that he put the women out of the place because they were drunk. Attorney Sidney P. Brown, assistant state's attorney, tore down the defense by placing the arresting officer, Robert Casey, attached to the Stanton police station, upon the witness stand. The prosecutor brought out that the women were not intoxicated and that the women are regarded very highly in the community.

Mrs. Woodford testified that she went into the restaurant with her friend and sat down at a table. At the time there were three other customers in the place. A waitress asked them to take a seat at the counter. After moving to the counter, the women continued to wait. Several other customers in the meantime came in and were served. One of the complainants then knocked for the waitress and the owner told them to either wait or go some place else.

When the women insisted upon being served, Martin came from behind the counter and knocked Mrs. Woodford down on the floor, causing her to sustain bruises about her body. He then pushed Mrs. Bennett out of the door. Martin then got his revolver and shouted, "We don't serve niggers."

Officer Testifies

Officer Casey stated that he had remembered seeing the women in his district while patroling his beat for a number of years and that never had he found them to be other than of a high caliber.

Because of the lack of evidence brought in the testimony of the complaining witnesses to prove that the defendant had displayed a revolver with intent to kill, the prosecutor recommended that the charge of having a weapon to do bodily harm be dismissed.

In announcing that he found the defendant guilty, Judge Borrelli scored the practice of public enterprises discriminating against decent citizens. He declared that he intended to punish everybody that came before him on being found guilty of the act.

JIM CROW AGAIN

James Crow, more commonly known as plain Jim Crow, is very much esteemed in the Health Department of Chicago. We learn that Jim Crow, like the raven that Edgar Allen Poe wrote about, has evidently perched himself on our chamber door. In the public hospitals of Chicago it is declared that physicians of the black race are permitted to examine only members of their own race. It is also claimed by gentlemen of authority that only nurses of our race are permitted to take care of health of American individuals who are without funds to care for themselves. This system of Jim Crowing nurses and physicians is a question of serious import.

Dr. Herman Bundesen is Chicago's Health Commissioner and we are compelled to hold him morally responsible for this condition. We have held Dr. Bundesen in high esteem. He has been a good commissioner, he has shown interest in our infant and adult mortality and has labored to stamp out tuberculosis among us. He has made a health survey and has won the admiration of Chicago's mass of darker citizens. We trust that he has not wittingly and knowingly permitted this iniquituous system of discrimination to creep into his department. We believe that he is too big a man to do such a small, southern thing.

Reputable physicians in Chicago are lamenting the supposed existence of these conditions and they avow that they do exist. In hours of misery and suffering and in times when the grim reaper stalks about, it seems that men should suppress their narrowmindedness. At any rate we do not want James Crow with us in our sick rooms. We do not need him in our hospitals and he does not fit in our plan and scheme of life.

U. OF ILLINOIS STUDENT LOSES IN COLOR SUIT

Court Upholds the Action of Champaign Cafe Proprietress In Refusing Service

URBANA, Ill., Nov. 23.—(Special)—A suit brought against the owner of a restaurant here by a colored student of the University of Illinois, charging violation of the Civil Rights Bill in the refusal of one of the waiters of the establishment to serve him on the grounds of color, was lost Friday, when a white jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The plaintiff in the case was Theopolis Mann of Columbus, O. Mann alleged that he and two other students were refused service in Mrs. Lulu Spang's, white, the defendant's restaurant. The court held the restaurant owner was within her rights in denying the service.

Mr. Mann is a graduate of the University of Illinois' College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and a student in the Law School. He figured prominently with the University crack team of a few years ago, and was at one time Polemarch of the local chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

JURY PUTS O. K. ON JIM CROW PACT

Attempt To Nail Jim Crow In Champaign-Urbana Given Setback By Jury

URBANA, ILL., Nov. 30—A suit brought against Mrs. Lulu Spang by Theophilus Mann, student of law at the University of Illinois, charging violation of the Civil Rights Bill, was lost by the decision of the Caucasian jury in a local court Saturday.

Mr. Mann, in his suit, alleged that one of the waitresses in Mrs. Spang's restaurant had refused to serve him and a companion because of their color. Though not yet admitted to the bar he pleaded his own case for practice. He declared that one day last year he had entered Mrs. Spang's restaurant with Roderick Patton, another student, and asked to be served. The waitress, he said, told him he would have to go to the kitchen.

The waitress denied in court that she had told Mann to go to the kitchen but said she had merely directed him to a seat in the rear of the establishment. The defense contended that Mrs. Spang had a right to seat her patrons where she chose.

Discrimination Common

Jim Crowism is one of the curses of Champaign and Urbana and the fight against it has never met with encouraging results. It is a known fact that not a single first class restaurant either in the vicinity of the campus or in either of the two towns will render service to colored people. In those few theatres which colored people are allowed to attend at all, they are herded to a far corner of the balcony for the same price that other patrons pay for seats anywhere they please.

The student inter-racial council has been trying for years to alleviate the evil but are considerably handicapped by the indifference of the bulk of the student body. An effort yast year to start a discussion on the subject in the Daily Illini, the organ of the student body and the only morning paper in the community, was totally without fruit, students simply refusing to argue about the matter.

Dean Out Of Sympathy

Dean Thomas Arkle Clark is reported to be out of sympathy with those few students who are opposed to the prevalent discrimination methods. It is reported that one student several years ago was thrown out bodily from a cafeteria connected with the Y. M. C. A. at the university and that when he complained to the dean, he received a reply to this effect:

"Well, you know where you eat, the white students don't want to."

For this and other manifestations, the colored students at the university are very unfriendly toward Dean Clark and refused to contribute to a fund for a memorial to him recently started by a Caucasian student.

In spite of the protest instituted by the student inter-racial council some time ago against segregation in the class rooms, a few professors still openly segregate the colored students in their classes. On the other hand, several colored students have figured prominently in campus organizations and a colored man, Albert R. Lee, has held a responsible position in the office of President Kinley for several years.

Must Force Issue

It is becoming more apparent from year to year that conditions at the seat of the state university will not be bettered until the issue is forced upon the student body and citizens. The student inter-racial council, a conservative and cautious body, hesitates to force the issue lest it be handicapped in the little good it now is doing. Colored students in general accept the situation and grumble only among themselves, while the Caucasian students seldom give the matter a thought.

It was just for the purpose of bringing the situation before the public that Mr. Mann sought service at the restaurant operated by Mrs. Spang and subsequently brought his suit.

The action cost Mr. Mann quite a sum of money which was supplied by himself and through the donations of frineds. He is being urged to appeal the case and many are confident that the decision will be reversed if taken to a higher court.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

FIGHTING JIM CROWISM IN CHICAGO

The militant Negro citizens of Chicago are to be commended for their fight to have the School Board of Cook County stop the practice of sending Negro boys and girls out of their home districts to a thinly-veiled jim-crow school. No child should be made to attend a school outside of the district in which it lives. The farther the child has to travel the greater the danger of being run down by motor vehicles or encountering something as bad or worse. There should be no compromise with the School Board. The banner of Equal Facilities and Equal Treatment should be nailed to the masthead. No amount of sophistry should swerve the Chicago Negroes from their objective in this situation. Every legal means possible of employment should be used to advertise this situation to the entire world. The segregationist does not like too much publicity. Give him a whole lot.

In nearly every city in the North where the Negro colony is large the same situation exists more or less. Every one of these Negro colonies should be making a vigorous fight against it, both in and out of court. There must be no let up because the segregationists are on the alert at all times. They expect the Negroes to make a disturbance for a short while and then get tired and drop the entire matter. Too often this is what has happened. It should not and must not happen in Chicago.

ORDERS SOFT DRINK, TOLD TO GET OUT

County Employee Loses Case Against Loop Drug Store

Caesar Portis, proprietor of the Portis Drug Store, located in the Bismarck Hotel and John C. Martin, a clerk were arraigned in the Jury Branch of the City Court Monday afternoon on charges of refusing service to William J. Cole, 3433 Michigan avenue, a clerk in the Board of Review, last October 1st, when he applied for a soda fountain drink. The case was tried before Judge Fairbanks and after deliberations by both the defense and plaintiff, a jury acquitted the defendants.

Attorney William H. Temple, 3456 Indiana avenue, together with Assistant States' Attorneys George Carmichael and Robert Clenna, represented the plaintiff.

According to testimony brought out at the trial Cole went to the drug store on October 1st and asked John C. Martin, a clerk at the soda fountain for a soft drink. The latter is alleged to have turned and said to him, "I am sorry, but I was told not to serve colored people at this fountain." Cole stated that he asked for the proprietor. It is alleged that Mr. Portis, the proprietor, told him that he paid for his license and would run his drug store just as he pleased and for him to "get out of here."

Asks Justice of Jurors

The defense attorney brought out the fact that Cole was from Montgomery, Alabama, but the state showed that Cole had fought in the World War. "He is an intelligent man, and you can see that members of the jury—you can see that by his quiet attitude and I am sure you will not hold out against him because he happens to be a Negro."

States' Attorney George Carmichael in his closing argument to the jury said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence in this case. You have heard that this man fought for his country, and you have nothing against him for his color—at least you said you hadn't when you were chosen, and a law of the state of Illinois has been violated and it is up to you to deal fairly and justly.

Judge Fairbanks charged the jury to do the square thing and bring in a verdict that would be fair. "I believe in upholding the law of the land," he said.

Jury Out 45 Minutes

The jury was out for nearly forty-five minutes deliberating over the trial, but finally decided in favor of the white man. The case may be appealed and carried to the supreme court.

Mr. Portis admitted telling the man to get out of his store. Colored citizens told Bee reporters that they have ben refused services at this drug store for some time.

Judge Believes in Equal Opportunities

Judge Fairbanks stated that he believed all men should be given equal opportunities and that when a man wah refused service owing to his color, it is up to the law to settle the claim. But after all, a judge cannot do much after a jury of twelve men have decided against a man because of his color. Under the law, had the defendants been found guilty, the maximum penalty would have been a $500 fine or one year in prison, or both.

BLACK BELT CAFES DRAW COLOR LINE

Citizens Plan War On South Side Jim Crow Restaurants

Saturday night a group of young colored men headed by Leon Williams 4809 Federal, entered Reed's Cafeteria, 232 on 51st street and demanded service. Every thing the youths called for, it is alleged the proprietor replied, "I am sorry, sir, but we happen to be out of that at the present time, please call again." Not satisfied with his answer the youths decided to remain seated in the resturant. Finally they noticed white people eating the very things they had asked for.

Leave But Returns

The young men left the resturant, but warned the proprietor that they would return later Sunday night these same youths appeared and demanded service. They were again refused. Williams, the leader of the group, it is alleged, stated, "You don't intend to serve colored people and we are not going to sit here in Chicago and stand for it, you are going to serve us tonight or we break up the resturant." The manager finally served them, and asked them to depart as soon as they were through.

Hold Meeting

According to reports a meeting was held Monday night to protest against "Jim Crow" resturants and cafeterias on the Southside. The boys are determined, according to a statement from one of the leaders, to break up segregation in resturants.

It is reported that White's cafe on 43rd street is for white only, and that the proprietor's name is not White at all, but the sign is to inform Negroes that they are not wanted.

Bee Reporter Refused Service

A Bee reporter went to these resturants Sunday morning, and was politely told that they had nothing that they could serve him. The management made a polite excuse, however. This is the second move to rid the city of "Jim Crowism," the first being to rid the community and county of segregated schools.

URBAN LEAGUE HEAD IS HIT BY DISCRIMINATION

A. L. Foster Is Denied Entrance To Meeting After He Gets Invitation To Attend

cumstances whatever. We used to admit colored servants but we don't even do that any more," was the uncompromising rejoinder of the doorman.

Can't Even See Manager

When Mr. Foster asked to speak to the manager, he was informed that he could not enter the club far enough even to do this. Leaving the scene, Mr. Foster went to the nearest telephone booth and called the Club and, at his request, was connected with the manager's office. He was informed by a woman, who refused to identify herself, that the doorman had stated the fixed policy of the Hamilton Club.

Failing in this effort, Mr. Foster was shifted to a man in the club who reiterated the stand taken by the girl and the doorman.

"This Is Terrible

"But," patiently explained Mr. Foster, "I'm afraid you don't quite understand me. My wife was to meet me at the club and I'm thinking that she is in there now, waiting on my arrival."

"What! Your wife in here now—in here—where is she? This is terrible." The voice speaking from the Club was obviously agitated.

Following this conversation, Mr Foster returned to the Hamilton Club, where he was joined by Mrs Foster and, together, they went to the offices of Attorney Edward H. Morris. Here Mr. Foster called Frederick J. Michel, Secretary of the Near East Relief, who was (as is usual) profuse in his apologies, declaring that the question of discrimination had never entered his mind. Mr. Foster, in an interview, declared he believed that officials of the Near East Relief were not at all responsible. This belief was based upon their urging him by telephone to send in his reservation, which he had up to that time failed to do.

Safeguarded by Law

Legally, the position of the Club is said to be unassailable, inasmuch as a private Club may bar whom it pleases. In this case, however, it is pointed out that if the Near East Relief rented the

A. L. FOSTER IS BARRED FROM CLUB

Lackey Refuses Admission To Urban League Chief At Hamilton Club

A. L. Foster, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Urban League, was denied admittance to the exclusive Hamilton Club of Chicago, 20 S. Dearborn street Tuesday evening, being informed by the doorman that no person of color was permitted to enter the club. Mr. Foster went to the club as an invited guest of the Near East Relief Association, which organization was holding a meeting there with Barclay Acheson, noted authority on the needs of the Near East, as their guest. The luncheon honoring Mr. Acheson was set for 12:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Mrs. A. L. Foster, who preceded her husband to the club, was admitted, although the doorman called her to come back down before she had reached the top of the stairs leading to the elevator. Mrs. Foster refused to return and was in the clubroom on the 7th floor when the same doorman positively refused to admit her husband.

Seek to Humilate Foster

The doorman noticed Mr. Foster as he started up the stairs and halted him with the uncouth query, "Where are you going?"

"Kindly direct me to the College Room of the Club," was the Secretary's reply.

"What do you want in there?" brusquely demanded the doorman.

"I'm invited to attend a meeting that is to be in that particular room."

"Well, you can't go in—no colored man is allowed in there under any cir-

PALMER HOUSE AGAIN DRAWS 'COLOR LINE'

Physician Insulted by Elevator Boy

The hotbed of segregation and discrimination that exists in the Loop district came to life again Tuesday when Dr. A. G. Fairfax of 111 W. Chicago Ave. was publicly insulted in the lobby of the Palmer house by an elevator operator.

After the close of the morning session of the American Medical association on the fourth floor of the Palmer House, Dr. Fairfax, in company with white doctors who are in attendance from Canada and Northern cities of the country, attempted to enter an elevator to be lowered to the main floor of the hotel. The operator of the elevator blocked the door and denied the doctor permission to enter to the amusement of the doctors with whom he was standing.

The doctors demanded an explanation from the operator and were highly indignant at the show of discourtesy. The operator explained that it was a strict rule of the hotel to deny the use of the elevators to any of our Race unless they were accompanied and vouched for by a white person. He said further that the white man must say that the member of our Race is with him before the elevator is started.

Many members of our Race have been insulted and humiliated by this hotel, which seems to be a hotbed of hate.

The colleagues of Dr. Fairfax who have attended the sessions with him were amazed and puzzled at the direct insult and inquired if the city did not have laws to prevent such occurences. The state and city have civil rights laws, which are utterly ignored by the whites who conduct these places of hate and are backed by the various organizations throughout the city, including the police department.

After a $3,000 settlement had been agreed upon by the corporation counsel's office in the suit against the City of Chicago for the death of James Thomas, 4939 Washington Park Court, who was killed by a mob in the Ragen's Colts headquarters at 5142 Halsted street, Sunday March 7, last year, Judge William Gemmil, refused to allow the settlement to be granted declaring that from the evidence in the case Thomas was not attacked by a mob, but only by a group of political hoodlums.

Case Sent Back

After this ruling the attorney asked for a change of venue to Judge David which was vehemently denied by the court who said that it would be sent back to the chief justice for reassignment.

Thomas was employed at the Whiteway Cafe, 6303 Halsted street, prior to the murder. On the night in question he was stopped by a Caucasian en route home and asked him to come in the place at 5142 Halsted street and have a drink. Once in the place, the man and several others are said to have maltreated him.

Dying Statement

As he layed in the County hospital mutilated after the assault, Thomas made the following statement to Lieut. Erlander of the detective bureau. "After I told them I had no money, one of the three shook me by the shoulder and told me that if I did not have any money I would be killed."

Hugh "Stubby" McGovern, 835 W. 53rd street, was later identified by Thomas as one of the men who attacked him. Captain Ben Wright of the Stock Yards station then attempted to dissolve the injunction restraining the police from entering the place and in so doing learned that Frank Ragen, former county commissioner, had not been connected with the place for several years.

EDITOR REFUSED SEAT AT CITIZENSHIP BANQUET

The American Citizenship Foundation as yet has not given to the public any information as to why one of our race editors was refused admittance to a banquet given by the Foundation, honoring the memory of the founder of this country. From time to time members of the race have been appealed to for contributions to assist in the promoting of this welfare work—an organization founded to promote "American ideals."

Officials of the foundation lay the cause to the Drake Hotel, but on numerous occasions before, this hotel has not discriminated against colored people.

Monday morning a committee of prominent colored citizens called at the offices of the Citizenship Foundation and inquired of the management as to why the editor had been segregated.

Last Wednesday afternoon the Citizenship Foundation held a meeting at the University of Music. This same group of women, including Mrs. Nannie Reed, president of the Chicago and Northern District Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Margaret Gainor, Atty. Violette Anderson, Mrs. Grace Outlaw, and Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett.

Try to Smooth Things Over

A representative of the Citizenship Foundation was present at the meeting. Mrs. Barnett asked a question. "What explanation could the American Citizenship Foundation give for the attitude of that organization in having a banquet at the Drake hotel, after the management had refused to serve them, if Mr. Abbott came?" Judge Finger, the citizenship representative, tried to smooth things over.

The women, many of whom had already pledged to contribute to the organization, refused to sign any further pledges and many recalled the pledges. Negroes over the city are indignant over the matter, and they are refusing to contribute to an organization that will call itself a promoter of racial good will, yet will make an attempt to segregate against the race.

Doctors Lose Jim Crow Case Against Cafe Owner

Peoria, Ill., July 8.—The justice o peace court last week dismissed th suit for $500 damages against th Smith restaurant, 1231 S. Adams St. brought by Drs. G. C. Lewis and E. F Bouldin under the civil rights laws o Illinois. Attorney Frank Summers on cross examination forced the owner t admit that she employed Jim Crow methods in running her restauran and that she had a sign on the wall informing her patrons of the service that she gave members of the Race Vice Mickel, the attorney for the restaurant owner, used insulting sarcasm in talking to the jury about our group. The jury, which was solid white, returned a verdict of not guilty

Attorney Summers immediately filed the case in the circuit court on an appeal. Dr. Lewis in order to test the prejudice of the justice of peace court filed a separate suit in the court against the restaurant owner in his own name. These young physicians and their attorney have aroused a spirit of Race pride in the citizens of the city. Through their influence a civil rights league has been organized with more than 300 members to fight segregation and discrimination in the local theaters and other public places that they are entitled to equal accommodation under the laws of the state.

Discrimination-1927

Indiana

PARENTS USE CHILDREN TO STIR TROUBLE

Board Stands Pat on Mixed School

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders of the Race in Gary, who who have watched the situation closely, are outspoken in stating that much of the trouble now stirring was due to activities of several teachers in Emerson school, who declared that they would not teach "niggers." One member of the board of education is openly mentioned as espousing un-American tactics in the school. This member, from Arkansas, is high in authority and, declare many Gary citizens, who asked not to be quoted, is one of the leading figures in the movement toward complete segregation in Gary.

Ku Klux Busy

The opinion seems to be, among Gary's leading citizens, that there is a tense situation, aggravated by sinister workings of the Ku Klux Klan, admittedly strong in the Steel City. They say they can see in this outbreak a definite move to separate the schools entirely. The state law of Indiana provides for segregation, but specifically states that where separation does prevail the schools for each race must be equal in every respect. Emerson high school is said to be the finest school in Indiana and would cost more than a million dollars to duplicate. Indiana citizens, including Kluxers, while they seem willing to comply with the segregation part, are far from willing to spend a million dollars on a school when it isn't necessary.

"I don't believe it can be said that we have segregation in Gary," said one white man to the Defender representative. Althought he refused to be quoted, he was quite frank in discussing the situation. "There are Colored children in every school in the city and they have been in Emerson for years. But the idea of a large group being thrust in this exclusive school suddenly is like going away from home to borrow trouble." He stated further that he was in sympathy with the striking children, but did not see how the board could be forced to change its ruling.

At a meeting of the city council Monday night, at which the three members of the Race elected aldermen attended, the mayor was asked by Merrit Martin, president of the council, as to why he didn't order the parade broken up in the afternoon, and Mayor Floyd E. Will, who was reported to have left the city Tuesday afternoon, answered that he was with the striking children. He refused to make further statement on the subject, and after calling a meeting of Gary citizens for Tuesday night, appointed another Gary citizen to speak for him. The three aldermen of the Race, William E. Burrus, A. B. Whitlock and Samuel R. Blackwell, are watching quietly from their official positions and although they refuse to be quoted, stated they are not expecting trouble of a serious nature. They look upon the whole affair as a childish prank which will soon blow over.

Sees Serious Aspect

Attorney F. W. Alexander, a partner in the office of Alderman Whitlock, however, takes a more sanguine attitude. "The Klan has long been trying to start trouble here," he declared, "and it looks as if this is its opportunity. It is no hard matter for us to see that these children are being spurred on by their parents and others who want friction." Judge William E. Hueston declared that he saw no cause for alarm. He pointed out that the schools are running according to schedule, and the pupils are still attending, therefore the Race, at least, has no complaint to make.

Gary is a city of 120,000, 20,000 of which is of our Race and a very high percentage of which is foreign. Most of the children of the Race who have reached the high school standing are enrolled at Froebel, which is about 70 per cent white. The contention now is that the 24 at Emerson should be sent to Froebel and a corresponding number of whites transferred to Emerson. The board of education, however, takes the view that these children at Emerson are in the school nearest their homes, and that to change this system would be to admit defeat to the forces of Kluxism and irresponsible children.

PARENTS USE CHILDREN TO STIR TROUBLE

Board Stands Pat on Mixed School

Defender 10-1-27

By DEWEY R. JONES

Gary, Ind., Sept. 30.—"We want an all white school!" "Emerson must be made white—niggers must get out of Emerson high school before we will return." These and many more are the signs that greet strangers and citizens in Gary today, three days after white school children started their strike which they claim they will maintain until their demands are met.

And quietly holding the fort in his office, William A. Wirt, staid superintendent of schools in Gary, states: "They never will be met."

The trouble started about two weeks ago, according to Gary residents of both races who were consulted, when the school board, in order to arrange for an unusually large enrollment in all of the city's schools and to provide high school facilities for those eligible, transferred 18 young boys and girls of the Race to Emerson high school, the aristocrat of schools in Gary. These transferred, joining with six who were already enrolled, brought the number of this group in Emerson up to 24, still an insignificant number as compared with the 1,600 enrollment in the school.

Looked for Excitement

But white children were looking for excitement and, abetted and encouraged by their parents, decided to make trouble for the authorities who were responsible for the transfer. Monday a number estimated variously at from 200 to 600 marched out. Storming noisily through the corridors of this beautiful building, they stamped up and down the stairs, banged the doors and yelled as they snake-danced out onto the lawn. Then they secured a brass band and started their march through the business section of the town. For more than two hours they stopped traffic on Broadway, Gary's principal thoroughfare, while police looked on tolerantly. Threats of violence to the unoffending students at the school were heard from the crowd, and as the situation became tense, orders were given by the police authorities to break up the parade and disperse the crowd.

Tuesday the strike was resumed, and by 3 o'clock, when school was dismissed, it was said that 800 students had left their classes with the strikers. Activities during Tuesday showed that the strike was no idle prank of children, but that they were receiving instructions from parents and other adult floaters in Gary whose chief aim seems to be to make trouble. More signs appeared on streets and buildings Tuesday, and in spite of the heavy rainfall during the afternoon children gathered in parks and picketed the school, shouting insults at those who refused to join the strikers.

Remain in Classes

Meanwhile the 24 innocent causes of the strike are attending their classes regularly. There is little or no probability that they will be removed. Generally the attitude of both races is that the board of education was acting within its authority and for the best interest of all citizens when it made the change that threw the two dozen into Emerson and that it cannot alter its decision to suit the students.

Superintendent Wirt, in discussing the situation, declared that the board does not recognize a strike and that the children may remain away from classes at their own risk. "The longer they stay out the more severe will be their punishment," he is reported to have stated. On the other hand,

(Continued on Page 4)

CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 28 1927

SCHOOL REBELS ASK COLOR LINE

Gary High Strikers Demand 24 Negro Students Be Removed From Classes.

Student strikers at the Emerson High School, Gary, Ind., went before the city school board last night and demanded the ouster of twenty-four colored students as their terms for returning to school. There are now 818 strikers.

To the board, the strikers pictured themseleves as crusaders.

Superintendent William A. Wirt indicated no settlement could be reached until the strikers returned to classes. President of the Board A. R. McArthur intimated some method of segregation might be evolved. But the students departed after agreeing to hold a mass meeting this morning on the question of returning to school.

Gary police acted to prevent violence after the strikers had gathered in the school yard during the day and hooted 1,200 classmates who remained in school.

COURT TO PASS ON GARY HI SCHOOL FIGHT

1500 White Pupils End Strike—24 Colored Stay In School

BOARD VOTES FUND FOR COLORED "HIGH"

Klan Backed Strikers; N. A. A. C. P. To Carry Case To Highest Court

GARY, IND., (Special by Telegraph)—The 1500 white pupils are back in hi school. The 24 colored pupils are back too.

Gary City Council Monday night by vote of 10 to 3 passed emergency ordinance appropriating $15,000 to school board for a temporary school building for 24 colored students whose enrollment caused walkout of 1500 white students demanding hundred per cent white high.

Three colored aldermen Whitlock, Burrus, Blackwell dissented, and before voting filed written protest against passage declaring the appropriation illegal, discriminatory, unnecessary expense, violation of the state law and destined to stir up racial controversy and strife. 500 white citizens jammed council chamber and protested passage.

The appropriation was fulfillment of a pledge to strikers to jim crow 24 colored. The proposed site is a wilderness along railroad tracks without sewers, sidewalks, sanitation. A $1,000,000 high school is promised eventually.

Colored aldermen say high school within three years is impossible.

The school board has reached the limit of bonded indebtedness. It can't issue more bonds having a $1,000,000 gym and $1,500,000 elementary school jim crow now under construction. It raised the school tax to make these possible three other graded schools authorized previously. It can't be built for lack of funds.

Defender 10-8-27

White students staked a victory rally Tuesday. There were no demonstrations by colored. N. A. A. C. P. American Legion, Civic organizations, churches will back court fight to highest court if necessary.

The Klan backed strike. White aldermen refused to be interviewed by the Afro.

Gary citizens will start court action to block the proposed jim crow building.

COLORED SCHOOL VOTED TO SOLVE GARY'S PROBLEM

The city council of Gary, Ind., Monday night by a vote of 10 to 3 passed an ordinance giving the school board $15,000 for the construction of temporary school buildings to house 24 Negro students whose enrollment at Emmerson High school last week caused 1,500 white students to go on a strike.

Galleries of the council were crowded with several hundred colored men and women, eager to protest against the passing of the ordinance, but the council members left it for the last of the session's business and after it had been voted immediately adjourned. The 3 votes cast against the ordinance were those of three colored councilmen, who previously had filed a written protest stating such an appropriation would be illegal and would stir up race controversy.

The appropriation was the council's part of an agreement through which the striking students were induced to return to school. The school board plans eventually to build a $1,000,000 modern high school and grade school for its Negro students.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

THE GARY SCHOOL STRIKE

[Chicago Daily News]

A compact majority of the Gary city council has yielded to the demands of 1,500 striking high school students that separate educational facilities be provided for Negro pupils. Unless the youth of Gary rules in the home as well as in the city government, it may be assumed that the parents of the strikers approved their action in walking out and formulating in a true Kluxer spirit a program for the meek city fathers to be guided by.

It is futile to discuss the justice or injustice of Jim Crowism. In the South tradition helps to explain the segregation of Negroes. The North has sought a more enlightened attitude. It is anything but encouraging to the liberal minded to see the young community of Gary slip backward toward hatreds and prejudices that should wane steadily as the years pass. Such hatreds and prejudice are, of course, unjust and arrogant.

Granting that it is Gary's business whether or not it should segregate well-behaved Negro students in its schools, it is nevertheless a matter for national concern that the governing body of a municipality has permitted itself to be dictated to by school pupils who take the high hand and lay down the law to their teachers and the agencies of local government. Surely any further spread of contempt for duly constitute authority presages evil for this country, the historic upholder of democratic ideals.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES

(This Week's Cartoon)

What has happened in Gary can happen in any city in these United States. Those who think it can't are simply asleep, as the Race has been asleep these 50 years. The white man is determined that American prejudice shall be perpetuated—shall spread through the country. He has pledged himself to carry out his pet theories in spite of all efforts to hinder him.

And for these reasons the Gary affair is one that must be watched closely—the fire started by foreign and Klux parents must be checked now before it reaches over the state line into Chicago and from there envelopes all surrounding territory. To say that this can't happen is sheer nonsense. Twenty years ago there was no color line in Chicago—20 years ago the town of Gary was unknown. Today we have the spectacle of 1,400 pupils, calling themselves white, parading through the streets of a fair-sized American city declaring that they will not attend school with "niggers." We have also in Chicago the sad condition of an active color line—carrying out its insiduous program, strengthening itself for the more serious work it has in mind.

Segregation is absolutely unnecessary to progress. Worse, it is directly inimical to the best interest of all American peoples. It serves as a wedge to separate groups that, by all rules of justice and fairness, should be together. It makes America a nation of individual races where unity is so much to be desired. It is dangerous, highly inflammatory, and, in a final sense, ridiculous. Therefore it should be stamped out. And the stamping out rests with us. Gary is just a starter—let us gird ourselves for what we know must follow!

Editorial of the Day

THE NEGRO PROBLEM AT GARY.

[The Milwaukee Journal.]

At Gary, Ind., 1,500 high school pupils striking against the presence in their school of 24 Negroes have apparently won. Temporary barracks are voted for the Negro pupils this year, a new high school next year. Every one knows that it is yielding sound principles of government to let school children dictate to a community. They could not, of course, if parents were not behind them. Every one knows also that the spirit of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is contrary to this discrimination between Negro and white.

But the aldermen at Gary faced a condition and not a theory. Negro aldermen argued soundly for law and order, be it noted. They spoke of paying taxes. They said they were fighting for principle. There is no reason to doubt that. But a white alderman said, "The difference is there and it does no good to try to hide it."

That is the best a northern city can do about a problem of 15,000 Negro population, about 24 Negro students among 1,500. Then the north has very little to say to the south. Gary cannot talk to the state of Mississippi, for example, where the Negro population is 58 per cent of the whole.

The north says, as the abolitionists said in the beginning, that the south wants to exploit Negro labor. So it does. But what brought the 15,000 Negroes to Gary, a city that dates back only to 1900 or thereabouts? The demand for their labor. What has given the Negro vote its place in Chicago politics? The desire to exploit it.

The spirit of the "Negro amendments" to the constitution is transgressed in such a decision. But there is nothing to show that the men charged with responsibility have not done their best. Ku Kluxers may have aggravated the difficulty; they did not make it. The fathers of the constitution encountered this problem—and compromised. That is the best any one has done with it since.

Democracy in Gary

GARY, Indiana, became famous some years ago because of its school system, which was designed to produce better children by giving free play to the child's individuality. There was much talk of introducing that system in the schools of New York; it became a campaign issue. Now we are seeing some of the results of the famous Gary system—intolerance, indiscipline and race hate.

WHAT KIND of school system is it that allows fifteen hundred children, supposed to have been taught Americanism, to flout the authorities, go on a strike, all because of the presence of two dozen Negro pupils? Searchers for the cause of the prevalence of vice and crime among the youth of America may find an answer in Gary. American homes and American schools are letting the children run things and not daring to stand out against them.

THE PEOPLE of Gary are largely foreigners, many of whom fled from oppression and hard times in Europe. Their experience in Europe and the opportunities of America have taught them nothing, except to practice the very oppression from which they fled. In Europe ninety-nine per cent of them would have had no chance to attend any kind of school; in America they refuse to attend because one pupil in sixty is a Negro. Instead of imbibing the best spirit of America they have chosen the worst.

THE AUTHORITIES are more to blame than the students. The police allowed the fifteen hundred students to hold mass meetings; the same police broke up three Negro mass meetings. The police organized machine gun squads to patrol the Negro sections of the city. Instead of taking a firm stand the city council backed down like weak parents and voted $15,000 for a separate school for the handful of Negro students, although the superintendent of schools reminded them that it was illegal to transfer the Negro students.

YET Negro parents are compelled to pay high taxes to maintain the public schools, which their children are to be denied the right of attending. Negroes are to have all the burdens of citizenship without the privileges. Is it any wonder that people laugh when they hear the word democracy?

Discrimination - 1927

Indiana

"MR. JAMES CROW" INVADES GARY!

Well, folks, Brother James Crow has again made his presence felt north of the Mason and Dixon line, this time "strutting his stuff" in the model city (from a public educational viewpoint) of Gary, Indiana—the famed steel city of the Mid-West.

Because there were several colored students enrolled at the senior high school of the Hoosier State city, all of the white students went on a "strike" and refused to return to their studies until all the colored children, except three who were members of the graduating class and who had attended this particular school since completing their junior high school course, were removed from the senior high school building to an "all-Negro" high school building.

This "strike" was played up by newspapers of both races, yet Gary has had a "jim-crow" system in its public schools for some time. Elementary schools and junior high schools, located in black belts, were largely, if not wholly, attended by colored children; and with the klan organization dominating the state, it was not surprising to see the anti-Negro uprising and demonstration staged in Gary by the striking white children.

Realizing the trend and change in sentiment in so many Northern centers, it begins to appear as if Gary is a symbol; or worse still, is a barometer indicating the gradual but sure rise of "jim-crowism," race prejudice and other injustices and inequalities in sections of the country heretofore regarded as friendly and fair to the Negro race.

If striking students at Gary, Indiana, can force the board of education to accede to their demands to oust colored students from a certain school building, erected and maintained by all the people of that community; if these klan-dominated young people can wield such power as to compel the school board to erect another high school building, in order to accommodate the colored students in the senior high school grades, it does not require any stretch of the imagination nor any prophetic insight to readily discern the grave danger lurking in this latest Northern move to "jim-crow" colored children in the public schools of that section.

It is folly to charge all this anti-Negro agitation and outbursts of race prejudice now so prevalent and rampant in certain Northern cities and centers to an influx of Southern whites.

It is true that many Southern whites have removed to other sections of the country; and it is also true that most of these former residents of Dixie have carried their racial prejudice, antipathy and bigotry with them; but even the white North, apparently, is undergoing a radical change as it relates to the colored brother.

Many of the leading white colleges and universities of the North and East have closed their doors to colored students; and, while some of these schools enroll and tolerate Negro students, their erstwhile liberal policy towards black students does not obtain in many instances.

"Jim-crowism," whether in the North or South, denotes and signifies a double standard of citizenship; proclaims to the world that the "jim-crowed" element is not worthy of the best, highest and noblest in our American civilization, and said minority group is inferior and lacking in the finer sensibilities and attributes which characterize the race engineering the "jim-crow" acts.

The Informer has often contended that the Negroes of the North and South have a community of interest, and that the mere denunciation and expose of Southern injustices and inequalities would not bring results, per se; but that Negroes of America must unite their forces in the common cause and do battle against these forces and powers which seek to deny the black race its God-given, inalienable and constitutional rights. Ere long the fight against "jim-crowism" will become a national battle, racially speaking.

With "Mistah James Crow" having taken up his residence in Gary, Indiana, it will not surprise us to see this enterprising and energetic character attempting to successfully and forcibly establish his reign in other centers and communities of the North.

The danger in "jim-crowism" does not merely lie in the fact that one race is shunted off to itself, but when races are given separate railroad accommodations and school buildings and facilities, they generally get unequal, rather than equal, accommodations and facilities.

This is also true where racial segregation obtains, for the segregated people are the last persons in the community to get decent living conditions, good streets, modern conveniences, police and fire protection.

If the "jim-crow" system in vogue on Southern railroads were carried out according to law—which, in Texas, provides that the accommodations **MUST BE SEPARATE**, but **EQUAL**, (the statute putting as much stress and emphasis on the equality of accommodations as on the separateness) for both races—colored passengers would not be forced to pay first-class fare and then receive 'nth class service.

Given equal accommodations on the Dixie railroads would mean day coaches, smokers, chair cars, diners and Pullman reservations for colored passengers; and, under the law, particularly in Texas, Negro passengers can resort to legal procedure and obtain these accommodations.

It would simply mean that railroad companies operating in this state and section would be compelled to construct compartments in such coaches as do not have such arrangements for the division of the races at present; but this change would involve the expenditure of large sums of money and since it only affects the "jim-crow" Negro passengers, and since these "jim-crowed" passengers will not fight for their rights under the constitution of the country and state, colored passengers suffer many humiliations, embarrassments and inconveniences while traveling on the railroad trains in Texas and the South which would not obtain if "jim-crowism" did not prevail.

"Jim-crow" school buildings will not comport nor compare with buildings erected and maintained for the non-"jim-crowed" students; and, going further, the course of study will be different or deficient, and teachers will be assigned to posts more because of pull than preparation, thereby giving the "jim-crowed" group a less capable and more inefficient teaching personnel.

Despite the liberal spirit of its founder and chief promoter, the late Judge E. H. Gary, this Indiana city is now the most outstanding example of racial prejudice, class distinction, bigotry and intolerance in its section; and grave fears are entertained that the seed thus planted at Gary will germinate and grow into a mammoth plant which will ultimately embrace and envelop other cities of that section.

SEEK TO RE-OPEN CLOSED SCHOOL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 2—Citizens of Indianapolis have filed a suit in Circuit court protesting against the recent closing of school Number 65 at 15th street and Elliott avenue by the school board.

The suit was filed by Attorney E. Louis Moore in behalf of the parents whose children formerly attended the school. The board closed the school about four weeks ago and planned to transfer the children to school Number 37 at 28th street and Keystone avenue. The parents of the children protested, since school Number 37 was three miles away. The board postponed action on the protest and since then, nothing has been done.

The suit is against the members of the Indianapolis school board and names the school commissioners. The plaintiffs seek the re-opening of the school and also demand certain improvements in the building, equipment and teaching staff.

They also demand that the school be equipped according to the requirements provided for a grade school as cited in the state law. The children are now out of school until the court has decided on the suit. The members of the Patrons' Committee are led by Malcolm Finnell, Oscar Wolf and Jeff Simms.

HALT GARY 'SHED SCHOOL' BY AN INJUNCTION

VALPARAISO, IND., Nov. 9.—Judge Crumpacker sitting in the Circuit court here yesterday granted a temporary injunction against the city of Gary restraining it from erecting a $15,000 school exclusively for colored pupils. Another hearing was set for December 12th.

The case was an outgrowth of a recent strike of Emmerson High School students who objected to the presence of tweny-four colored students enrolled at the school. It was settled when the promise was made to withdra wthese twenty-four students and appropriate $15,000 for a separate high school. A resolution to that effect was adopted by the city council by a vote of 10-3.

It is rumored now though that the city will make no attempt to enforce this resolution following the latest court decision.

WAGE SCHOOL FIGHT

Gary Citizens Gain Another Point In Effort to Stop Erection of a Jim Crow High School

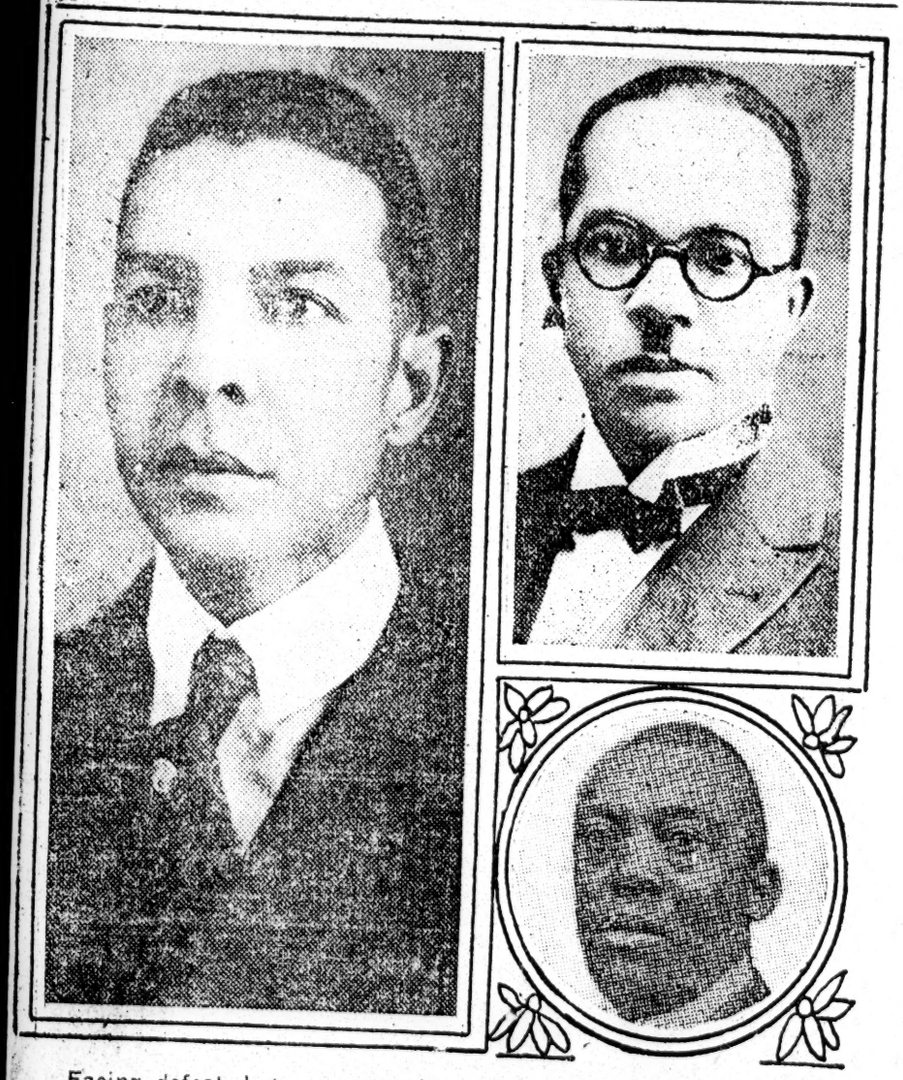
GARY, Ind., Nov. 9.—Colored citizens of Gary, Indiana Monday won another point in their fight against the building of a "Jim Crow" school here.

Judge Crumpacker, who October 24 issued a temporary order restraining the city of Gary from building a new high school exclusively for Negroes, Tuesday continued the hearing until December 12, and urged that attempts be made to settle the dispute out of court.

Race citizens filed a petition to stop the erection of the separate school following the action of the Board of Aldermen in appropriating $15,000 for the purpose.

The school board agreed to erect an all-colored high school to meet the demand and end the strike of 1000 white students of the Emerson high school resulting from the enrollment of 24 colored pupils in the institution.

THREE WHO FOUGHT ALONE



Facing defeat, but courageously fighting for 20,000 citizens in Gary, the city's three Council members held their own against the mayor and their ten colleagues in town protest against the proposed appropriation of $15.000 for an undesirable segregated school building. At left is Alderman S. R. Whitlock, who led the opposition on the council floor; at (illegible right) is Alderman S. R. Blackwell, and at bottom is Alderman William Burrus.

"ANTI-SEGREGATION WEEK" OCT. 23-29, 1927

Remember Gary, Indiana and the Interior Dept. at Washington and more!

To all race churches, organizations, citizens, equal right leagues and special United States Citizens Committees—Program—Sunday Sermons, Civil Segregation Un-Christian, "For of the blood, etc." Monday night—Value of a national anti-segregation conference, send-off delegate mass meeting to the convention at John Wesley Zion Church, Washington. Tuesday-Origin, source, meaning, spread of segregation. Wednesday—Federal fight against, then adoption of segregation. "Summer—Thad Stevens" night. Thursday—Conveyance and Residential segregation. Friday—Institutional, industrial, civil rights.

The National Equal Rights League and United Race Committee, Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller, Chairman of Committee, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Neval H. Thomas, T. S. Harten, vice, W. M. Trotter, Sec'y., W. P. Dabney, Treas., urge this observance.

GARY CITIZENS RAISE MONEY FOR SCHOOL FIGHT

Gary, Ind., Oct. 19.—(A. N. P.)—In a mass meeting attended by nearly three thousand colored citizens last Thursday night, and held under the auspices of the N. A. C. P. with William Pickens, Field Secretary, as the principal speaker, more than $1,000 was raised in cash and pledges to be used in an effort to prevent the furtherance of segregation in Gary schools.

Bewildered at first by the suddenness of the attack, the colored people have kept their heads and are planning their efforts coolly and with some degree of system. A finance committee was formed. A city-wide campaign for funds to back the court fight necessary is to be launched. Every pastor in the city pledged $25 personally and his church for much more, while numerous other citizens pledged similar amounts.

The situation is at present in statu quo. The 23 colored pupils are still attending Emerson High School. Only one was transferred, and he did not properly belong to the Emerson district. The striking white children have returned to their desks in the same rooms with the colored students. The plan proposed by the city council to erect immediately a temporary $15,000 portable school to house these twenty-three colored pupils has been halted by an injunction asked for in court by Mr. Cary, a colored tax payer. The injunction seeks to restrain the city council from appropriating the $15,000 on the ground that it is a waste of funds, since the colored people are already taxed to support the adequate schools which exist.

The case has not yet been heard in court, the Mayor of Gary having asked for a change of venue from Lake County in which Gary is located to nearby Porter County. The mayor gave as his reason the fact that "there ws so much passion and prejudice in Gary, that a fair and impartial trial could not be held there."

Mr. Pickens, investigating the situation for the N. A. A. C. felt that this action of the mayor was a sign of weakness, showing that the judges of this county felt that the case would go against the whites and therefore did not wish to hear it. In the meantime, the children will continue in Emerson school, according to the colored lawyers who are handling the case, R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis, being chief of counsel.

Attention was called in the mass meeting by one of the colored lawyers to the Indiana law which had made the situation possible. "It is well to remember," he said, "that there have been separate grammar schools for Negro children ever since shortly after the Civil War. This was a "Copper Head" state. The law provided that in the common schols, the cities should have the right to provide separate schools and as a result the many small cities throughout the state nearly all of which have a goodly colored population averaging about 10 per cent, have separate schools up to the eighth grade. The high schools, however, have been mixed, first because of the few colored children attending high school, and the consequent cost of separate buildings and second because of an uncertainty of whether high schools which were not in existence when the law was framed, were included under the classification of "common schools."

"Indianapolis first broke the mixed school policy. After a bitter local fight in which the colored citizens were divided some for and some against, a high school said to have cost a million dollars was opened last September for Negro students only and to which all the colored students were compelled to go. This was the first measure passed by the Indianapolis City Council after the Ku Klux Klan gained control."

It was this Indianapolis example, many Gary citizens feel, which encouraged the whites of Gary, also a Klan center, to stage their local attempt. The Klan in Gary has enjoyed much Negro support. Each of the three colored aldermen were elected practically on the Klan ticket and it has been common knowledge that they went along with the Klan program in council affairs, being supporters of the mayor, one of its leaders. Their influence with the klan proved of no avail, however, when the segregation ordinance was pending and they threw off all klan alliances and boldly championed the cause of Negro rights.

There are two other high schools in Gary. Colored students in considerable numbers attend both. They are located in districts largely populated by foreign and colored people. There has been no trouble in those districts. Emerson High School was located in the native American or so-called "high class" section in which only a few Negroes live.

One of the discouraging features of the case has been the almost unanimous position of the better class whites against the colored people. The steel officials, elective officers, and other public men have failed to exhibit the big, broad attitude which had been hoped for. Public interest is anxiously awaiting the court decision.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SEP 29 1927

CIVIL WAR IS FEARED

Police Cars Armed With Machine Guns Patrol Streets In Negro Section of Gary to Prevent Bloodshed.

EMERSON SCHOOL STRIKE IS SPREADING

Pupils Who Object to Negroes In Classes Spurn Peace Offers and Other Schools May Follow Lead.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 29.—(I.N.S.)—Civil war loomed in Gary today between the negro colony and whites as 1,500 pupils of the Emerson high school, with boos and jeers, walked from the auditorium and unanimously rejected any compromise pleas until 24 negro pupils are ousted from the school.

At the same time Superintendent of Schools William A. Wirt issued a drastic ultimatum that all pupils who are not in their classes by 8:15 a. m. tomorrow morning would be expelled for the remainder of the semester.

Ominous rumblings heard in the large negro section of Gary sent hurried patrol wagons and detective bureau cars loaded with machine guns to prevent any race riots.

Six members of the student body met with members of the school board and drafted plans which included that the pupils be allowed to return to classes with no demerits, that the 24 negro pupils be removed to another school, or that they should be segregated and barred from athletic and social functions.

Peace Offer Spurned.

When the resolution was read in the Emerson school auditorium today the pupils rose to their feet, yelled, stamped their feet and made other forcible demonstrations to signify their intentions of continuing the strike.

Superintendent Wirt threw up his hands and said

"I am powerless to do anything. It is an economic impossibility for the school board to remove the negroes at this time. All schools are congested. Every effort will be made to remove them eventually but it cannot be done now."

He added that pupils must return tomorrow or face expulsion.

Spreads to Other Schools.

The action taken by Emerson school pupils has spread dissatisfaction into other schools, police declared. Negro pupils in other schools

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nave been taken from classes and are being held at home in fear of violence pending [illegible] of the present strike.

Mayor Floyd E. Williams and J. R. Snyder, member of the Gary safety commission, labored to bring about an adjustment but failed.

It is understood that parents of the striking pupils are supporting them in their stand.

Members of the school board hinted today that the Ku Klux Klan, although almost extinct in Indiana following the Stephenson scandal in Indianapolis, may be back of the school strike.

GARY MAYOR GETS CHANGE OF VENUE IN SEGREGATION FIGHT

Gary, Ind., Oct. 21.—Mayor Floyd E. Williams, defendant in the injunction suit recently filed in the Lake county circuit court at Crown Point by Gary taxpayers of Color to halt the erection of the proposed segregated, inferior $15,000 "temporary" school building for high school students, appealed Wednesday of last week for a change of venue from Circuit Judge E. Miles Norton at Crown Point on account of "local prejudice," the mayor said.

In his affidavit asking for a change of venue, Gary's executive declared that the "city of Gary cannot have a fair and impartial trial of said cause in Lake county, Indiana, for the reason that an odium attaches to these defendants' cause of defense in said Lake county on account of local prejudice."

Court Grants Change

The change of venue was granted by Judge Norton. According to the attorneys representing the taxpayers of Gary, a hearing on the injunction proceedings will probably be heard in Porter county, adjoining Lake county, next Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The filing of an injunction against Mayor Williams and members of his cabinet, City Comptroller Lloyd B. Snowden, Treasurer John R. Lane and City Clerk John Dwyer, came as a distinct surprise to the defendants. They did not anticiapte such a move to hinder the city from thrusting its citizens of Color into the inferior, undesirable shack to be erected in an isolated district of Gary.

The proposed site, according to the bill, at 25th Ave. and Georgia St., is a location where there are no improvements, streets, sidewalks or pavements of any kind, nor any public utilities of any sort, such as light, water, gas or sewerage. It is nothing more or less than a wilderness, many declare.

The taxpayers of Gary are represented in the bill by James Carey, wealthy property owner, and Charles Hawkins. It was filed by Attorneys F. Laurence Anderson, chief counsel; Louis Caldwell, Charles H. Macon, F. Louis Spurling and Edward M. Bacon.

Aldermen A. B. Whitlock, S. R. Blackwell and William Burrus, the three councilmen who vigorously fought alone the passage of the segregated school ordinance by the city council, were among those who appeared Wednesday at Crown Point for a hearing of the injunction.

Plan Big Fight

Gary citizens are banding themselves together to fight what they consider the most flagrant segregation attempt ever put forth in the history of the city.

Plans are being made to establish a defense fund of $5,000 to carry the case through all the courts necessary

The undesirable students of Emerson high school, against whom 1,400 white students of foreign birth revolted in a wholesale strike because of their presence, are still in the school. The striking students were temporarily pacified by the city authorities who promised to transfer the students of color within sixty days, when the proposed temporary building is expected to be ready.

SUPREME COURT TO GET GARY SCHOOL CASE

The case of the demonstration of white school children alleged to have been inspired by their parents in Gary, Ind., in Emerson High School of that city, and the school board's ready and eager acceptance of the scholars' "demands" will go before the United States Supreme Court as a test case, along with several other particularly flagrant cases of jim-crow legislation.

The legal point at issue is the constitutional right of states to discriminate against a part of their citizens in spite of the various amendments to the federal constitution that followed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Negro citizens of Gary, as well as several white citizens declare that the case will be carried through. Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are taking an active part in the case.

GARY CITIZENS BAR JIM-CROW SCHOOL HOUSE

Court Issues Temporary Injunction Preventing Building Separate School

WHITES THREATEN ANOTHER STRIKE

Arguments on Permanent Injunction To Be Heard On November 7th

Gary, Indiana.—By an agreement of attorneys, Judge Grant Cushpacker of the Circuit Court of Valparaiso, Indiana, Monday issued a temporary order restraining the City of Gary and its school board from erecting a new school building for the accommodation of colored pupils now attending the Emerson High School.

Arguments on a permanent injunction will be heard November 7th. The petitioners are a number of colored residents of Gary, including three aldermen, who maintain that it is illegal to segregate Negro High School pupils.

After 140 white high school students went on a strike several weeks ago the Gary council agreed to erect a new high school for colored pupils now attending the Emerson High School. The white students refused to return to their classes until the colored students had been removed from the school, or a promise of removal was obtained from authorities.

Threaten Second Strike

The N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League and other civic organizations immediately employed the best council available to fight the proposed segregation made by the Gary City Council, Gary's population is made up almost entirely of foreigners who have been taught the lessons of segregation since coming to this country. The students state that if a permanent injunction is granted preventing the council from erecting a high school they will strike again.

Citizens are vague in their statements as to the outcome of the situation, but unless some mutual settlement is made a race clash is feared. The Gary strike lasted four days, during which time the colored students reported to their classes as usual.

According to investigations, the white students did not mind having two or three colored students in their midst, but they objected seriously to having so many.

The strike, it is believed, was due to the suggestion of the Ku Klux Klan, working through the students. Many unseen forces were encountered during the settlement.

The colored population state that they would not have a separate high school, when their state laws provided protection from such an action. Mass meetings throughout the country have been drafted. No citizen is willing to take a compromise.

$15,000 Not Enough

The temporary High School which was about to be constructed, until the injunction was granted, was to cost $15,000. Colored citizens further maintain that $15,000 would not build them a school that would compete with the Emerson High School. They claim that they are not willing to accept anything less than the Emerson High School. The laws of Indiana provide for segregation providing each race is given the same facilities.

It is expected, according to the attorneys, for both sides, that the case will be carried to the Supreme court in Indiana. The colored students are still studying Emerson High School

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 30 1927

GARY ALDERMEN VOTE SEPARATE NEGRO SCHOOL

Yield to Demand of Striking Pupils.

The four days' strike of 1,500 Emerson High school students in Gary, Ind., called Monday in protest against the enrollment of 24 colored students, appeared near a temporary settlement last night when the Gary city council passed to a third and final reading an ordinance to provide separate temporary quarters for the Negroes.

The settlement came as a victory for the striking students and following the council's action these, through their leaders, said they will be back at their schoolroom desks this morning.

Colored Aldermen Act.

White members of the council made

strenuous efforts to settle the matter finally last night but they were blocked by their three colored colleagues. Since there were in the meeting only 12 of the 15 council members and the measure as an emergency measure required a two-thirds vote, it was impossible to do more than send it to a final reading. It is regarded as certain that the construction of a special school for colored pupils will be voted Monday.

At least 10 votes were needed to pass the ordinance as an emergency measure. There being only 9 white aldermen present, and the three colored aldermen voting against it, it could at best only pass to a third reading by a majority vote.

Spured on by a number of their race in the galleries, the three colored aldermen opposed the nine white aldermen in the debate that preceeded the vote. The colored councilmen were voicing for the first time the attitude of Gary's 15,000 Negroes towards the school strike. And it was reported that some of the white aldermen were connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mayor Proposes Solution.

Mayor Floyd E. Williams at the opening of the meeting suggested the appropriation of $15,000 for a temporary school as a "happy solution" of the strike problem. The mayor proposed to build a portable school on a site in the railroad yards district.

"Why?" objected Ald. A. B. Whitlock, colored. "This is a useless expenditure of the taxpayers' money." There were murmurs of approval from the Negroes in the gallery. The alderman continued: "We have plenty of room now for all the school children of Gary. This money wouldn't equip a shack and the site you propose is in a wilderness. There are no streets, no sewers, no facilities there at all."

Ald. Merritt Martindale, senior councilman, now interposed.

"Now, Bill," he said, "I hope you're not going to take a wrong view of us whites. The difference is there and it does no good to try to hide it."

A Plea for Law and Order.

"My people are tax payers," interjected Ald. William Burrus, colored. "They have a right to as good an education as any one. You are setting an awful example by yielding to these striking students. Our constitution is built on law and order and these young people are taking the law into their own hands."

Then Ald. Martindale spoke again: "For God's sake don't turn this proposition down," he cried. "I warn you there may be bad consequences. I'm not threatening but you don't know what may happen."

"Let's take a recess and argue it out," another alderman cried.

A recess was called, the colored aldermen consulted their constituents in the galleries. They were told not to think they could be reëlected if they voted for the proposition.

"Even if they offered us a million dollar school we wouldn't take it," one Negro said. "We're fighting for the principle of the thing."

Colored Men Stand Firm.

When the council reconvened pressure was brought to bear on the colored aldermen. They were told that the $15,000 structure was only temporary and that it would care for the colored children for only a year and that after that a $60,000 modern high school would be built. But they remained obdurate and the final vote of 9 to 3 forced the measure over until Monday.

The council meeting was called at 6 o'clock last night after members of the school board had met with representatives of the students' council and drawn up the petition for the $15,000 appropriation.

This meeting followed a day of mass-meetings during which the Emerson school was deserted and the students had hissed and cat-called and booed at William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools, when he warned them they would be expelled for the rest of the semester unless they returned to their studies.

JUDGE HUESTON ANSWERS HIS ATTACKERS

Gary, Ind., Nov. 15.—Judge Wm. C. Hueston, the commissioner of education of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., who lives in Gary, and against whom charges were made by certain people that he was not standing up in the fight that is being waged by the citizens against the proposed segregated high school in Gary, has issued a voluminous statement setting forth his side of the question.

After setting forth that there is a duality of government in Gary, where the civil and the school authorities are sovereign in their own right, each of which authority can levy taxes which are jointly collected and separately expended, where the school trustees are chosen by the common council, he states that contact is at an end. He cites the fact that the Indiana legislature, in 1869, passed a law authorizing separate schools. This act was amended in 1877 so as to prescribe equal facilities for the colored schools. He further states that the Supreme Court of Indiana has held that whether or not separate schools shall be had for Negroes is discretionary with the various local boards of education. In some places, therefore, according to the local sentiment, they have separate schools and mixed schools.

The judge says that in Gary they have two Negro schools, one of which has 2,000 students, and the other 600 students. There are 60 Negro teachers in Gary. He says, moreover, that there are Negro students in every school in the city with the exception of one.

He makes the statement that the Emerson High School, where the trouble began, is in a neighborhood where mill employees reside. When the 18 colored children were sent to Emerson the wail was raised, says the judge, who blames the attitude of the children on the parents.

The judge claims that when the strike situation became acute, the school children marching with signs and banners which were humiliating to the colored citzens, the situation became tense and grave. He praises Mr. Wirt, the superintendent of schools, who ordered the striking children back to school. The children refused. The colored children, however, continued to stay in school. The school board left the matter in Mr. Wirt's hands who gave the students a dead line when they must return or be suspended. The judge says that when the time was expiring the mayor called his conference of white citizens, the result of which was the appropriation of the paltry sum of $15,000, to build a school. But the judge insists that the appropriation of $1,000,000 under the circumstances would have been equally obnoxious.

Denies W. C. Jr., Threw Rocks.

Charges were made that a son of the judge, W. C Heuston, Jr., had thrown rocks at the colored school children. Young Hueston is a third year student at Emerson. The rumor that Judge Hueston's son had joined in with the white boys who were said to be stoning the colored students was being widely disseminated in Gary. Judge Hueston on making an investigation found that the students were not being rocked. The folks made the further charge that young Hueston marched with the strikers. The judge went to the school and found this statement untrue as his boy was in his classes.

Efforts were made on the part of the colored people to ignore the judge, and even the inter-racial committee of which he was a member held a meeting, without inviting him to attend.

Supt. Wirt stood adamantly for the rights of the colored children, writes Judge Hueston.

The judge said that he attended a meeting of the local N. A. A. C. P., and stated that he was opposed to segregated schools. That was always his attitude. He made the objection, however, that the proceedings in the matter should be orderly and lawfully conducted and that no ill tempered speeches should be made. This association employed Brother Bailey to represent them. Mr. Bailey became the attorney of record. The judge says he was refused the privilege of acting on behalf of the Elks. However, Attorney L. A. H. Caldwell, an active Elk, was also an attorney of record. The judge employed Mr. Caldwell on behalf of the Elks and instructed him to proceed to preserve all of the rights of the race in the premises. The judge states that:

"The unvarnished truth is that under the law in this state as it now stands, and will so stand until the Acts of 1869 and 1877 are either repealed or declared unconstitutional, the latter being unlikely, since the United States Supreme Court has passed upon this question many times directly and indirectly, the final word on the question of whether or not we have separate or mixed schools in Gary is at this time in the hands of the two men and one woman, members of the Board of Education, one elected each year to serve three years by the common council."

Judge Hueston does not believe that any of the councilmen are members of the Ku Klux Klan. All the whites who were back of the strike, at least publicly, were Catholics, Jews, Gentiles. The judge pledges himself, on behalf of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., to fight every man and woman, white or black, including Mayor Williams, Board of Education and all other organizations who are and which stand for segregation.

Raps Inflammatory Speeches.

Judge Hueston says that as a magistrate it is his duty to preserve the peace and establish the law. He is armed with authority to do so. He states that he can only proceed in an orderly way. He is opposed to "grandiloquent and inflamatory speeches in great public meetings as they are out of the question." Even at the risk of criticism the judge insists he will stay within the bounds of his oath.

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GARY MAY GIVE UP SEGREGATION OF NEGRO STUDENTS

The city of Gary does not intend to go ahead with a plan that would result in the segregation of Negro pupils in high schools it was asserted yesterday in a letter, signed with the name of Mayor Floyd E. William of Gary, and made public by Sheridan A. Trusseaux, head of a south side detective agency.

In his communication the mayor stated that he would advise the city council at its next meeting to rescind the ordinance appropriating $15,000 for a temporary colored school passed while the students of the Emerson school were on strike against the presence of colored pupils.

The mayor added that this action would automatically do away with injunction suits now pending to prevent the erection of the temporary structure. Colored students would continue to attend all the schools "in reasonable amount," he continued. The letter also contained a promise that a $700,000 school would be built in less than two years for pupils on the south side, where most of the Negroes live.

Discrimination 1927

Charge Indiana City Chief Executive With Backtracking Stunt

(By The Associated Negro Press).

Gary, Ind., Nov. 28.—J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the I. B. P. E. O. of the World, Colonel John R. Marshall, Major A. E. Patterson, and Attorney A. H. Caldwell, representing sthe Elks' Educational Committee of which Judge William C. Houston is the head, and the civil liberties union of the order, called upon Mayor Floyd E. Smith Wednesday evening to find out the true facts of the Gary School segregation case.

According to the Mayor, he was given a courteous hearing who said that the committee, headed by Mr. Wilson would soon render a report to the citizens of Gary and the United States that would "establish confidence in the City of Gary and will enable all classes and creeds to continue on in a manner that will reflect prosperity and mutual admiration of all those who are privileged to enjoy the opportunities that Gary affords."

The mayor explained to the Elk committee that he would recommend to the city council to repeal the ordinance appropriating $15,000 to the school administration to erect a temporary Jim Crow school for colored students, and thereby destroy the injunction suit which is being waged by the N. A. A. C. P. and which is now pending in the Porty county court.

The committee must have been surprised when Mayor Smith apprised them of the fact that neither he nor the city council had in mind the segregation of Negro students when the new $700,000 school, to be located conveniently for Negro children, was proposed or when the $15,000 temporary structure was offered, and that he was working in the best interests of the Negro children.

According to reports here, the Elk committee which has projected itself into the case had investigated the situation through Sheridan Brusseaux, private investigator, and Gary and the citizenry at large are awaiting the findings of this committee. This report, as well as the reason for the investigation, will no doubt prove of much interest, leaders here are pointing out.

Student Segregation in Gary

Negro workmen are good enough to labor for white owners in the factories of Gary, Indiana. Negroes constitute something like one-sixth of the city's population. But apparently Negro boys and girls are not good enough to receive education along with white boys and girls in a high school named, ironically enough, after Ralph Waldo Emerson. The continued strike of eight hundred students demanding segregation for some two dozen colored fellow-students proved too much for the educational authorities, who at first took a firm stand for law and democracy. A compromise has been affected; but like too many compromises, it is in reality a victory for prejudice. The Negro pupils, with the exception of three seniors nearly through and three others who will be placed in another high school where there is a large body of Negro students, are to be transferred to a new $15,000 temporary school building for colored pupils as soon as it can be erected.

It is highly interesting to say the least, that Gary is a city the great bulk of whose populace are aliens or of immediate alien descent, including nearly half a hundred nationalities. And doubtless many of the parents who supported their striking offspring had been themselves on numerous occasions the objects of unfair discrimination and prejudice.

This strike has furnished another opportunity for the critics of American youth to brand young people here as utterly hopeless and to point out, as in the case of student strike-breaking in industrial disputes, that students are usually to be found on the side of reaction. But in the present instance the criticism must be evaluated in the light of the existence in Indiana of a strong Klan propaganda which has corrupted more phases of life than the state's scandal-ridden politics. If the youth of Gary have heeded the instigation of their aristocratic elders, it is still a fact that in many other sections, especially in the South, youth has led in the creation of increasingly effective approaches to interracial understanding and fellowship.

Gary at its worst is only a symptom of a growing tendency in many parts of the North toward the refusal of democratic association with colored boys and girls in the schools. Segregation of students on color lines is an evil not solely because of the injustice involved and the bitterness engendered; it is contrary to any true conception of education. Education, of all public activities, should be devoid of bigotry and free for the rich lessons of human fraternity.

N. A. A. C. P. Wins Against School Sgeregation Fight

New York, Nov. 30—A determined stand in the Indiana courts, financed by the Gary Branch and the National Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with generous cooperation of Colored attorneys, has squarely defeated the attempt to segregate colored students in the Emerson Hi School of Gary, Mayor Floyd E. Williams being quoted in the Gary Post-Tribune, a white daily, as saying, "he was convincedthe action of the school board in appropriating the $15,000 for the temporary building was illegal and that it was a useless waste of money to try to defeat the injunction." 12-3-27

The injunction against the appropriation of $15,000 for a segregated school was brought in the name of A. J. Terry, a contractor and builder, and Rev. Charles Hawkins, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Gary, both colored tax payers of the city. The National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. appropriated $500 for this fight, sending R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis as its attorney to assist the attorneys employed by the Gary Branch. The Branch has spent an unprecedentedly small sum of this important case, less than $300 to date, testifying to the loyalty and enthusiasm of the colored attorneys who have helped to gain the smashing victory.

The N. A. A. C. P. entered the case at the very outset, the Branch

GARY NEGROES RAISE MONEY FOR FIGHT

Mayor Ask Change of Venue

GARY, Ind. Oct. 25—(ANP)—In a mass meeting attended by nearly three thousand colored citizens last Thursday night, and held under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P. with William Pickens, field secretary, as the principal speaker, more than $1,000 was raised in cash and pledges to be used in an effort to prevent the furtherance of segregation in Gary schools.

Bewildered at first by the suddeness of the attack, the colored people have kept their heads and are planning their efforts coolly and with some degree of system. A finance committee was formed. A city-wide campaign for funds to back the court fight necessary is to be launched. Every pastor in the city pledged $25 personally and his church for much more, while numerous citizens pledged similar amounts. 10-29-27

The situation is at present in status quo. The twenty-three col-

ored pupils are still attending Emerson high school. Only one transferred, and he did not properly belong to the Emerson district. The striking white children have returned to their desks in the same rooms with the colored students. The plan proposed by the city council to erect immediately a temporary $15,000 portable school house to house these twenty three colored pupils has been halted by an injunction asked for by Mr. Gary, a colored tax-payer. The injunction seeks to restrain the city council from appropriating the $15,000 on the ground that it is a waste of funds since the colored people are already taxed to support the adequate schools which exist.

Asks Change of Venue

The case has not yet been heard in court, the Mayor of Gary having asked for a change of venue from Lake County in which Gary is located to nearby Porter County. The mayor gave as his reason the fact that "there was so much passion and prejudice in Gary, that a fair and impartial trial could not be held there."

Mr. Pickens investigating the situation for the N. A. A. C. P., felt that this action of the mayor was a sign of weakness, showing that the judges of this county felt that the case would go against the whites and therefore, did not wish to hear it. In the meantime, the children will continue in Emerson school, according to the colored lawyers who are handling the case, R. L. Bailey, of Indianapolis, being the chief of counsel.

Attention was called to the mass meeting by one or the colored lawyers to the Indiana law which has made the situation possible. "It is well to remember," he said, "that there have been seperate grammar schools for Negro children ever since shortly after the civil war. This was a "copper head" state. The law provided that in the common schools the cities should have the right to provide separate schools and as a result the many small cities throughout the state, nearly all of which have a goodly colored population averaging about ten per cent, have separate schools up to the eighth grade. The high schools, however, have been mixed, first because of the few colored children attending high school, and the consequent cost of separate buildings and second because of the uncertaintly of whether high schools were not in existence when the law was framed, were included under the classification of "common schools."

Indianapolis Sets Example

"Indianapolis first broke the mixed school policy. After a bitter local fight in which the colored citizens were divided, some for and some against, a high school said to have cost a million dollars was opened last September for Negro students only and to which all the colored students were compelled to go. This was the first measure passed by the Indianapolis city council after the Ku Klux Klan gained control."

It was this Indianapolis example, many Gary citizens, which encouraged the whites of Gary, also a Klan center, to stage their local attempt.

There are two other high schools in Gary. Colored students in considerable numbers attend both. They are located in districts largely populated by foreign and colored people. There has been no trouble in those districts. Emerson high school was located in the native American or so-called "high-class" section in which only a few Negroes live.

One of the discouraging features of the case has been the almost unanimous position of the better class whites against the colored people. The steel officials, elective officers, and other public men have failed to exhibit the big, broad attitude which had been hoped for. Public interest is anxiously awaiting the court decision.

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These public spirited citizens filed suit in Lake County three weeks ago to enjoin the officials of Gary from further proceedings in their plan to build the school. The strike of 1,400 students at the Emmerson High School against the presence of 24 colored students in this school closed when the council voted 10 to 3 for the apprpriation of $15,000 to build temporary quarters. Immediately following this, the report was let out that a new million dollar school for colored children would be eventually built.

A battery of lawyers represented the people of Gary in their fight here Tuesday. F. Lawrence Anderson was chief counsel. He was assisted by McKinley Bacoyn, W. H. Caldwell, C. H. Mason, Lewis Sterling and Attorney Robert L. Bailey, who represented the Indianapolis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Officials Surprise

The unexpected court action, foisted on Gary is said to have the officils of the city sorely puzzled as to what steps they should take in regard to the situation.

The action of the citizens is the climax to a bitter, thoug ineffectual struggle of the taxpayers to force the return of the 1,400 striking Caucasian students who quitted Emmerson High School when 24 colored students were assigned to attend there.

The weak-kneed city officials of Gary however capitulated to the strking students and passed the vicious ordinance giving birth to jim crow schools in Gary after one of the most hectic sessions ever held in the city aldermanic chambers

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Several hundred colored citizens attended the council meeting and expressed their views freely to one another as they sat in the galleries watching the activities of the council members. They appeared eager to protest the passage of tthe ordinance and were present long before the matter was brought up.

The $1,000,000 School

As soon as the news spread that the twentyfour students would be especially provided for, a report from the school board was out that there are eventual plans to erect a $1,000,000 modern high and grade school for the colored students of Gary.

Latest unconfirmed reports from Gary disclose the fact that all but two of the original "obnoxious' students are still attending Emmerson High School. These two have sought and have been given transfers.

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The Gary incident is an aspect of what is called the race problem. The phrase is unfortunate. We think of problems as having solutions, but this problem has no solution short of annihilation or absorption, and no man in his senses, black or white, can look forward to either of these eventualities as practical or desirable. It appears to be the law of life that where different races live in close contact without interbreeding, friction and discord are to be expected. Men of good will and enlightenment do not waste time in denying the existence of race prejudices, but devote themselves to holding the consequences within bounds.

It is exactly for that reason that the strike of the Gary children is discouraging. Many observers had hoped that if the ten million or so blacks in this country could be widely distributed among the rest of the population, provocative incidents such as this one could be avoided. The evidence from Gary is disappointing. These white children view their Negro schoolmates as a contamination. To these white children the presence of a single Negro in the same room with forty whites is something not to be contemplated without horror. We can think of no parallel to their attitude unless it is in India with its caste of untouchables whose shadow upon a man of higher caste is contaminating.

Such an embittered attitude of mind in a cosmopolitan community like Gary is particularly discouraging. In southern Indiana, with its strong southern sympathies dating back to disloyalty in the civil war, the thing might be glossed over, but here is a community largely of immigrant origin. The pupils of the Emerson school itself are preponderantly German, Scandinavian, and English in origin. For the most part the rebellious pupils have no long-lived family traditions to guide them in their behavior toward Negroes; it is not unlikely that many of their grandparents never saw a Negro. Here, then, is evidence that some of the newer Americans have not more good will but less toward the Negroes than the older white stock of the north. Nor are these children the inheritors of an old community tradition. If there is a city in the world without traditions, it must be Gary, and grade school for the colored students of Gary.

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The children, needless to say, would not have acted without the approval of their parents. The parents may live to regret their mistake. These youngsters have been allowed to flout authority, and it appears that the city. They have tasted children have defeated authority. They have tasted blood. The parents who abetted them in rebellion will deserve the consequences of their folly. We

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The $1,000,000 School

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Latest unconfirmed reports from Gary disclose the fact that all but two of the original "obnoxious' students are still attending Emmerson High School. These two have sought and have been given transfers.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 30 1927

THE GARY STRIKE.

The strike of school children in Gary is as discouraging as it is regrettable. More than a thousand boys and girls, pupils of the Emerson High school, refused to attend classes because twenty-four Negro children had been assigned to the school, a proportion of Negroes to whites of less than one in fifty. A statement by a Gary school official makes it clear that the principle of segregation of races is accepted in Gary, under Indiana school laws; the handful of Negro children was assigned to the Emerson school because of the great distance they otherwise would have had to travel each day in going to and from school.

The Gary incident is an aspect of what is called the race problem. The phrase is unfortunate. We think of problems as having solutions, but this problem has no solution short of annihilation or absorption, and no man in his senses, black or white, can look forward to either of these eventualities as practical or desirable. It appears to be the law of life that where different races live in close contact without interbreeding, friction and discord are to be expected. Men of good will and enlightenment do not waste time in denying the existence of race prejudices, but devote themselves to holding the consequences within bounds.

It is exactly for that reason that the strike of the Gary children is discouraging. Many observers had hoped that if the ten million or so blacks in this country could be widely distributed among the rest of the population, provocative incidents such as this one could be avoided. The evidence from Gary is disappointing. These white children view their Negro schoolmates as a contamination. To these white children the presence of a single Negro in the same room with forty whites is something not to be contemplated without horror. We can think of no parallel to their attitude unless it is in India with its caste of untouchables whose shadow upon a man of higher caste is contaminating.

Such an embittered attitude of mind in a cosmopolitan community like Gary is particularly discouraging. In southern Indiana, with its strong southern sympathies dating back to disloyalty in the civil war, the thing might be glossed over, but here is a community largely of immigrant origin. The pupils of the Emerson school itself are preponderantly German, Scandinavian, and English in origin. For the most part the rebellious pupils have no long-lived family traditions to guide them in their behavior toward Negroes; it is not unlikely that many of their grandparents never saw a Negro. Here, then, is evidence that some of the newer Americans have not more good will but less toward the Negroes than the older white stock of the north. Nor are these children the inheritors of an old community tradition. If there is a city in the world without traditions, it must be Gary, and as these lines are written it appears that the children have defeated authority. They have tasted blood. The parents who abetted them in rebellion will deserve the consequences of their folly. We have small sympathy for them, but much for the children, who are, after all, too young to know how cruel and stupid their strike has been or how thoroughly un-American has been their behavior toward constituted authority.

Discrimination - 1927

Indiana

THE BOYS AND GIRLS of Gary, Indiana, have gone far to make us doubt our favorite doctrine that youth is always right. In Indiana youth may, on the contrary, be in the Ku Klux Klan. Nearly 1,200 students walked out of the Emerson High School in Gary in protest against the presence in the school of nineteen Negroes. For a time

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the authorities stood firm: if the boys and girls of Gary were ready to forego their hign-school education for the sake of bigotry and prejudice, at least there were the Negroes willing to be taught. But the strike went on, and the authorities faltered. The strike committee conferred with the mayor, and together they drew up a petition to the City Council. In response to this petition the Council has appropriated $15,000 for a temporary school building to accommodate the Negro students, and the white students have generously consented to attend classes on the following terms: Three Negroes who are seniors and have attended the school for several years may remain and finish their studies; three others are to be transferred to another high school with a large Negro enrolment; the rest will apparently wait for the new $15,000 school. Three Negro members of the City Council voted against the appropriation for this school; in order to shove the measure through the Council abrogated its own rule requiring a three-quarter majority vote on any emergency measure. Ultimately a "million-dollar all-Negro school" is promised. When that is built, Gary will doubtless feel it has wholly sustained the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Meanwhile, wouldn't it be well to change the name of the Emerson High School to something more appropriate—such as the Hiram Wesley Evans School for Protestant Evangelical Nordics?

THE DANGER IN THE GARY SCHOOL STRIKE

There is nothing so very unusual about the strike of the high school students in Gary, Indiana. Of course, the spirit that prompted it is a habit that is common in some quarters and not so much so in others. Perhaps, the unusual thing is that it was in Indiana. It is the outcropping of what may be expected in any district where the population is made up of workers coming from all sections of the country; and it happens in the place easiest for anything to occur out of harmony with regulation on the slightest excuse—in school. The pity of it is that such prejudices are kindled in the youth who have before them the problem of adjusting the relationships of races that must live together on some sort of terms of civic equality. If any permanent progress is to be made in race relations, the value of it must be reflected here. The importance of it to the youth of both races is a paramount factor in the spirit and the means through which the most permanent good can be affected in this direction.

Certainly, no one thinks of this strike as having originated with the school children themselves. Nor does any one think of it as being anything more or less than the scheme of some mischief makers who have suggested it, aided it, abetted it, and, perhaps, directed it—perhaps for fun or prejudice, or out of the littleness which, in some white people, makes every privilege enjoyed by Negroes too big.

The danger of it is the fact that it is experimenting with the mass mind under conditions out of which no benefits can come and sowing the seeds of prejudice at the very place where they are to be uprooted and in the very minds out of which it is to be uprooted. It ought to be difficult to believe that white people do not want Negroes to have opportunities for education or to have the advantage of facilities through which they can develop. It ought to be out of the question to think that after having everything necessary in their own requirements and much to waste that they would grudge the little that comes by incidents or favorable circumstances now and then to the Negro.

But it is evidently a painful experience to many to see a Negro enjoy anything that is first-class. And we sometimes stop to wonder why it seems true or what makes it so. The Negro has never clamored to mix with white people for the simple sake of mixing. We can say that we know this to be true of the large majority of common sensical people of the race. But, on the other hand, he does want to have contacts with the best of the uplifting forces and agencies. He is capable of enjoying what other people enjoy. He is capable of absorbing and developing as other people. The very breath of modern civilization has toned his tastes and desires to the average level of American youth and left in him the urge that makes the appreciation of the best a consuming passion.

The Negro's resistance to segregation is an expression of his desire for the comforts, the facilities and privileges that go with citizenship everywhere. There ought not to be any difference between the weight and the quality of what a dollar will buy for any two different persons at the same place. There ought not to be any difference between the provisions made for and the protection given to any two citizens, under the same legal regime and in the same circumstances. There is only the question of these differences that make the delicate and difficult social problems of the day. There is only the proper attitude to equalize these differences that promises any solution to the problems.

In this lies the only alarm inherent in such strikes. The possibility for it to happen again and elsewhere is increased by any concessions made contrary to the basic principles of social relationships in this particular area.

The excuse on which such things are suffered soon becomes the basis for license, and, like lynching and Klu Kluxism, it will eventually run riot and cause shame and disgrace where it would not have otherwise occurred.

WHAT DAILY PAPERS THINK OF GARY

Below are three editorials from Chicago daily newspapers, showing pretty accurately what Chicago editors think of the demonstration being staged in Gary by students. Gary is just about an hour's ride from Chicago and is closely watched by Chicagoans. These editorials, from the Tribune, the Evening Post and the Daily News, show that the incident in Gary is one that would not be relished should it ever occur in this city.

THE GARY STRIKE

(Chicago Tribune, Sept. 30)

The strike of school children in Gary is as discouraging as it is regrettable. More than a thousand boys and girls, pupils of the Emerson high school, refused to attend classes because 24 Negro children had been assigned to the school, a proportion of Negroes to whites of less than one in fifty. A statement by a Gary school official makes it clear that the principle of segregation of races is accepted in Gary, under Indiana school laws; the handful of Negro children was assigned to the Emerson school because of the great distance they otherwise would have had to travel each day in going to and from school.

The Gary incident is an aspect of what is called the race problem. The phrase is unfortunate. We think of problems as having solutions, but this problem has no solution short of annihilation or absorption, and no man in his senses, black or white, can look forward to either of these eventualities as practical or desirable. It appears to be the law of life that where different races live in close contact without interbreeding, friction and discord are to be expected. Men of good will and enlightenment do not waste time in denying the existence of race prejudices, but devote themselves to holding the consequences within bounds.

It is exactly for that reason that the strike of the Gary children is discouraging. Many observers had hoped that if the ten million or so blacks in this country could be widely distributed among the rest of the population provocative incidents such as this one could be avoided. The evidence from Gary is disappointing. These white children view their Negro schoolmates as a contamination. To these white children the presence of a single Negro in the same room with 40 whites is something not to be contemplated without horror. We can think of no parallel to their attitude unless it is in India with its caste of untouchables whose shadow upon a man of higher caste is contaminating.

Such an embittered attitude of mind in a cosmopolitan community like Gary is particularly discouraging. In southern Indiana, with its strong southern sympathies dating back to disloyalty in the City war, the thing might be glossed over, but here is a community largely of immigrant origin. The pupils of the Emerson school itself are preponderantly German, Scandinavian, and English in origin. For the most part the rebellious pupils have no long-lived family traditions to guide them in their behavior toward Negroes; it is not unlikely that many of their grandparents never saw a Negro. Here, then, is evidence that some of the newer Americans have not more good will but less toward the Negroes than the older white stock of the North. Nor are these children the inheritors of an old community tradition. If there is a city in the world without traditions it must be Gary, the youngest of cities. If there is any spirit to be breathed in the air of northern Indiana, it is the spirit of broad tolerance and human sympathy dating back to the days of the Underground Railroad.

The children, needless to say, would not have acted without the approval of their parents. The parents may live to regret their mistake. These youngsters have been allowed to flout authority, and as these lines are written it appears that the children have defeated authority. They have tasted blood. The parents who abetted them in rebellion will deserve the consequences of their folly. We have small sympathy for them, but much for the children, who are, after all, too young to know how cruel and stupid their strike has been or how thoroughly un-American has been their behavior toward constituted authority.

THE GARY SCHOOL STRIKE

[Chicago Evening Post]

The schools of the city of Gary, across the Indiana line, have long had a national, if not an international, reputation for efficiency, but one of them now is in some peril of making itself known far and wide for reasons less worthy. Some 800 students of the Emerson high school — what would old Ralph Waldo say?—have gone on strike to protest the enrollment of two dozen Colored boys and girls.

This gives the Gary school board and municipal authorities a poser, with which they may not temporize save to encourage a willful exhibition by students of an assumed superiority to the laws of Indiana and the Constitution of the United States. No level-headed person will believe, as will be said, that the Ku Kluxism which has poisoned Indiana politics

has also indirectly poisoned the youthful mind, but the precipitate action of the students reveals a disregard for authority, for conference and for orderly procedure which is good neither for Gary as a community nor for the strikers as individuals. Surely the young people can trust the authorities to manage the schools in the best interest of all—except as the authorities are represented, as is told, by an officer of the law who, detailed to shepherd the students, takes the opportunity to tell them to go on with their strike.

The students, having registered their complaint, would do well to return to their studies and leave the ironing out of the problem to the calm judgment of the authorities.

THE GARY SCHOOL STRIKE

[Chicago Daily News, Oct. 1]

A compact majority of the Gary city council has yielded to the demands of 1,500 striking high school students that separate educational facilities be provided for Negro pupils. Unless the youth of Gary rules in the home as well as in the city government, it may be assumed that the parents of the strikers approved their action in walking out and formulating in a true Kluxer spirit a program for the meek city fathers to be guided by.

It is futile to discuss the justice or injustice of Jim Crowism. In the South tradition helps to explain the segrégation of Negroes. The North has sought a more enlightened attitude. It is anything but encouraging to the liberal minded to see the young community of Gary slip backward toward hatreds and prejudices that should wane steadily as the years pass. Such hatreds and prejudices are, of course, unjust and arrogant.

Granting that it is Gary's business whether or not it should segregate well-behaved Negro students in its schools, it is nevertheless a matter for national concern that the governing body of a municipality has permitted itself to be dictated to by school pupils who take the high hand and lay down the law to their teachers and the agencies of local government. Surely any further spread of contempt for duly constituted authority presages evil for this country, the historic upholder of democratic ideals.

Most reprehensible of all, in the Gary affair, is the attitude of the parents of the striking pupils in sustaining and encouraging the strike. Their course in this matter can result only in undermining the respect of the childre for orderly guidance and for education itself. It tends to make them believe that to sabotage their way through life is the easy and direct method of getting what they want.

(NOTE—More excerpts from other papers to be found on editorial page.)

GARY TO HAVE THE FIRST JIM CROW SCHOOL

Citizens Lose Battle With Kluxers

(Continued from page 1)

Indiana and the Constitution of the United States.

"(c) That heretofore, Gary has boasted of the greatest school system in America, and we hope no action will be taken, now, nor in the future, which will blight the noble work that has heretofore been done, and bring about the irreparable injury to this school system as well as inculcate a spirit of mob violence in the youth."

Expect Defeat

The petition was referred to the ordinance committee. Anticipating defeat in their stand against the proposed measure, Alderman Whitlock asked that their objections to the measure be spread upon the minutes of the meeting. He gave the following reasons for their voting for it:

"First," he read, "we, the undersigned members of the city council of Gary, cannot vote for this ordinance because we believe this money is illegally appropriated, for, according to law of this state, it is specifically stated that only two per cent of the assessed valuation can be appropriated to or for the school city of Gary; that the civil city of Gary has not the authority to appropriate or allocate funds for or to the school city of Gary, and if it had the power by law, it does not have the funds so to do.

"Second, even if granted and the appropriation were legal, if granted upon the demand of an immature mass movement, itself opposed to organized authority, the granting would be a serious threat at the constituted law and authority of this city and the establishing of a precedent which would be a challenge to our future peace and harmony."

The document was signed by Aldermen Whitlock, Burrus and Blackwell. Chariman Merritt Martindale told the alderman that he was out of order, declaring that his objections just read, should not go into the minutes. The chairman then called for a vote of the proposed appropriation for the segregated school. It passed with a majority vote of 10 to 3.

Take Fight to Court

The action of the city council precipitated a fight which will be taken to the United States supreme court, if necessary. Advised by Attorney R. L. Bailey of Indianapolis, sent to Gary to take up the fight by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, residents here will not tolerate segregation.

The attorney bitterly flayed Mayor Williams for the part he has played in this crisis. He accused him of "trading the wishes of the voters who put him into office, for those of 14-year-old kids, who should have been spanked and sent back to school." The attorney was roundly applauded when he shouted: "The mayor must think the Colored people of Gary are fools, or he is a fool himself."

The speaker urged that each one of the 24 Race students of Emerson file separate and individual suits to prevent the city council from carrying out its proposed illegal measure—illegal because it has no right to usurp the authority of the board of education.

Cites Law on Case

Mr. Bailey cited the law on segregated schools in the state from a a state supreme court decision handed down in 1877. It declares that no student of Color in the state can be barred from attending a white school, in the event that certain courses of instruction which the student desires are not provided in the school to which he is assigned.

A clean bill was given to Supt. William A. Wirt by the 24 Emerson students over whom the present situation started. He refused to give any satisfaction to the committee representing the white students when they appealed to him to transfer their schoolmates of Color.

An interracial meeting composed of a group of representative men and women of both races, was held Sunday afternoon at the public library. The object of the meeting was to seek a remedy for the city's greatest problem. Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Interracial Commission of Federated Churches of America, was among those present.

OPEN FIGHT ON SCHOOL COLOR-BAR

WHAT NEXT?

According to latest reports, a move is on foot here to rename the Emerson high school where students of our Race were rejected by whites. Klansmen heading the movement have drawn a petition seeking to have the name changed to the Stephenson high school in honor of William Stephenson, ex-grand dragon of the Klan, who is now serving a life term in Michigan City prison for rape and murder.

By J. BLAINE POINDEXTER

Gary, Ind., Oct. 7.—Riding over the protests of 20,000 citizens and taxpayers of Gary represented by Aldermen A. B. Whitlock, W. E. Burrus and S. R. Blackwell, the city council, supported by Mayor Floyd E. Williams, passed the resolution providing for the erection of a temporary school building for Race students at 25th Ave. and Georgia St., at a council meeting held Monday night.

The proposed new building is to cost $15,000. It comes as a result of the strike last week of 1,400 white students of Emerson high school, who revolted against the presence of 24 students of the Race transferred there from the Virginia school.

Declaring that the action taken by the city council and the mayor is illegal, discrimnatory, un-American and unjust, and that a segregated school in an outlying, undesirable district of Gary is not to be forced down the throats of its Race citizens and taxpayers without a fight, Aldermen Whitlock, Burrus and Blackwell took their stand against the measure and fought in vain against its passage by their 10 colleagues.

Leading the opposition, Alderman Whitlock told the mayor they were not going to send their children to the proposed inferior building in the city's wilderness and that every effort will be made to block the erection of the segregated shack.

Forces Crisis

The situation in Gary is tense. Race citizens here are facing the greatest crisis in the history of the city. They declare the whole movement was fostered by the Ku Klux Klan element of Gary and accuse Mayor Williams of being among them. The mayor, however, asserted he took the situation in hand to prevent a race riot.

He was silent when the proposed school building measure came up for third reading in Monday night's council meeting. A petition, signed by 50 representative citizens, was introduced before final action was taken on the measure. Through it the council body was petitioned to "reconsider and expunge from its records the proposed resolution and table it for the following reasons:

"(a) That the resolution and proposed ordinance arose out of the recent strike at Emerson school caused by the attendance of 24 Colored students, and the intent and purpose of said ordinance and resolution is to appropriate money for the erection of a segregated school.

"(b) That such action on the part of your mayor and the city council is discriminatory, un-American, prejudicial, unfair and unjust, and violates both the letter and the spirit of the constitution of the State of

(Continued on Page 3)

Discrimination - 1927

Indiana.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE GARY SCHOOLS

Gettysburg Gazette
Gettysburg, Pa.
11/26/27

By JUDGE W. C. HUESTON
(Second Installment)

Whether we would have had a riot, I do not know. The strike lasted from September 19 to September 30. When the trouble started, I was in Birmingham, Alabama, in my capacity as President of the Negro National Baseball League conducting a playoff for the pennant of said league. I arrived home the evening of September 22, late at night. I asked my wife about school conditions. Now it happens that my boy, W. C. Jr., is a third year student in Emerson. I was told that it was being circulated all over the city that my boy had assisted the white students in throwing rocks at the 18 new colored students. This rumor I discovered the next day had been widely disseminated, and I early discovered by malicious and calculating persons, who it later developed had already planned to discredit me. Investigation disclosed that the colored children had not been rocked, in fact, up to this time, not a colored child has been physically interferred with, so, of course, since no children were rocked, my boy did not do it. This lie checked. The maligners picked a harder one. They said my boy was marching with the strikers. I went immediately to the school building, and found that my boy was in his classes and had not been absent from a single recitation, and hence could not be with the strikers. Next, a meeting of some of the Negro members of the interracial committee of which I am a member, was called in the same building where I have my court room. I was not told of the meeting and not invited to be present. The next morning when I inquired from one of the promoters of the meeting, why I was not notified, he said that since I was one of the parents of the colored children attending this school and that they did not want to embarrass me by asking me to be present. I replied that that was the reason why I should necessarily have been present. Many other things of this character happened, but why extend them.

Judge Hueston

During this time, Mr. Wirt was standing adamantly for the rights of our children, and in a conference with many of the leading citizens, it was agreed that there was nothing for us to do as long as our children were kept in school, and the school authorities maintained their position. Finally, the mayor called his council and presented his resolution, which had been previously adopted by the Board of Education. The resolution in itself simply requesting the council to appropriate fifteen thousand ($15,000.00) dollars for the purpose of building a temporary school at 25th and Georgia streets, making no reference to who should use the building. All oral statements on the part of the proponents of the resilution had to say that said building was to be used for colored high school purposes, but they did not put it in the appropriating ordinances, and of course, we all know that in legislation only the wording of the Ordinance or Statute is binding. So no overt act had or has yet been committed.

However, just as soon as the Council acted, citizens got busy the N. A. A. C. P. called a public meeting which I attended and addressed on the night following the first reading of the resolution. In my address I stated that I was opposed to segregated schools always was and always would be, but advised that no ill tempered speeches be made, that we proceed orderly and according to law. The National Association before the meeting had employed Mr. Robert Bailey to represented them and had him present. To this I took no exception, for Mr. Bailey is an able painstaking, energetic and courageous lawyer. As soon as it was announced, in my heart, I accepted him as my lawyer, and prepared myself to accept his advice. Mr. Bailey asked that a committee be appointed to confer with him, and though I was in the house, I was not appointed, not necessary of course, but I am answering the question for the same people who managed this meeting have been loudest in their inquiry. Well, on the next day, in the building where I office, an indignation meeting of race lawyers was under way over the fact that Mr. Bailey had been brought in . I tried to calm these sethering souls, and told them that there was room for all, but agreed to help them with any effort made to stop proposed discriminating legislation. It was agreed that a memorial be drawn up and addressed to the council protesting proposed action on the part of the council. This was done, and we all signed it, and the same was presented. I then met with other citizens and in this meeting a committee was appointed to wait immediately on Mr. Wirt and obtain his views. He went, Mr. Wirt explained, and we could see that his soul was much distressed, that he felt that his work for ten years had been destroyed. He stated that while he was not certain about his position on the education of the children in the grades together, he was of the opinion that the children in the upper high school classes should be trained together for from this group must come the future leaders on both sides, and in going to school together they would know each other and for this reason be the better able to solve the vexations questions of race. Mr. Wirt said that neither the members of the Board of Education or many of the thinking white people in the community were in favor of entire and complete race segregation; that it had been agreed by all who were in or favored the strike as well as the Board of Education that none of the colored children in any of the other schools should be sent away, and that the colored children in Emerson would stay there until February. Then said Mr. Wirt, February is a long time away. He said that none of the Emerson pupils want to send away the colored pupils in the upper classes, because they know and said he, perhaps they may learn to know these new pupils by February. Said he, gentlemen, I want to ask you a favor. Please do not do anything drastic, give me a little time to work out this matter, you have plenty of time between now and February to take such steps (meaning, of course, law suits) as you may deem necessary. I believe I can work this out satisfactory to all. The time will not come in this city when complete and full segregation shall obtain, if we all proceed carefully. Finally, said he, "Do nothing drastic until you come back to me." Mr. Wirt had stood up and fought for us against insurmountable odds. We, all of us, agreed that since we had six months in which to act we would return to see him before taking any steps which could be considered drastic and in leaving Mr. Wirt's office, we agreed that we could trust him to try to work out the situation and that we would wait a reasonable time for results since our children were not to be disturbed for six months.

A day or two later I left for Atlantic City to preside together with President Nutter at the Negro Baseball World's Series. I was gone ten days. On the same day that I returned home, I met all of the lawyers except Mr. Bailey, who are of record in the case at bar on the way out of the building. Seeing them, I asked Lawyer Caldwell what was up. He said, "We are on our way to file an injunction in the school matter." I said, "I would like to see the complaint." Caldwell said, "Certainly, I will step and get it." But he was refused the request the complaint was filed though counsel knew that we had promised not to do so until we took the matter up with and advised with Mr. Wirt. But since the case was filed, I started out to try to do what I could. I had received a telegram from J. Finley Wilson authorizing me to act for the Civil Liberties Commission of the I. B. P. O. E. of W., but, I found that in this case a complaint had been filed of the kind that can only be filed in tax cases which precludes other suits. That is, the opening statement in said complaint being as follows: "Plaintiff sues on behalf of himself and all other plaintiffs similarly situated." I further discovered that the case having been filed by local lawyers and using of course of local plaintiffs, said lawyers except one objected to additional lawyers being retained, finally permitting the N. A. A. C. P. Attorney, Atty. Bailey, to become a counsel of record. Definitely refusing me the same privilege on behalf of the Elks. However, very fortunately the exception to the rule we found in the person of Attorney L. A. H. Caldwell, who is also an active Elk in good standing, and was of record. So I employed him on behalf of the Elks and instructed him to proceed, full steam ahead to preserve all of the rights of the race in said lawsuit.

civil city had passed an ordinance calling for the expenditure of $700,000 school center to be conveniently located to serve children living south of 15th Avenue. The Mayor further stated that Gary was not anticipating segregation in the schools.

The visit of Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson to Gary accompanied by the other members of the committee, brought about the settlement of the Gary school segregation. Mr. Wilson, acting in his capacity of chairman of the Elks Civil Liberty Com-

J. F. WILSON, HEAD OF ELKS CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMISSION, FORCES GARY SCHOOL ISSUE SETTLEMENT

Gary, Ind., Nov. 22.—Acting under pressure of the recent probe of the schoot situation launched by the Elks through the Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Finley Wilson, Mayor Floyd E. Williams will have the city council repeal the ordinance appropriating $15,000 for a segregated high school for colored students.

Gazette
11-25-27

The Mayor of Gary wrote to Sheridan A. Brusseaux, who was in charge of the investigation for the Elks, whose report on the situation is given below, a letter advising him that he had been in communication with J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, and that a committee composed of Mr. Wilson, Col. John R. Marshall, Maj. A. E. Patterson, and Louis A. H. Caldwell, who extended him the courtesy of listening to his side of the controversy. He explained, he said, that he would recommend to council, at the next regular meeting the repeal of the ordinance appropriating $15,000 to the school city will automatically destroy the suit now pending in Porter county court and will eliminate any additional money on the part of any colored organization.

The Mayor also explained that the mission, scored a big success for the Race.

Following is the report of Detective Brusseaux's investigation:

Upon investigation I find that the recent Gary school strike was brought about by the presence of eighteen colored children at the Emerson High School. Their presence was strenuously objected to by the white pupils and because of this the strike was called.

Upon further investigation I find that previously there had been very few colored students attending the Emerson High School, formerly almost all of them had been registered at the Froebel High. Why they were sent to the Emerson is a matter of speculation and I am without any concrete reason to offer.

Your investigator finds that the school board requested by resolution $15,000.00 from the civil city of Gary to build a portable school. The civil city, believing that the school building fund was exhausted, granted this request which would have been legal and within the power of the civil city to do were the school funds exhausted. My in-

vestigation further shows that the fund of the school city was not exhausted.

Before submitting and accepting the above resolution it was agreed by and between the mayor, the board of school trustees and the school superintendent that the school board would request an additional levy for 1928 sufficient to develop a school territory equal in all respects to any other school center in the city, and that it should be located conveniently near the colored section and that the colored students be encouraged to use this school center, but in the event that students desire subjects that are not taught in this school, that they be permitted to attend the school nearest their locality that teaches the desired subjects.

Your investigator further shows that the Mayor of Gary in good faith and serving the people of Gary as a whole, both white and colored, protected the colored citizens of Gary by putting the Common Council of the City of Gary on record to build, during the year of 1928, a school to cost $750,000.00 in the district that would conveniently serve colored children, thereby assuring them that they would immediately have the school that had been promised to them for the past ten years and for which some of their self-styled leaders had previously asked.

Your investigator finds that for the last ten years some of the leading colored citizens of Gary have urged the board of education and other officials to build separate schools which is a matter of record and some of these same leaders are now fighting against precisely what they have been asking for.

I find that on the 21st day of September, 1927, that a meeting of the aldermen was called by the mayor of the City of Gary for the purpose of submitting to them a resolution which had previously been agreed upon by the school city, requesting the City of Gary to appropriate $15,000.00 with which to build a portable school, and that this meeting was attended by the three colored aldermen, A. B. Whitlock, William Burrus and Samuel Blackwell. It was agreed by all the aldermen present, including the three colored representatives, that $15,000.00 be appropriated for the erection of a temporary high school building for colored students.

I find that on the 22nd day of September, 1927, that Mayor Floyd E. Williams of the City of Gary, recommended to the City Council that $15,000.00 be appropriated pursuant to the agreement reached on the night before and which agreement had been approved by the three colored aldermen above mentioned.

The last meeting, I find, was an open meeting of the Gary City Council and at this meeting A. B. Whitlock, Samuel Blackwell and William Burrus fought bitterly to defeat this recommendation, notwithstanding the fact that they had agreed to its passage at the previous meeting.

Your investigator has secured affidavits and incontrovertible proof that there is an organization functioning in Gary, Indiana, under the name of the Bow Tie Amalgamation. I have secured further affidavits and incontrovertible proof that the said Bow Tie Amalgamation is an auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan and is properly and more commonly known as the Black Ku Klux Klan.

I have also secured affidavits that clearly state that William Burrus and Samuel Blackwell, aldermen of Gary, Roger Woodfork, an attorney, William Elston, a deputy constable, Lewis Spurling, an assistant state fire marshal appointed by Governor Ed. Jackson are members of record of the Bow Tie Amalgamation. For your confidential information I am submitting under separate cover the names of some of the prominent members of this Bow Tie Amalgamation, commonly known sa the Black Ku Klux Klan.

Your investigator further finds, according to affidavits, that Lewis Spurling, assistant state fire marshal apointed by Governor Ed. Jackson, is one of the counsel of record for the plaintiff in the present suit against the City of Gary; that John Russel, president of the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in Gary, is colecting money at the present time in behalf of the N. A. A. C. P., some of which is to be used as a defense fund to enjoin the City of Gary from appropriating $15,000.00 with which to build a portable school, and is keeping the public ignorant of the true facts.

The said John Russel, being fully advised by counsel, knows that with all the money he solicits from colored people as a defense fund in the suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Porter County, he cannot prevent the segregation of colored children in the public schools. Segregation of colored children having been held by the supreme court of Indiana to be constitutional in keeping with the act of 1869 providing for said segregation as amended in 1877.

Chapter 16, Page 41, Paragraph 3
151 N. E. 411

The said John Russel also knows that the suit now pending in the Circuit Court of Porter County, if sustained, will not prevent the school city from building the same $15,000.00 portable school on the same site if they see fit to do so.

It clearly shows that counsel for the plaintiff is either uninformed as to the law or the suit is malicious propaganda instituted for the purpose of raising funds and attempting the destroy the good name of some of the leading white and colored citizens of Gary.

This Bow Tie Amalgamation or Black Ku Klux Klan does not only envelop Gary but is quoted as having a membership of several thousand throughout the State of Indiana and has threatened to extend its membership throughout the entire United States.

I find, according to affidavifs, that one Franklin T. Fetterer, a white man, has made a number of speeches to some of the colored people of Gary, advising them to join the Bow Tie Amalgamation, commonly called the Black Ku Klux Klan, telling them that they could only be 97⅓% American because his faction of the Klan stood for white supremacy.

I also find that a certain Klan organization has been using the colored preachers, professional men and laborers, giving them money with which to meet their current expenses and using them to embarrass the municipal administration and create enemies against the present mayor. Political favors, immunities, privileges and promises have been the bait that this certain Klan faction and its confederate allies.

Your investigator, in concluding this report, states that he has secured numerous affidavits and statements under oath that corroborate the assertions here made.

This report is made with impartiality. It is unbiased, and without malice or prejudice. It is as full, complete, comprehensive and exhaustive as the conditions and circumstances under which we were compelled to labor would permit.

ADAM E. PATTERSON
Attorney-at-law
129 East 31st Street
Chicago

Nov. 18, 1927.

Hon. J. Finley Wilson,
Washisgton Eagle,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear "Pal":

I am pleased to say that to date we have not missed a single stroke as indicated by the Defender and Chicago Daily Tribune articles inclosed. They are all that could possible be desired and the half is yet untold. The best is yet to come when many of the other papers publish the splendid work you did in settling the nasty Gary School situation. I do not believe that any other man in the United States could have done so as effectively as you did.

This great work entitled you to stand in the foreground, head and shoulders above all others, as a real champion of the race.

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
A. E. Patterson.
S. A. Bruseaux.

Discrimination - 1927

Indiana.

Mayor Urges City Council to Halt Suit

Acting under pressure forced by a recent probe of the Gary school situation launched by the Elks lodge through its grand exalted ruler, J. Finley Wilson, Mayor Floyd E. Williams of Gary, Ind., at the meeting of the city council Monday night, had the council repeal the ordinance appropriating $15,000 for a segregated high school building for Race students.

While the injunction suit against the erection of the proposed inferior building is still pending in the circuit court of Porter county, it is now automatically destroyed. The mayor of Gary kept his promise as set forth in a letter Thursday to Sheridan A. Bruseaux of the Keystone National Detective agency, leading the investigation for the Elks.

For weeks Mr. Bruseaux, working in conjunction with the head of the fraternal order, has been making a quiet but exclusive probe of the Gary school situation which grew out of the strike two months ago of 1,400 white students of Emerson high school against the presence of 24 of their schoolmates not white.

Reveals Black Klan

As a result of his investigations startling disclosures were made recently which revealed the existence of a "Black Ku Klux Klan" in Gary, referred to as the "Bow Tie Amalgamation." According to the investigator, many leading citizens of Gary, profesisonal and business men, were found to be secretly members of the order organized by white officials of the Gary Ku Klux Klan. An expose of the black Klan was published recently in this paper.

Mr. Bruseaux concluded his probe of the Gary school situation this week. He tendered his report to the Elks through their leader, J. Finley Wilson, who left Chicago Thursday after a conference in Gary with Mayor Williams Wednesday of this week at his home.

Mr. Wilson was one of a committee of four prominent Elks of Chicago, who conferred with Gary's mayor. The other committee members were Col. John R. Marshall, Maj. A. E. Patterson and Attorney Louis A. H. Caldwell. They sought to get the mayor's version of the school situation. As a result of the conference, he agreed to have the city council at its next meeting withdraw the $15,000 appropriation to the school board. The mayor made this clear in the following letter to Mr. Bruseaux:

Mayor Williams' Letter

"Please be advised that it is my desire that you discontinue your investigation in the Gary school case, as I feel that with the co-operation of some of my true and loyal friends the facts which have been so sadly misrepresented to date will become known.

"I have been in communication with J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the B. P. O. E., anticipating that he might interest himself and the members of the Elks lodge in an educational program which would bring about a mutual understanding between the city of Gary and its Colored citizens. Very much to my surprise a committee composed of Mr. Wilson, Col. John R. Marshall, Maj. A. E. Patterson and Attorney Louis A. H. Caldwell called upon me in my home last evening to ascertain the true facts and at least extend to me the courtesy of listening to my version of this situation. After a thorough explanation to them I am satisfied that they will convey to the Colored group of citizens an unbiased and unprejudiced detailed report of what really happened and the part that the civil city had to do with the proposed project.

Outlaws Suit

"I explained to them that I would advise the common council at the next regular meeting to repeal the ordinance appropriating $15,000 to the school city, which will automatically destroy the suit now pending in the Porter county court and will eliminate any additional expenditure of money on the part of any Colored organization and will place the entire situation in the hands and under the jurisdiction of the school city of Gary, where jurisdiction should rest, in the opinion of some of the self-styled leaders of the Colored group. I am sure they will be pleased and will accept without controversy what action the school city will take in the future as they have expressed their explicit confidence in the school city and have criticized very severely the civil city. However, our action in this matter relieved the tension which existed among our people during this period of misunderstanding.

"I also explained to them what the civil city had done for the Colored citizens by passing a resolution at the same meeting and on the same night that the proposed ordinance was passed, making it compulsory to build and complete during the year of 1928-29 a $700,000 school center to be located conveniently to serve children living south of 15th Ave. which will insure equal school facilities for those living in this vicinity.

"I further stated that it was not the opinion, neither was it the understanding of myself or any of the aldermen, that Gary was anticipating school segregation, as we expected a reasonable amount of Colored children desiring a special form of education that could not be acquired in the proposed school to attend whatever school that offered the desired subjects, but we do desire to guard against a mixed school which would necessitate the segregation of pupils within a school, and as you know, some of these self-styled leaders who pretended to have the best interests of their group at heart proceeded without an explanation on our part to call it racial segregation and broadcast malicious propaganda which they thought would have a political reaction. I am sure that the Colored citizens of Gary, as well as this great commonwealth, will be enlightened through Mr. Wilson and his associates through their proposed educational campaign in a manner that will establish confidence in the city of Gary and will enable all classes, creeds and religions to continue on in a manner that will reflect prosperity and mutual admiration to all those who are privileged to enjoy the opportunities that Gary affords.

"I desire to congratulate you upon the service rendered me and I assure you that your efforts and assistance in this matter will ever be appreciated."

Touching upon the mayor's actions in his report to the Elks leader, Mr. Bruseaux declared that in his opinion the mayor knew at the time he submitted the resolution to the city council authorizing the appropriation of $15,000 for the erection of a portable school and recommended its adoption, that such resolution was illegal. In offering such a resolution the mayor did so, in the opinion of the detective, to relieve a tense situation that had gotten beyond the control of the board of education and which threatened immediate rioting and bloodshed.

"It is my opinion," the investigator stated, "that the Virginai St. school which I found to be unsightly, ventilation and light deplorable, and a disgrace to the commonwealth, should be remodeled in keeping with other schools.

"I am further of the opinion," the detective declared, "that it was the intention of certain politicians in Gary to secure patronage for themselves through the erection of the proposed segregated school. I believe that there has been a deliberate attempt to poison the midds of Colored voters against the present administration by taking such a stand.

"It is also my opinion," Mr. Bruseaux maintains, "that some of the politicians had the public believe that the suit now pending in the circuit court of Porter county is to enjoin the city from building a segregated school, at the same time knowing, as far as the suit is concerned, that segregation is not an issue.

Discrimination-1927

Indiana.

Indiana Hotel Refuses To Accept Race "Y" Workers; Confab Moved To Chicago

NEW YORK, March 17.—The National Employed Officers and the National Staff Conference of the Y. M. C. A., to be held May 26 to June 1, have changed their place of meeting from the West Baden Springs hotel, West Baden, Ind., to the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, because the West Baden management refused to accept the colored secretaries as guests.

Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Colored Work Department, states that the National Y. M. C. A. Council is committed to the policy of holding its meetings only at such places as will agree to the entertainment of all its secretaries and delegates regardless of race. It will be remembered that two years ago the New Willard hotel of Washington, D. C., departed from its exclusion policy long enough to entertain as guests five colored men who attended the International Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

The following committee is responsible for bringing about the change in meeting places when the West Baden Springs hotel announced its decision: C. A. Tevebaugh of Indianapolis, secretary of conference; J. S. Tichenor, secretary of the general board; F. E. DeFrantz, local secretary at Indianapolis; Thomas E. Taylor, local secretary at New York, and Channing H. Tobias of the National Council.

WON'T MEET AT JIM CROW HOTEL

New York.—Because the West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Indiana, refused to properly entertain colored secretaries as guests, the national office of the Y. M. C. A. has changed its national staff conference to the Edgwater Beach Hotel, in Chicago.

Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the colored work department, states that the national Y. M. C. A. Council is committed to the policy of holding its meetings only at such places as will agree to entertain all of its secretaries and delegates regardless of race.

It will be remembered that two years ago the New Willard Hotel in Washington departed from its exclusiv epolicy long enough to entertain as guests five colored men who attended the International convention.

The change was brought about on the insistance of a committee comprising C. A. Tenebaugh, secretary of the council, J. S. Tichenor, F. E. DeFrantz, local secretar yat Indinapolis, Thomas E. Taylor, local secretary at New York anud Channing H. Tobis, of the Nationay Council.

Y MEN TURN DOWN "JIM CROW" HOTEL

New York, March 18.—The national employed officers and the national staff conference of the Y. M. C. A. to be held May 26 to June 1, have changed their place of meeting from the West Baden Springs hotel, West Baden, Ind., to the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, because the West Baden management refused to accept the Race secretaries as guests.

Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of our work, states that the national Y. M. C. A. council is committed to the policy of holding its meetings only at such places as will agree to the entertainment of all its secretaries and delegates regardless of race. It will be remembered that two years ago the New Willard hotel of Washington, D. C., departed from its exclusion policy long enough to entertain as guests five Race men who attended the international convention of the Y. M. C. A.

BEDFORD, IND., TIMES
Saturday, Oct. 2, 1926

NEGRESS SUES STORE MANAGER

Hammond Merchants Await with Interest Decision in Case

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 2.—Firms of this city will center their interest today upon the decision expected to be handed down by the city court wherein Mrs. Albert Burton, a negress of this city, charges Charles M. Silverman, manager of the Liberal Credit Clothing Co., here, with assault and battery. An affidavit signed by the woman states that Silverman pushed her out of his store after he had discovered that she had misrepresented herself in making credit purchase of wearing apparel.

It was said that at the time she bought the clothing the woman desired to undertake future payment without her husband's knowledge of the contract. This is in direct violation of the store policy. Mrs. Burton, it was learned, made a misrepresentation regarding her husband's place of business and, according to Silverman, the store simply maintained its policy by ejecting her from the store when she became boisterous in her obpections.

NEW ATTUCKS SCHOOL HEAD WIDELY KNOWN

Mathias Nolcox, Author of Many Advanced Practices.

NEWS OF COLORED FOLK

Matthais Nolcox, principal of school No. 26, who has been chosen to head the new Attucks High School, is widely known in the state for his work in schools. He is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal, at Terre Haute, received his A. B. degree from Indiana University, and a master of arts degree from Harvard University graduate school where he specialized in secondary school administration, taking all the courses offered by the university on this subject.

Mr. Nolcox came to Indianapolis four years ago, and was made principal of school No. 26 at the beginning of his second year. During the three years he has been head of the school, which is the largest public school in this city, he has been able to work out many original methods not only to raise the standard of the school, but to articulate the school with the community.

The Parent-Teacher Club has grown to a membership of more than 1,000. The evening school has been reorganized along new lines and each year turns out a large number of graduates, many of whom are young persons who dropped out of school early in the grades.

A five-year course of educational guidance has been worked out, for operation of which the board of school commissioners fitted out three rooms.

Mr. Nolcox worked out a grading system for the entire building of more than 1,300 children, based on the results of intelligence tests, and has carried out experiments with methods to be used with the bright and dull groups, which have been a district contribution to the educational problems of the school.

Mr. Nolcox started what he terms the system for the playgrounds, by which older children take care of the younger.

Mr. Nolcox, since coming to Indianapolis, has been active in all community betterment projects.

INDIANAPOLIS
INDIANA
JUN 28 1927

SAYS NEGROES FACE DRUGGIST BAN IN STATE

Hoosier Tells Colored Convention of Alleged Indiana Discrimination.

Charges that a Negro cannot be a druggist in Indiana were heard at today's session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting at Bethel African Methodist church, Vermont and Toledo Sts.

The state law requires two years of pharmacy apprenticeship before one can become a licensed pharmacist has been made an effective bar keeping Negroes out of the profession, F. M. Anderson, Terre Haute told delegates.

Anderson said his son James T. was a graduate of the Indiana School of Pharmacy here. After many white druggists had refused James a job, a white friend of Anderson at Terre Haute offered to let the boy serve his apprenticeship in his drug store, Anderson related.

Tells of Boycott

"The anti-Negro element was furious," Anderson said. "A boycott was instituted against the druggist and four months after James went to work for him, his business had been wrecked and he had to sell out."

The session this morning was opened by James Weldon Johnson, noted Negro poet, writer, translator of operas and at one time American consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela. He told how Negroes in seeking equity and justice were no longer appealing solely to the sentiment of the masses, but were resorting to legal action.

It was pointed out that Negroes had gained three important court decisions, two from United States Supreme Court and one from the Colorado Supreme Court, since Jan. 1. Delegates weer told how United States Supreme Court had given Texas Negroes the right to vote in their State Democratic primaries, and how residential segregation of Negroes in Louisiana was declared unlawful by the same high court.

School Fight Won

George W. Gross, Denver delegate, related how Colorado Negroes had gained social equality for their childen in public schools.

Professor Washington of El Paso, Texas, spoke in insteady of Dr. L. A. Nixon of the same city, on the fight for the right to vote in the State primary. The decision was gained in a test case made when Dr. Nixon was refused admittance to the polls.

Samuel A. Browne, Staten Island, N. Y., postman was also on the speakers' schedule. Brown is suting his white neighbor for $100,000 damages as result of alleged persecltion suffered when he moved into a white neighborhood.

Congresman to Speak

F. E. De Frantz of Indianapolis was slated to preside at the afternoon session.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., scion of one of New York's most socially prominent families, a Congressman, will speak tonight at Caleb Mills Hall before the evening session. Fish commanded Negro troops during the World War.

Noble Sissle, Negro vaudevillian of the team of Sissle and Blake, will entertain tonight with several songs.

STUDENTS IN GARY WIN ALL DEMANDS; CLASSES RESUME!

(By Leased Wire to The Constitution and The Chicago Tribune.)

Gary, Ind., September 30.—Fifteen hundred students of Emerson high school returned to their classes today after a strike lasting four days, having forced the school and city authorities to oust 24 negro students from the class rooms, the cafeteria and the playgrounds.

A mass meeting of the striking students was held just before class time, but all members of the faculty were excluded. At this meeting an agreement with Mayor Floyd E. Williams was ratified.

Under terms of this agreement, three negroes in the senior class will be permitted to graduate. Three others will be transferred at once to the Froebel school and the remaining 18 will be cared for in a temporary shack, pending erection of an "all colored school."

The mayor and others signing the agreement also pledged themselves to forbid any further negro registration at Emerson school. No penalties will be exacted of the strikers and they will not be required to make up lost time. It was a complete capitulation to every demand by the strikers.

Student Council In Gary Studies School Strike

(By Leased Wire to The Constitution and The Chicago Tribune.)

Gary, Ind., September 28.—City and school officials, having failed in their efforts to induce Emerson High school strikers, now numbering 1,400, to return to their classes, the problem today was placed in the hands of members of the student council.

Since the strike began Monday as a protest against the appearance of 24 colored students in the high school, feeling has run high in Gary and police redoubled their precautions against a possible outbreak, especially in the colored district.

Three mass meetings of negroes were broken up before speakers could be heard. Three machine gun squads are patrolling the city.

The striking students held a riotous meeting in the school auditorium this morning and decided to remain out indefinitely. Backed by their parents, they insisted that their demands be fulfilled, although Superintendent of Schools William A. Wirt told them it was legally impossible to transfer the negro students. Despairing of argument with the strikers, who booed down their principal, A. E. Spaulding, at one point in the meeting, the city officials appealed to the students' committee, composed of four strikers and two students who had elected to remain in school.

The youths met in solemn conclave and debated the problem while the city held its breath in fear of possible disturbances.

The chairman of the committee was Winfield Eschelman, star swimmer, and usually credited with being the leading spirit behind the strike. The other members were Jack Keener, cheer leader; Sam Chase, member of the debating team; Edward Pearson, William Rutherford, Walter Boyston and Leon Nelson.

STRIKE TO END AS COUNCIL BOWS TO SCHOOL DEMANDS

Gary City Fathers Vote Emergency Appropriation For Negro School Building Pending Permanent One

GARY, IND., Sept. 29.—(AP)—The strike of several hundred Emerson high school students called because a score of negro pupils were enrolled in the school appeared settled tonight after the Gary city council passed to final reading an ordinance to provide for a separate school for the negroes.

The council ordinance will provide for an appropriation of $15,000 to erect at once a temporary building to house the negroes now attending Emerson until the completion of the new $1,000,000 "all negro" school.

The ordinance passed first and second readings tonight after considerable debate and opposition by three negro members of the council and will be up for the third and final reading next Monday. It is virtually assured of pasing.

It was necessary to strike out the emergency rule calling for a two-thirds vote before the ordinance passed the first and second reading, otherwise the three negro councilmen could have forestalled the action.

Erect School At Once.

Following the action of the council the striking students said they would return to their classes tomorrow.

The settlement was hailed as a victory by the strikes who had demanded the segregation of the negroes before returning to school.

Action Is Announced.

This action was announced after a meeting of the members of the school board with the representatives of the students' council. The petition for the $15,000 was prepared at this meeting. Mayor Floyd E. Williams and council members said they were certain the council would pass the measure.

When Winfield Eschelman, chairman of the committee of the students' council, and generally accepted as being the leading spirit in the strike, would be called off Friday morning.

"The students will have a mass meeting Friday morning," Eschelman said, "and they will then be told to go back to their classes."

Will Accept Negroes.

The students' representatives agreed that if no other way of temporarily handling the situation could be found, the negro students will be accepted in classes until the temporary building to be erected for them is finished. It was expected and understood, however, that that would be done within ten days or two weeks.

The school board members and the representatives of the students got together at 6 o'clock Thursday after a day of mass meetings in which hisses and cat-calls and loud boos greeted William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools, when he warned the Emerson students they would be expelled unless they ended their strike.

The day's meeting had only developed more defiance on the part of the students and the Emerson school was practically deserted for the day.

STUDENTS FIRM IN STRIKE ON NEGROES

Gary, Indiana, Mayor Calls Conference as 800 Fail To Attend High School

GARY, IND., Sept. 27.—(AP)—Pupils of Emmerson high school, more than 800 of whom were on strike because of the enrollment of negroes in their classes, put it up to city and school officials today to remedy the situation.

With less than 600 of the 1,400 attending the school reported today, Mayor Floyd E. Williams called a conference of the board of education and teachers to discuss a possible way out.

The presence of more than 20 negroes, and reports that more were to be entered, caused a revolt yesterday among the white pupils. Dr. W. A. Wirt, superintendent, explained at a protest meeting that because of the districting the negroes could not be sent to Froebal high school, where only 50 per cent of the pupils are white.

Signs on billboards, windows and sidewalks on the second day of the strike informed the public that "we won't go back until Emmerson is white."

Emmerson has held the state football championship for four or five years, and members of the football team joined in the strike yesterday, making known they would not report for practice until the strike was settled.

White Parents Join Children In School Fight On Negroes

GARY, IND., Sept. 28—(AP).—Nine hundred pupils of Emerson High schools, backed by their parents, were in a deadlock today with the board of education on the the question of returning to classes, which 24 negroes are attending.

A mass meeting, attended by virtually the whole membership of 1,400, broke up with the strikers still refusing to return unless the negroes were sent to another school. A. E. Spaulding, principal advised the boys and girls the sooner they returned the better it would be for them, because they would have to make up all the work they had lost. One of the demands made by the pupils was that they be permitted to return with no record of absence against them and no work to be made up.

William A. Wirt, superintendent of schools, has explained to the striking pupils and their families that there are 3,000 negro pupils in Gary and all but 36 of them are segregated.

"Indiana provides for segregation under certain circumstances" he said, "but the negro students must be given the same facilities as any others."

The Gary Plan and the Strike.

Some few years ago William A Wirt brought the newly-made steel town of Gary, Indiana, into national prominence through a new system of educational instruction he installed there. Necessity had its share in the formulation of the scheme. The town that the United States Steel Corporation by a wave of its will caused to spring magically into existence on the sand wastes of Lake Michigan's Indiana shores soon outgrew its educational facilities. There was neither house nor desk room to accommodate all the enrolled students when Mr. Wirt conceived the idea of abolishing the individual or fixed seat and making the class rooms accommodate two or more shifts of students. Instead of building more schools, the existing ones, under the Wirt plan were put to double usefulness and the money that would have been spent on new buildings was used for constructing workshops and playgrounds.

Longer school hours, a consequently greater use of school buildings, instruction by specialized teachers, practical application of teaching through the workshops, equality in play opportunities and time during the longer day for religious instruction of the students at churches of the denominations to which they belonged were the most outstanding features of the Gary plan. Those who attended the Gary schools were put more and more on their own resources with the object of developing their initiative and independence. And that this dual objective was completely attained the strike of more than 1,000 white students in the Gary high school bears ample witness.

Because a few negroes were placed in the same classes with the whites the latter exercised their well-nurtured independence and withdrew. The paradoxical situation then arose wherein the Gary plan was about to defeat itself through its complete success.

There is nothing illuminating that can be said about the religious side of the matter in connection with the refusal of the white students to recognize the negroes as their comrades and equals. The result of the strike, according to the latest information, is that the Gary plan's product of independence has forced an alteration of the plan's basic idea. The school authorities have agreed to build a separate school for the negroes, where at least those of color will have their fixed seats.

Psychologically the Gary plan has succeeded, whatever might be said about its failure economically. And that psychological success has a far-flung as well as profound meaning for the whole country. The independence that the Gary plan has developed in the defiance of the students there to the laws of the northern states that permit the mingling of the races may be expected to spread to other students and other schools throughout the country. The original Gary plan of no fixed seats may give way to the newer Gary plan of racial segregation in the schools. A much more sensitive question than the multiplication of school activities has arisen through the demand for the separation of the races in the schools.

And Gary stands forth once again in the role of a pioneer.

STUDENTS STRIKE AS NEGROES ENTER

600 Pupils of Gary, Indiana, High School Walk Out As Protest Not Heeded

GARY, IND., Sept. 26.—(AP)—The entire football squad and 600 other students of Emerson High school, one of the largest in the state, declared a walkout today in protest to the enrollment of 24 negro students in their classes. The students formed a protest parade and marched up the downtown business section and police efforts to break up the demonstration failed until late afternoon. William A. Wirt, founder of the Gary plan school system and superintendent of schools, addressed a meeting of the students, endeavoring to explain the impossibility of prohibiting the enrollment of the negroes.

Following the walkout today, the police took various precautions to prevent clashes between the groups of students.

SCHOOL STRIKERS IN GARY WIN FIGHT

Gary, Ind., September 30.—The strike of 1,500 Emerson High school students in Gary, Ind., precipitated Monday with the appearance of 24 negro students in the classes, appeared on the verge of settlement Thursday night with complete victory for the strikers.

School and city authorities of Gary have agreed to get together and settle the problem through segregation of negro students. The school board is scheduled to petition the city council for $15,000 with which to put up a special temporary building for negro students.

Iowa.

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHER CAUSES NEAR RACE RIOT

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.—The appointment of Miss Faye Jeffers to succeed a white school teacher in Carney, a small mining community near here, last week was the near cause of a serious race riot when race leaders threatened through the newspapers that Negroes of Des Moines would descend on the town to protect the race teacher if the sheriff's office did not take adequate precautions.

A fiery cross was burned in the front yard of Jesse Burrell, school director and justice of the peace, who hired Miss Jeffers for the teaching position.

FIERY CROSS TO SCARE TEACHER MAY HAVE BEEN SET BY NEGROES

(By Charles P. Howard, of the Des Moines Bystander)

Des Moines, Iowa.—Out at Oralabor for many years has lived Anthony Burrell, possibly sixty-five or seventy years of age.

For some reason or other, which is not worth arguing here, Old Man Burrell, as I love to call him, is the political Big Gun in Oralabor. He is, but he is too modest to admit it.

Oralabor is a part of a school district which hires six school teachers. The Negro vote in this school district is quite a factor. Now several years ago, Mr. B— all started trying to persuade the members of the Oralabor school board to hire a colored teacher.

For Whites Only

The Board always found some perfectly good reason why a colored teacher should not be hired. "The time isn't ripe," and the dozen and one other alibies white folks give when Negroes are trying to land jobs, they have FOR WHITE ONLY signs on them.

In the election before the last Mr. Burrell told the Board that if they didn't hire a colored teacher that next time he was going to get on the Board and hire this teacher he had been begging for, himself.

Both Elected

The term passed and no colored teacher was hired. At the last election Anthony Burrell and his daughter ran for the school Board, both being elected, and when it came time to hire teachers Burrell and his daughter being a majority on the Board, hired five white and one colored teacher.

Fiery Cross

When this colored teacher arrived on the job the other day she went to the room at the home of Anthony Burrell. About eleven thirty of the first night of her stay, Burrell's front yard was brightly illuminated with a fiery cross. Now fiery crosses don't frighten anybody nowdays, but they do make some of us awful angry.

Who Burned Cross?

Whenever a Negro has the courage to do things as Anthony Burrell does them there can always be found Negroes who will cooperate with the white man to secure their downfall.

Out of all fairness it ought to be said here that whites may have been the instigators of this cross burning, but a diligent investigation made by a Negro and a Catholic member of the Sheriff's office indicates that Negroes were connected with this cross burning. If that be true, they should be exposed. The time has come to thin our ranks of these kind of culprits.

Discrimination - 1927

THE NEW STUDENT

RACE DISCRIMINATION

Nov. 9, 1927—Of approximately 4,000 students at the University of Kansas, 124 are Negroes. Yet the descendants of "Bleeding Kansas" maintain rigid restrictions to keep these few colored students from entering extensively into the life of the university.

Race segregation at Kansas University has been brought to light by Mrs. Marcet Haldeman-Julius, wife of the Girard publisher. The investigation grew out of an article in The Crisis, written by a former student at the University, charging discrimination against the Negro. A scathing editorial against such a situation followed in the Haldeman-Julius Weekly, with the result that Chancellor E. H. Lindley invited the editor to investigate the charges, which he thought overdrawn. Mrs. Haldeman-Julius, while continuing her investigation in other Kansas Colleges, professed to find at Kansas University essentially the situation described in the original complaint. She found a bright side, too, she said, that seemingly the fact that the administration holds no brief against the students. To this, though there is one glaring exception: Negroes are not permitted to take their last two years in the University's medical department. No explanation of this ruling seems to have been made by the Chancellor or any one else.

The most glaring discrimination was found, however, where "the line between administrative and student control becomes intermediate." The cafeteria is frequented by about 25 Negroes and about 400 whites, yet the Negroes are segregated. The bouquet for most obvious and unfair prejudice was awarded the University Athletic Association, for its disbarment of Negroes from its activities. Defense is taken behind a Missouri Valley ruling, but Mrs. Haldeman-Julius scoffs at the alibi, wondering why four schools should be permitted to dictate to six. She blames the athletic association for "doing more than any other one force....to promote race prejudice with all the ugly consequences that invaribly go with it."

—Clipped by W. L. HUTCHERSON.

Discrimination - 1927

Kentucky.

NO POLICE PROTECTION FOR COLORED SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Louisville News has received quite a number of communications complaining that little tots going to and coming from Colored schools have no such protectin as given at White schools. Louisville News

At white schools police officers are stationed to see that the little ones cross streets safely. At Colored schools no officers are to be seen and at certain places this protection is very necessary. The News can see the justice of these complaints but The News is merely a citizen and can do nothing about them. Write complaints to the Board of Safety, the Board of Education and to the Louisville Automobile Club. And when you write sign your name and address—because we understand anonymous letters, written by Colored people, are not noticed. Louisville Ky.

Perhaps if we had Colored uniformed poice, they could look after Colored children and thus save "embarrassment" to white officers.

"REGARDLESS OF CREED OR RACE

No Negro Orphans Found In Picture Of K. C. Treat

Maybe Tehy Have Neither

A four column picture appeared in Tuesday morning's Herald-Post on page 3. News

Under it appeared these words: "Hundreds of orphons from the various homes in Louisville, **regardless of race or creed** were guests" etc. of the Knights of Columbus. The picture would not have attracted much attention from Colored readers had the phrase "regardless of creed or race" not been used. That called for closer inspection and despite the use of a powerful microscope and the turning of the picture upside down, sideways and from all angles not a Negro child was to be found in the picture.

One conclusion could be that the Negro orphans have neither creed or race, but of course that is not so. The other conclusion is that the K. C. did not invite Negro orphans which is their right—but the Herald-Post stretched the truth in making it appear no religious or color lines were drawn in this treat to ouisville orphans—which was very good of the H-P.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Colored citizens were naturally shocked last week when it was announced the football team of the University of Louisville would not play the Butler College, Indiana, because there were two Colored boys on the team. Colored citizens were shocked because these superior Southern gentlemen were above playing against Negroes, but they are NOT ABOVE getting their education at a school that is partly supported by Negro taxes. News

The University of Louisville is supported by taxes put on the citizens of Louisville. 60,000 Negroes pay taxes in one way or another. A certan per cent of those taxes goes to the University of Louisville. Colored students are not allowed at that school—yet these white students get their education, to a great extent, off Colored peoples taxes. And they refuse to play a team on which are two Colored players. "Tradition," they say. Let's see if its tradition and what kind of "tradition it is." 10-8-27

The Butler eam played Valparaiso, Indiana University last Saturday. It is white also. This is what the Indianapolis Star, a white daily, says after Butler won 58 to 0:

"Watford, Collier Star." "The Valpo team had difficulty in stopping the end runs of "Red" Collier, and the line smashing of the fleet sophomore star, Alonzo Watford. The stocky Negro backfiel dace was good for yardage each time he carried the ball and before the first quarter was over he had scored three times. He now has a total of thirty-six points, having registered three touchdowns against Muncie Normal last Saturday. Louisville, Ky.

Was it tradition or was it Watford? Tunney wont fight a Negro, U. of L. wont play against a team with Negroes on it. It is not tradition, it is not superiority, it is FEAR—**FEAR**.

COLORED VOTERS .READ THIS

July 18, 1924

"Pending an investigation of the complaints made regarding the objection of certain Colored people from white playgrounds of Iroquis Park and the adoption of a permanent policy regarding the use of the parks by white and Colored people, and in view of the feeling aroused by this incident and in order to prevent any further friction, the Superintendent is hereby instructed to exclude Colored people from using the following parks and playgrounds: Boone Square, Central Park, Thruston Square, Triangle Park, Tyler Park, Victory Park, Portland Playground, Crescent Hill Playground, Parkland Playground, Neighborhood House Playground, Eastern Departmental Playground, Lions Club Playground, Cherokee Park, Iroquis Park and Shawnee Park and News

That the superintendent be and is hereby instructed to exclude white people from the following parks and playgrounds: Chickasaw Park, Ballard, Baxter Square, 16th and St. Catherine Playground, and Plymouth Settlement Playground, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as phohibiting the use of the Parkways, Park Roads and paths for vehicular and pedestrian purposes.

This is a rule passed by the Republican Board of Park Commissioners excluding all Negro citizens from the wonderful, beautiful Parks of Louisville. 9-17-27

Never before in the history of the city was anything ever proposed. Under Democrats at their worst the idea of keeping Colored people out of the public parks was never thought of. Louisville Ky.

This is a serious, dreadful thing. It is the basis and cause of other attempts at segregation. AND IT WAS DONE BY REPUBLICANS. THINK ON THAT!

Two Colored teachers had taken their children to Iroquis Park, were arrested. They were prosecuted by the Republican City Attorney, W. T. Baskett. In appealing to the Court to fine andimprison them, this great Republican yelled: Will Your Honor believe these NIGGERS in preference to these white women?" Think about that!

THE BOND ISSUE

There is a park bond issue for public approval at the coming election. It calls for a million dollars to improve the public parks of Louisville.

The object is laudable and praiseworthy. The parks of Louisville are nationally known for their natural and acquired beauty, and to spend a million dollars to improve them would be a million dollars well spent. But where do Colored citizens come in? There is a rule passed by our Republican friends, excluding Negroes from these parks. Have the Democrats erased that rule from the books of the Park Commissioners? Do our WHITE fellow citizens think we are going to vote for a bond issue, like this Park Bond Issue, and then not be allowed to enjoy the beauties and the use of the parks?

A committee of Colored citizens called on the Park Board the other day to straighten that out. We do not know the result of their trip, but we do know that this paper will fight with all its might, any bond issue that calls for the sanction of three-fourths the citizens and yet excludes Colored people from the use of the thing for which the bond issue is raised.

Unless that rotten, humiliating rule is rescinded and nullified and Colored people are shown they can use all the parks in the city, then we, in our own way, will fight to kill it.

And we ask Colored people not to let self-constituted leaders deceive them with soft talk. We were taken in on the school bond issue—lets not fall again. If Negroes vote "NO," there are always enough **whites to** vote "no" to kill any bond issue.

Discrimination – 1927

Louisiana.

RACE PREJUDICE IN ATHLETICS GIVEN A JOLT

PHYSICAL culture and physical development go hand in hand, and are now regarded as an essential part of education as they were in the days when Greece gave letters and Rome gave law to the world. Indeed, it is possible that athletics as a part of physical culture never enjoyed such vogue in the ancient as in the modern world. It is doing much to strengthen the mental as well as the physical development of the people, as any casual observer can readily see for himself by regarding the new type of men and women now growing up among us as a part of us. The growth of professional sports has kept pace with that of amateur sports. They each have a distinctive and useful place in the life and well being of the people.

Negro World
5-7-27
New York, N. Y.

Obviously enough, race and color prejudice should have no place in amateur or professional athletics; but, regrettably, it has. Indeed, it is now a fad in the Christian world to entertain race and color prejudice and to make a vulgar display of one or both in all sorts of places and ways. Instead of growing more tolerant of the opinions and the race and color of "the brethren," the disposition appears to be more exclusiveness and uppishness in the relations of every day life. Just why this should be so does not appear on the face of it, but it is so.

The Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans have just withdrawn an invitation extended to the National Amateur Athletic Union to hold its annual track and field championships in that city, because Negroes would be allowed, as usual, to take part in the sports. Secretary Frederick A. Rubien of the Union has been outspoken in condemnation of the action of the New Orleans bigots, and some of the best newspapers of the country have flayed them. Plenty other cities have come forward with invitations to hold the meeting in their cities. Indeed, the action of the New Orleans authorities has brought out the expression of a very general sentiment of condemnation, with the display of a broadness against such prejudices as to work for the destruction of it. Public sentiment is all powerful in most matters of law and sentiment, and when it condemns very generally intolerance in matters of race and color and religion and place of birth those who would make these decisive factors should sit up and take notice. Unfortunately, the white people of the Southern States do not appear to learn nor forget anything in dealing with their problem of race—not even when the Father of Waters rebukes them with a devastating flood, which they consider as a matter of course, but which is just the opposite of any such thing. But experience, even when manifested, teaches such sort nothing. More's the pity.

Discrimination - 1927

Maryland.

WEST POINT NEEDS MEN

According to a statement sent out by the war department recently, the United States Military academy at West Point is operating far below capacity, and young men throughout the country are being urged to make special preparations and apply for appointment.

There has not been a member of our Race in West Point since Col. Charles Young was graduated from there in 1889. During the years that followed, when America found herself engaged in warfare in Cuba, the Philippines and in France, another in trade times, our young men made constant application for admittance, but have been consistently refused. Different subterfuges were employed to carry out these refusals, but the results have always remained the same.

Since that time also, young men of all other races have been accepted. Men who had not left their peasant countries when Colonel Young was graduated have since witnessed the graduation of their sons from West Point and Annapolis. And now West Point is asking for fit young men.

Capable of accommodating 2,200 cadets, there are less than 1,700 enrolled at the present date, says the statement issued. Why, under these circumstances, cannot some eligible young men of our Race, Americans all find welcome at West Point? Is there not one boy of the Race in America who can qu for admittance there? Such statement w be hard to believe, even if anyone had temerity to utter it. And yet, from 188 1927 not one has been able to pass the examination—isn't there something curiously unjust about this?

Negro Children Barred From Schools

Maryland Parents Find It Impossible To Give Children Decent Education

Baltimore, Md., July 15—(PNS)—Negro parents in Baltimore suburbs are finding it impossible to obtain a decent education for their children. Not one graduate from the Baltimore county colored public schools will be able to get a high school education. The county has no separate colored high school and refuses to pay tuition for Negro students in Baltimore's Negro High schools. It is said that Negro ministers who protested to the county school superintendent against this deplorable condition was thrown out of the superintendent's office.

It is reported that in a neighboring county the school board has just award contracts for six white brick schools to cost approximately $180,000 and 11 colored schools, (frame structures) to cost $36,000. The white schools range in cost from $14,000 to $52,000 and the colored schools from $2,168 to $4,500.

The Baltimore school superintendent points out that Baltimore Negroes are fortunate compared with Alabama which has not one colored high school. He says that in all the 15 southern states there are 205 colored high schools as against 5,149 for white children in those states. Florida has two and Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana three each and North Carolina ranks highest with 25 colored high schools.

MUSICIANS FIGHT COLOR LINE IN BALTIMORE, MD

E. A. McKINNEY
Delegate From Local 44 St. Louis

Discrimination on account of color arose at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md., where the American Federation of musicians convened in their thirty-second annual convention as reported by E. A. McKinney delegate from Local 44 St. Louis Mo.

On arriving at the hotel colored delegates were told to use the service elevator which they refused to do giving as their reasons that the Federation insists on first class accommodations at all times.

The matter was called to the attention of Pres. Jos. N. Weber who after an investigation announced a settlement favorable to the colored delegates.

The settlement was reached only after Pres. Weber and the ladies of the convention agreed that they also would use the service elevator should the hotel management carry out their plans.

The colored delegates rode the passenger elevators during the entire convention and were given the assurance that an iron clad contract would be drawn up for next year's convention to prevent anything happening that would embarrass the colored delegates.

At one of the closing sessions the manager appeared before the convention and expressed his regrets for the discrimination saying he was willing to discharge those in his employ who were responsible for such embarrassment.

This offer fell on deaf ears for he could have discharged anyone on the last day and hired them back the next day.

A resolution was introduced by the colored delegates thanking the convention for their support in a matter which was of such great importance to the colored people.

The next convention will be held in Louisville Ky.

Frank Mitchell, Ch. Pub. Com.

DOCTORS WIN SUIT AGAINST MICH. THEATRE

Supreme Court Upholds State's Civil Rights Law Against Discrimination

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Attempted discrimination in the State of Michigan because of one's race and color was given a slap by the Michigan supreme court in a recent opinion handed down in favor of Dr. Emmett W. Bolden, prominent dentist here.

Dr. Bolden was refused a ticket entitling him to a seat on the main floor of the Grand Rapids theatre because of his race. He brought suit against the theatre through Attorney Oliver M. Green, seeking to recover damages under the Michigan civil rights act, which reads as follows:

All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, motion picture houses and all other places of public accommodation, amusement and recreation and all public educational institutions of the State, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

Law States Penalty

Section 2 of the act further states that—

Any person being owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place who shall, directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from or deny to any persons any of the accommodations, advantages, thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post or mail any written or printed communications, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such places shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color, or that any particular race, creed or color is not welcome, is objectionable or not acceptable, not desired or solicited, shall, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $15 nor more than $100, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 10 days, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

In the trial of Dr. Bolden's suit against the theatre the defendant asked for a dismissal of the case on the ground that the declaration did not state a cause of action. The motion was granted. Then Attorney Green appealed to the supreme court.

Supreme Court's Opinion

The case was reviewed by Justices J. J. McDonald, C. J. Sharpe, Bird, Steers, Fellows and Wiest. In their opinion handed down June 5th they state in part:

While the statute here under consideration applies to all persons, the duty imposed on the defendant under it has application only to those who may apply for admission. They alone are concerned in its violation. They are only ones who can suffer injury by reason thereof. It therefore seems clear to us that a person denied admission, in violation of its provisions—meaning the provisions of the civil rights act—has a right of action for such damages as he sustained thereby. The judgment for defendant—the theater—is reversed and set aside and the cause remanded.

Friends of Dr. Bolden and his counsel are congratulating them upon their victory in the supreme court. Other citizens of color in the State of Michigan who have had experiences similar to that of Dr. Bolden are encouraged to seek redress from the courts.

TOLCHESTER CO. DISCONTINUES SEGREGATION

Was Temporary Arrangement Made With Race Committee Pres. Explains

WANTED SPECIAL BOAT FOR THE CAMP MEETING

Company Consented To Operate Steamer Annapolis To Accomodate Crowd

Investigating complaints that the Tolchester Steamship Company was discriminating against colored passengers to such an extent that the latter were direct-

ed to the steamer Annapolis while white passengers boarded the steamer Express, an Afro reporter learned this week that the segregation was unintentional.

Captain M. Hudson president of the company stated in an interview that it was true that colored passengers were directed to the steamer Annapolis but the arrangement was the result of an agreement between the company and a special committee of church people of Tolchester who were conducting a camp meeting there. The committee requested that because such large crowds were expected that the steamer Annapolis be run especially to accommodate race passengers.

Because of this colored passengers were directed to the special steamer whether they were attending the camp meeting or not. This brought heated criticisms against the company. The practice was discontinued after a week Capt. Hudson declared.

Pastor Complains

The Afro investigated the action upon the complaint of the Rev. J. Frank Howard who was himself ordered by one of the men at the gang way to board the steamer Annapolis when he attempted to go to Tolchester or the other boat operated by the company. He was given no explanation for the order.

Discrimination - 1927

Massachusetts.

WHITES THWARTED IN ATTEMPT TO HUMILIATE COLORED STUDENTS

BOSTON, Mass., June 10 (ANP)-Southern white girls, members of the senior class of Practical Arts High School, Winthrop and Greenville Streets, Roxbury, were thwarted in their attempt to have seven colored girls of the class excluded from the senior prom, held in the Beaconsfield Hotel, Brookline, Friday.

The white girls spread the propaganda among the students body that the management of the Brookline Hotel would not tolerate the presence of Negroes, it is said.

Several days before the dance when the colored girls applied for tickets they were told all tickets were sold. The girls quickly sensed the discrimination and appealed to Principal Herbert L. Weaver of the school. He informed the girls he had no power to act, stating the supposed attitude of the hotel authorities.

LEGION ORGANIZATION DRAWS COLOR LINE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 11.—Because the affiliated society—"Eight and Forty"—draws the color line, the American Legion Auxiliary, composed of women, refused to organize an "Eight and Forty" branch in their body during the eighth annual session of the Massachusetts organization, held here Thursday and Friday in Trinity Church.

PRACTICAL ARTS HIGH COLORED GIRLS FAILED

The stand taken by Colored pupils in the High School in Detroit, who were not permitted to buy tickets to a graduating class frolic, but who reported it to the local N. A. A. C. P. president, who protested so strongly that the affair was called off, puts in all the more unfavorable light the girls in the graduating class of the Practical Arts High School in Boston.

To the injury of our race and the everlasting discredit of themselves, these Boston girls, after Dr. Joseph Pierce and lawyer Charles H. Seales had the barriers removed, failed to attend the class Prom with escorts.

FIGHT ON '40 AND 8'

IN MASS.—MASS CONVENTION TO BE ASKED TO OUST COLOR LINE ADJUNCT—WHITE POST WILL ASK NAT'L 40 & 8 TO DROP COLOR BAR

The "color line" fight which has been rumbling for several years, is expected to be one of the principal battles at the ninth annual convention of the Department of Massachusetts, American Legion, starting at Fitchburg, Wednesday. The constitution of the "40 and 8," fun-making organization within the Legion, specifies "white" membership. An amendment has been proposed by Captain James Patrick Rose of Jamaica Plain a member of YD Post 290, that the State Legion shall recognize no ganization which bars members cause of race or creed.

In addition the New Bedford and 8" Voiture will offer a resolution to the seventh grand promenade of the "40 and 8" at Fitchburg in which it is proposed to strike out the word "white" in membership qualifications, thus eliminating the present "color line" dispute.

HALT COLOR BAR AT BOSTON PROM

BOSTON, MASS., June 8.—The quick and deliberate action on the part of George W. Williams, a realtor; the Rev. R. W. Swain and Attorney Seales frustrated an attempt to bar colored students from the senior prom of Practical Arts High School held at the Beaconsfield Hotel, Brookline, Friday. Following a conference with these men Herbert L. Weaver, principal of the school, who had previously made light of the protest offered by the students declared that the colored students could have all the tickets they wished.

This attempt to discriminate was first sensed when Miss Ada J. Williams made application for some tickets several days before the affair. She was told that all of the tickets had been sold. This information was immediately given to her father, who with the other men went to the school immediately to interview the principal.

It was later learned that the attempted bar was instigated by a southern girl whose parents strenuously objected to having their daughter attend the same dance with girls of color. The first claim that the hotel management objected to their presence was also discredited. Many of the northern classmates are said to have urged the girls to protest and declared they were entitled to all the privileges of the school.

Women Score Color Line

(By the Associated Negro Press)

New Bedford, Mass.,—Because the affiliated society—"8 and40"—draws the color line, the American Legion Auxiliary, composed of women, refused to organize a "40 and 8" branch in their body, during their eighth annual session of the Massachusetts organization held there Thursday and Friday, in Trinity Church.

A heated debate, reminiscence of the days of '61, was conducted by the 400 white women present. The expression "abolition in Massachusetts" was frequently made.

Miss Mary T. Whittaker of Roxbury, State Secretary, from the platform said the primary object of "8 and 40" was child welfare. She explained that like the "40 and 8" its constitution favored drawing the color line, which she said she thought ought not to be recognized by the American Legion Auxiliary and she added, "If the so-called black race is good enough to work with us, it is certainly good enough to play with us."

She also said the "8 and 40" contributed well to worthy projects, but she recalled it had always been fought because of the very color line, by Massachusetts at National Auxiliary Conventions. She concluded: "A house divided against itself must fall. Let us go cautiously."

A barrage of support followed her Mrs. Helen A. Bishop of Leicester past National President of the Auxiliary, and past State President, described the origin of the "8 and 40" after the National Convention at Kansas City in 1921.,saying that now almost every state had it. She told how she had been a member and how she knew it to have given financial aid to child welfare. Otherwise, she offered no comment regarding it.

So vigorous was the speech of Miss Eugenie Marie Foss of Concord against "8 and 40" based on the color line, when her name was proposed by Mrs. Pauline Gilbert of North Attleboro, for delegate-at-large to the Paris, France, convention, the following day, the entire 400 odd in the church arose and stood, prosumably for the same purpose.

Miss Foss was deeply moved by the spontaneous demonstration and said she ascribed it to her "color line" speech.

"8 and 40" is a branch of the Auxiliary representing 8 chapeaux (hats) and 40 women in nature like the playboys' society of the legion, the "40 and 8" or 40 chevaux (horses) and eight men supposed to be the capacity of a freight car oversees and so placarded.

LEGION BARS NEGRO VETS

Mass. Convention Takes Color Line Dispute to Paris

"40 and 8" Society of the American Legion Which Bars Colored Members Under Fire

Fitchburgh, Mass., Aug. 24.—(ANP)—While making an impassionate plea for the abolition of the color line clause in the constitution of society "40 and 8," an auxiliary of the American Legion, Captain James P. Rose of Jamaica Plain, collapsed on the convention floor last Friday morning from a heart attack.

More than a thousand members were in attendance at the Massachusetts' annual Legion meeting here. Scores of those hardened war veterans moved by emotions, wept when Captain Rose was carried from the hall.

Proposes Amendment

The stricken veteran had proposed a constitutional amendment to "smother" the "40 and 8", because of the national constitution clause, barring Negroes from membership. The amendment was defeated in committee Thursday.

Captain Rose spoke in this wise: "I did not draw that amendment as James P. Rose, I drew it as a delegate of the Y-D Post of 300 members of the Legion. And when I went into this committee, I didn't know whether I was in the Legion Committee or the "40 and 8" committee. Who did I find there? I found men all anxious and eager to know about the society "40 and 8" I went in there with a Legion question—nothing else. I went in there with the preamble of the American Legion, born in France out of the war.

And, I was asked about a society created in 1923 by a general law of Indiana.

For White Members Only

"I have observed every society growing out of veterans' organizations of all of America's wars and I have failed to find one only this "For white male members only." The cooties of the Foreign wars didn't do it; the order of the Caribou of the Spanish war doesn't do it, the order of the Serpent of Philippines doesn't do it.

"And, men and women of the Legion, 20-odd years ago, Massachusetts elected a commander—a commander of the Department of the G. A. R.—and that commander was from the African race, but the G. A. R. called him "Comrade" and respected him as such. Such is the democracy of the G. A. R., and we are not going to make the G. A. R. feel ashamed of us.

"The women of our organization in their convention had back bone and they could see the light. Their vote was an honest one.

"Over in France, when we go next month, when we walk into those cemeteries, are we going to kneel down there and commune with the spirits in that sacred spot, under a sign on top of the cemetery gates: "For white male members only"? Captain Rose collapsed at that point.

The debate was continued into Saturday's session. Past State Commander Lee M. Harlow of North Easton, declaring for equality for all men, called for "no half measures," "no begging the question," and added a new angle to the question when he said:

Who Is Unknown Soldier

"For all anybody knows, the body of the unknown soldier, entombed at Arlington National Cemetery, may be that of a Chinese or one of the African race."

A substitute amendment, very similar to the Rose amend- but lacking the teeth of Rose's was adopted.

It was recommended that the color line clause in the constitution of the society "40 and 8" be fought in the Paris, France Convention and in all national conventions until its removal or destruction of the society.

Hotel Drew Line, Woman Alleges

Charges Made at Veterans of Foreign Wars Meeting

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 27.—Immediately after Mayor John F. Cronin had made a felicitous welcome to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the auxiliary body of women in annual session here, Mrs. Minnie F. Wright of Boston confounded the gathering by declaring she had been refused hotel accommodations in Holyoke because of her color.

It so happened that Mrs. Wright was on the program to present the flag to the Mayor after his speech. She told of the discrimination at the hotel in the midst of her patriotic address anent the flag, patriotism and free liberty for all, which evoked thundering applause. At the conclusion she apologized for having injected personal matters into her discourse.

Mrs. Wright, who is patriotic instructor of the state department of the auxiliary, and president of the Patrick E. Toy Post Unit, arrived at the hotel, with her secretary, Mrs. Almena Mills, and was denied accommodations.

MASS. AMER. LEGION IN COLOR LINE FIGHT

FITCHBURG, Mass.—With two resolutions aimed to wipe the color line out of the organization in this state, the fight which has been rumbling for several years is expected to terminate at the ninth annual convention at the Department of Massachusetts American Legion, which began here Wednesday.

The constitution of the "40 and 8", an organization within the legion, specifies "white" membership. An amendment has been proposed by Capt. James Patrick Ross of Jamaica Plains, that the state legion shall recognize no organization which bars members because of race or creed.

In addition to this, the New Bedford "40 and 8" voiture will offer a resolution to the seventh grand promenade of the "40 and 8" at Fitchburg, in which it is proposed to strike out the word white in membership qualifications, thus completely eliminating the color line dispute.

Boston Matron Wins Discrimination Suit

By Bob Cameron Elliott

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—A verdict of $200 was awarded to Mrs. Julia M. Stratton of Roanoke, Va., in her $5,000 damage suit against the Posse Normal School of Gymnastic by a Suffolk jury before Judge Whiting in Superior Court, Thursday.

The suit was brought to recover for the alleged color discrimination of a contract to admit her as a student in the defendant's school in 1922. Mrs. Stratton said that she left a physical culture school in Ithaca, N. Y., to come to Boston.

She claims that not only was she put to expense for traveling and living while here, but was humiliated by being obliged to return to Ithaca a rejected student.

Mrs. Stratton, upon further testimony, told of her arrival at the Posse School. She asked for Miss Grace M. Gilman, the latter told her to take a seat.

"I waited about a half hour," she told the jury, and then she said she was asked, "what do you wish?" and replied that she was Mrs. Stratton, and she said, "Why an awful mistake has been made; you are colored aren't you?" and I said, "yes," and she said, "We don't take any more colored students," and I said, "Well, you should have told me that before."

Then Miss Gilman said, "I will see Mr. Nissen about it and when she returned she said, 'I am sorry, but we cannot accept you as a student.'"

Mrs. Stratton was represented by Attorneys Butler R. Wilson, of the local N. A. A. C. P., and J. Louis Sheehan, the latter, in opening to the jury, said that he would show the defendant agreed to admit her as a student and then refused because of her color. He elected to go ahead with his action in contract waiving the tort claim.

Mr. Sheehan said he was claiming damages because of loss of $100 year tuition she paid an Ithaca Gymnastic school, which she left to come to Boston; $40 living expenses here; fare to West Virginia, $48; telegrams, $8.38; baggage transfer, $10, and for nervousness after being rejected at Posse; mental suffering from the breaking up of her plans for an education and the disgrace she felt, and for a severe cold that she claims she caught here.

A. M. Chandler, who represented the school, in arguing to the jury, told them to consider carefully without any prejudice of color or otherwise.

In his brief cross-examination of Mrs. Stratton, he asked her if it would be wrong to state that at the Ithaca School of Physical Culture, her marks had been 42 in anatomy, 30 in physiology and 60 in public speaking. She replied it would be wrong, that she knew she made better marks there.

She said she was often known as Miss Stratton "as it was better for business purposes," but declared she was married, that her husband's name was Stratton. She denied that at the school, when she had been told an "awful mistake" had been made in writing to her she had been accepted as a student, that Miss Gilman of the school told her it was better for her to not attend the school as there were no other colored students and that there were several white students there from the South.

The jury was out about 25 minutes.

Discrimination 1927

Michigan.

MICHIGAN TO ACT IN INSURANCE COMPANY'S ANTI-NEGRO ADVERTISEMENT.

New York, Oct. 28.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, is co-operating with the office of the Attorney General for the State of Michigan in a case arising out of discrimination against Negroes by an insurance company with offices in Chicago.

Paul G. Eger, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Michigan, reports to the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. that the Federal Life Insurance Company had advertisements in Michigan newspapers with reference to a certain policy, in which they said:

"This special offer is open to members of the Caucasian or white race between the ages of ten and fifty, living within the United States or Canada."

Mr. Eger points out that the Michigan Insurance Code (Section 30, Chap. 2, Part 3) provides there shall be ni discrimination between white and colored persons. Mr. Eger states that "undoubtedly the company will be cited to appear before the commission to show cause why their license should not be revoked."

In response to Mr. Eger's request for information as to the New York provision of the Insurance Code, applying to this case, Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the National Legal Committee, has obtained the necessary information which has been forwarded to Mr. Eger.

H. A. Lett, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Lansing, Mich., branch of the N.A.A.C.P., reports that the action against the Chicago insurance company had originated in the Department of Insurance and was being handled by the Attorney General's office, without there having to be any request for it from colored people.

Discrimination 1927

Michigan.

DETROIT BLACKS CAUSE ARREST OF HOSPITAL'S HELP

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Detroit, Mich.—Mainly through the efforts of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and other interested citizens, augmented by the immense pressure brought to bear by the Negro press of this city, indictments have been secured against three hospital orderlies who are charged with the murder of James Kelly, who was killed in the Receiving Hospital while a patient there a few weeks ago. Notwithstanding the fact that this is the city hospital, where no colored people are employed, it is firmly believed and has been openly discussed here that had not the Negroes pressed the case it would have been allowed to close with a mere dismissal of a few of the hospital employees.

It was brought out that the lady in charge on the night that Kelly received bodily injuries which resulted in his death knew what had taken place but made no effort to report to the hospital authorities. Those held responsible will soon be brought to trial.

Detroit, Mich., March 19—(ANP)—Dr. W. T. Vernon, Bishop of the Fifteenth Episcopal District A. M. Church, [illegible] absolutely f[illegible] the statements charged to him printed in the Detroit Free Pr[illegible] a white daily newspaper, wh[illegible] quotes Bishop Vernon as hav[illegible] said, he is in favor of segregat[illegible] and Jim Crowism in a speech d[illegible]livered to the white ministers Union of this city, prior to his leaving for Florida to attend the Bishop's Coun[illegible]t. A. M. E. Church.

Free Press, which seemingly [illegible]t to injure the reputation of [illegible]minent Bishop as a Champion [illegible]he Negroes cause, quotes him as [illegible]aving said, among other things [illegible]one solution to the problem brought [illegible]about by the vast numbers of Negroes coming up from the South [illegible]s an area where suitable homes [illegible]could be built that would satisfy [illegible]he educated and well to do, as well [illegible]s the working class. The real answer, though the paper further [illegible]quotes him, lies in a complete edu[illegible]ation program for Colored children. It will take time but that [illegible]s the right formula. It also stated [illegible]hat Dr. Vernon said the Negro [illegible]would be satisfied with separate railway cars, if the accommodations were the same as those accorded other groups.

The people of Detroit were much upset over these alleged statements attributed to this great minister. Bishop Vernon, who is a nationally known character, having served as registrar of the United States treasury during President Roosevelt's administration, is a member of the interracial commission of the state of Michigan, and as such knows the conditions of both races and the problems that confront them as racial groups; he has always been a staunch advocate of equal opportunity for the Negro and his outsanding attitude has been in violent opposition to segregation and Jim Crowism and everything that pertains to it, consequently, it could not resonably be delivered that one who has fought his people's fight for a score or more of years would change overnight.

In a signed statement given to the Associated Negro Press, Bishop Vernon says: "On my return to Detroit, I find myself charged with favoring segregation and Jim Crowism, in an address delivered before the Minister's Union of this city, Feb. 14, 1927. This charge is unjust and untrue. My attitude on various phases of the race question for a generation should be known to all well informed people. This I have expressed in my labors in the United States, Canada, Bermuda Europe and Africa.

I am opposed to Jim Crowism and segregation of any and every kind. My entire address urged the fullest opportunity and equal rights for all our groups. Any other interpretation or statement is unqualifiedly false." Bishop Vernon served four years as missionary in Africa, he was elected to the Bishopric of the A. M. E. Church in 1920.

NEWS
DETROIT, MICH.

JUL 22 1927

Segregation.

To the Editor: The kindly and evidently well-intentioned suggestion that segregation between white and colored people at the bathing beaches of Belle Isle would make Belle Isle a more attractive place in the letter of "Mrs. H. R." as published in The Detroit News of July 7 has aroused my interest. Your correspondent has evidently accepted the current solution of the race problem, that of segregation.

Segregation as a solution of problems is being held up today under serious and questioning scrutiny by most scientists and many advanced social thinkers. In this particular case, there are doubtless many people, both colored and white, who would prefer separate beaches, and for the same reason arrived at by totally different processes. Each feels uncomfortable in the presence of the other. Thus in both races segregation begets segregation—and may be justified by the fact that it is a going, flourishing institution that springs up eternally.

Intermingling in private social contacts is recognized as the inalienable right of every individual and is constantly exercised between and within groups and races, matters that can neither be caused nor prevented by enacted laws; witness racial intermixture. Segregation, on the other hand, incorporated into the laws of the land is an entirely dangerous thing for it recognizes two groups, one for the dominant, the other for the dominated.

Segregation thus legalized brings in its wake accepted injustice in social, political and economic adjustments, inequalities in opportunity, rights of the weaker that the stronger are not bound to respect. Society is bound to a body of death. The cure becomes more deadly than the disease. Everybody's pet prejudice or momentary whim or aversion is enacted into law. Principle is forgotten; there is no necessity for even a pretence. The Bible making brotherly love and the stronger helping the weaker a categorical imperative becomes a byword and a hissing among the heathen, and the Constitution, the very roof-tree of equality before the law, becomes a scrap of paper, an archaic curiosity. We have strange bedfellows, 100 per cent Reds and 100 per cent Americans, both engaged in making the Sermon on the Mount a delusion and the Constitution a joke.

Negroes today fear and fight any extension of segregation for the following reasons:

1. Because they have suffered. Their migration north from the southern homeland is economic incidentally but civil fundamentally. Very few groups have felt so completely in free America as has the colored man the terrible social and economic consequences of "practical considerations"—segregation.

2. Because they do not want to be put in a pariah class. Segregation means to them not so much pleasant and natural separation as it does an opening wedge for discrimination, injustice, and oppression. Like the Japanese and the Turks they fight these "special" accommodations and arrangements not for association but to escape the stigma and helplessness of an inferior caste.

Consequently, why introduce "jim-crow" bathing beaches and justify them on the grounds that many white and colored people would like them? Many Negroes never go to Belle Isle to swim. They prefer, as is their right, their own places. They are financing at great sacrifice many nearby resorts where they can order and control things in conformity with their wishes in a way that is not possible nor justifiable in a public, tax-supported place like Belle Isle. Incidentally the white investor or philanthropist might, without violating any principle, find in the growing demand a fruitful field for sound investment. In the same manner many white people do not like the hoi polloi of public golf courses, tennis courts, and bathing beaches, but they do not seek to introduce segregation into a tax supported place. On the contrary they simply exercise the unquestioned right of withdrawing and in addition to paying taxes also pay for the privilege of being in an atmosphere of their own congenial fellows where their likes and dislikes may find the freest possible expression. This seems to me to be the way out. As a taxpayer and a citizen I would object strongly to the introduction of segregation as the offhand solution of the many problems incident upon the coming of many peoples to do our work and the vaunted growth of our great home-city.

HAROLD M. KINGSLEY,
6423 Scotten avenue.

MICHIGAN COURT UPHOLDS LAW IN 'JIM CROW' SUIT

Jurist's Opinion Favors Man Who Was Refused Seat In Theatre

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., AUG. 10.—The State Supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Emmet N. Bolden vs. Grand Ropids Operation corporation and thus upheld the Civil Rights bill.

The action was an outgrowth of Bolden's, a prominent dentist, being refused a seat on the first floor of a theater operated by the corporation. The dfendant's motion for dismissal of the case was granted by the lower court. As a result, the next move of the dentist was an appeal and the Supreme Coirt in its decision said, "It seems clear to us that a person denied damission, in violations of its provisions, has a right of action for such damages as he sustained thereby. The judgment for the defendant is reversed and set aside and the cause remanded.

Bill With "Teeth"

Press reports failed to disclose the exact details of the case or the time when such a refusal was made. However, it did reveal the sections of the law in Michigan which the Supreme Court there took into cosideration. They are as follows:

"No. 15570. Section 1.—All persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to full and equal accomodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurans, eating houses, barber shops, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, motion picture houses and all other places of public accomodation, amusement, and recreation and all public educational institutions of the State subject to the conditions and limitations esablished by law and applicable alike to all citizens."

"No. 15571. Section 2.—Any person being an owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place who shall directly or indirectly refuse to any person any of the accomodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof, or directly on indirectly publish, circulate, issue display, or post any written or printed communications, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accomodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed or color o rthat any particular race, creed or color is not welcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, not desired or solicited, shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon convicition, thereof shall be fined not less than fifteen dollars or more than one hundred dollars or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than ninety days or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

NEWS
DETROIT, MICH.
DEC 13 1927

Race Segregation.

To the Editor: Chief Justice Taft's decision on race segregation in schools states clearly that segregation in the schools is lawful only if all races are given equal education facilities. This does not support Mr. Rawlin's contention that it deprives the Negro of an education. Neither does it conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment which guarantees equal rights.

ERVIN A. SEDLOW.
3178 Charlevoix avenue.

Minnesota

Discrimination - 1927

STOPS RESTAURANT SEGREGATION IN MINN

The Twin-City Herald, published in Minneapolis-St. Paul, reports effective action by the local N. A. A. C. P. to stop attempted segregation in a restaurant. The proprietor of the restaurant in deference to the wishes of an excavating crew whose members hailed from the South, barred colored men from his place and even placed a sign in his window announcing that he would not serve colored people.

Dr. M. W. Judy of the executive board of the local N. A. A. C. P noticed the sign and, failing to convince the restaurant keeper that he ought to remove it, called upon the Mayor. The Mayor, after consulting with the chief of police ordered the segregation sign removed, on pain of having the restaurant license revoked. The local N. A. A. C. P. is planning to investigate the matter further

Discrimination-1927

Mississippi.

CHINESE MUST GO TO NEGRO SCHOOLS

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Mississippi Law Segregating Them From Whites

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., Nov 23—American born Chinese in Mississippi, like Negroes, must attend one of the twenty-two high schools in that State for colored persons, having less than five months of school, the Supreme Court of the United States decided on Monday. The opinion was by Chief Justice Taft.

Affiirming a long line of decisions involving the question of separate schools for white and colored pupils, the Supreme Court held that there is no difference in the issue where it is between white pupils and the pupils of the yellow races.

The decision to segregate, it is stated in the opinion, "is within the discretion of the State in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment."

The United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, which held that Martha Lum, an American born Chinese could not insist upon being classed with white pupils under a State constitutional provision dividing the educable children into two divisions—those of the pure white or Caucasian race on the one hand, and those of the brown, yellow and black races on the other hand. The State constitution provided that separate schools shall be maintained for children of the white and colored races.

RACE SEGREGATION LAW IS SUSTAINED

U. S. Supreme Court Holds It Is State's Right to Set Aside Schools Exclusively For White Children.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—(A. P.)—Race segregation of children in public schools was sustained today by the supreme court.

The ruling was on a case from Mississippi where an attempt was made to compel the state to permit Martha Lum, daughter of an American citizen of Chinese descent, to attend the Rosedale Consolidated High School in Bolivar county, provided exclusively for white children.

The court held it was within the discretion of the state to set aside schools exclusively for the use of white children, provided equal facilities are furnished children of other races within the school districts and when schools are provided for races other than white, the states may require children of Chinese birth to attend them.

Former decisions cited included one in a case from Louisiana which upheld the Jim Crow law requiring railways to furnish separate apartments for whites and Negroes.

SUPREME COURT ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that in states which provide separate schools for colored and white children, it is permissible for the authorities to bar Chinese from the white schools. This decision was made in the case of Martha Lum, a Chinese girl of nine years, who was excluded by the trustees of the Rosedale high school in Mississippi. A petition for mandamus to compel her admission was filed in the Circuit Court for Bolivar county. The Supreme Court of Mississippi held that the state constitution provided for separate schools for "children of the white and colored races."

The effect of this provision was to divide the school population into those of the pure white race on one hand,—if such a thing obtains in Mississippi or any other Southern state,—and the brown, yellow and black races on the other. Therefore, it was held that Martha Lum, a member of the Mongolian or yellow race, could not insist on being classed with the whites under this constitutional division. Of course this is an arbitrary division by local authorities, which is subject to revision, such as has been attempted by Major Powell, leader of the Anglo-Saxon club movement in Virginia, who held that many of their first families classed as white in that commonwealth were the inheritors of Negro or Indian blood or both combined, and hence should be classified as colored.

Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion upholding this Mississippi decision, in which he said that "the question here is whether a Chinese citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black." Here is a glaring misstatement of facts, as no one who has the slightest knowledge of the system of public education in Mississippi, could pretend for a moment that there is any equality in the facilities for education provided for the separate schools.

The Chief Justice further held that this is not a new question, but is similar to the question which has arisen over the establishment of separate schools as between whites and blacks. He said:

"The decision is within the regulation of the state in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the Fourteenth amendment." This may be good law from the standpoint of State rights, in affirming the right of the state to regulate its internal affairs, but it is all based on the false assumption that such internal regulation provides equal facilities and rights to all its citizens. This being false the whole decision is based on error and is manifestly unjust. The Chinese citizen who is classed among the colored races in Missippi is denied the equal protection of the laws just as much as a Negro citizen is. But what does Chief Justice Taft know about the status of the Negro citizens of Mississippi?

Forcing Darker Races Together

CHINESE were barred from white public schools in Mississippi last week by a ruling of the Mississippi Supreme Court. In the case of Joe Tin Lun the court said that friction, disorder and general unhappiness would result if efforts were made to associate the Caucasian race with the colored race in the Mississippi schools. The court defined as colored any race other than the Caucasian, and held that it would be necessary for Joe Tin Lun to enroll in a Negro school.

IF THE CHINESE and Japanese ever thought that the Anglo-Saxon did not class them with Negroes they must know better by this time. Many years ago the United States passed rigid laws against Chinese immigration. Twenty years ago, in spite of a treaty between this country and Japan, the Californians tried to keep out Japanese farmers and get rid of

those who were already in California. At the Peace Conference following the World War President Wilson stood out against the recognition of Japanese as the equals of white people, voting to give them the rich lands of Shantung, with forty million population, rather than call them Mister.

A FARSIGHTED statesmanship, fearing the rise of the black race, might conciliate the yellow race with the object of using it as a buffer against the black race. But the white race, at least the Anglo-Saxon part of it, seems determined to isolate itself and make enemies of all other races. As a gradual but inevitable result, the darker races will come to feel that they have a common cause. With the white race lowering its birth rate and killing itself off in terrible wars, the rising tide of color will mount higher and higher.

Bars Chinese From White Schools; Endorse Child-Wives

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun

Perhaps Mississippi will keep little Joe Tin Lun and the dogs out of her parks, and the Chinese boy will not be allowed to attend Sunday school with the youthful white followers of Christ. And maybe Mississippi will pass a law to prevent all alien-born youths from attending any college at which a Chinese student is permitted to take a course.

In the meantime, while the enlightened citizens of India are struggling to break up the system of child-wives, Mississippi endorses it by enjoining the parents of twelve-year-old Ella Caton from taking her away from a seventeen-year-old husband until she reaches at least the mature and matronly age of fourteen. It would seem that as among China, India and Mississippi, the State of Vardaman and Bilbo runs a bad third.

The man who, for many years, until his death recently, headed the Pullman Company, was Robert T. Lincoln, son of the 'Great Emancipator'. In that capacity he was the man who first compelled the black man to work for tips.

Sort of ironical, ins't it? The father freed the black man. The son's company enslaved him again, forcing him to belittle himself by taking tips in return for the labors in which Pullman employed him.—Salinas, Calif. Index

CHINESE DEMAND U. S. DECISION ON SEGREGATION LAW

Fight Jim Crow Schools In Miss.

Mississippi Supreme Court Decides Mongolians Must Attend Colored Institutions

Ask Constitutional Rights

Also See Violation Of Pact. Appeal On Ground Of Violation Of The Fourteenth Amendment

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 12.—Excluded from white schools and directed to attend segregated schools maintained for colored Americans in the South, a group of Chinese students in the state of Mississippi have declared they will take their fight for permission to attend any public school to the U. S. Supreme court on the grounds of the violation of their constitutional rights. Attorneys for Joe Tij Fung and Joe Tin Lun announced Monday that the highest U. S. court would be asked to pass on the question as to whether Chinese students could be admitted to white schools in Mississippi, which was decided adversely by the state supreme court.

A similar case now is pending before the supreme court, according to counsel for Joe Tij and Joe Tin Lun, residents of Dublin, Miss., where a considerable colony of Chinese live. Attorney for the Chinese contend that Mississippi is the only state in the South that excludes Chinese from white schools.

Federal Question Raised

The state supreme court Monday barred native-born Chinese from the white public schools in Mississippi.

The court passed the rulings in the case of W. T. Bond, superintendent of education, against Joe Tij Fung, an adult, and Joe Tin Lun, a minor. The court reversed the finding of the Cohoma County Circuit Court, which required the state superintendent and the Dublin Consolidated School teach teachers to permit the enrollment of the Chinese pupil.

So far as the exclusion of Chinese from the schools is concerned the supreme court hard held in 1926, in the Gong Lum case, that under the law requiring separate schools for the white and colored races, the word "colored" included Mongolians as well as persons of Negro descent and that "white" meant only persons of the Caucasian race.

In the case decided Monday some federal questions were raised and it is understood the case will go to the federal court for a final test.

Bring In Treaty

It was argued by counsel for the Chinese boy that his exclusion from the white schools was in violation of the Burlingame treaty of 1870, under which American children in China were to be admitted to the schools of that country on the same terms as Chinese and reciprocally that Chinese children should be admitted to American schools on the same terms as those of the most favored nation.

This point was simply alleged and was not argued in the briefs nor was it given any attention in the decision of the court other than to say that no proof had been offered to show how the treaty operates in China.

It was also argued by counsel that the boy was denied his constitutional rights under the fourteenth amendment which prohibits states from making discrimination laws affecting rights of citizens of the United States who are of foreign birth or extradition, etc.

And a third contention was that the schools of the state were maintained in part by money from the Sixteenth section funds which were a trust fund given the schools by the federal government.

Justice McGowen delivering the opinion of the court herd: That the record showed there was a colored school in the district which Lun might attend and that it taught the same grades and used the same books and the teachers were selected by the same system as teachers of the white school and that the school house was even better than the white school. In the Gong Lum case the court construing section 207 of the state constitution had held that the department of education must maintain separate schools for the white or Caucasion races. Regarding the testimony of the county superintendent that the teachers in the white school were far superior to those in the colored school. Justice McGowen said that all teachers could not be equal either in white or colored, but all were selected by the same system and under the same laws. To sustain a mandadum on such ground would mean that any pupil could select a school because of his choice of teachers or because of some difference in quality of teachers.

Chinese and Negroes

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News.

Dear Sir:

A story (editorial) originally published by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and republished in The Amsterdam News, October 26, contained an erroneous statement which may lead to ill feeling between Chinese and Negroes, if interpreted in the wrong spirit. I take the opportunity to repudiate that statement as I am anxious to avoid any antagonism between the two races.

The misstatement pertained to the recent ruling of the Mississippi Supreme Court in the case of one Joe Lin Lun, a Chinese who is barred from attending schools provided for Caucasians, the court decreed that Chinese are people of color and are ineligible to attend the white public schools.

It was mentioned that Mr. Lun, the father of the youth, resented the decision which necessitates the sending of his child to the Negro schools. It appears that your contemporary, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, believes that Mr. Lun's objection is due to a feeling of superiority and a disinclination to permit his son to associate with Negroes. This is untrue and is an injustice to Mr. Lun. His objection is due to the wretched condition of the Negro schools. These schools lack the essential facilities necessary for a proper education. They are hovels in comparison with the schools provided for their white brethren.

(Signed) IVAN ACHONG.
China Student League

October 28, 1927.

Discrimination- 1927

Mississippi.

Mississippi Chinese Asks Highest Tribunal of State to Establish Rights of Chinese Student

By Jesse O. Thomas

Some two years ago, Supt. W F. Barnes and other school authorities of Coahoma County, Mississippi, excluded from the attendance of the public schools a young Chinese student. The authority for denying this young Chinese boy the right to attend the white public schools, was based on the fact that he was a non-white child. It appears that the State Legislature of Mississippi had made no qualifying conditions under which Chinese should attend the public schools. The father of the child, Joe Tig Lun, immediately brought suit against the school authorities in the courts of that county. The lower court of Coahoma County in which the case was appealed held that the youth was privileged to attend the white public schools. The matter now is being argued in the Supreme Court of the state to determine whether or not a native born Chinese has the right to attend the white schools of the state.

The writer was in the state of Mississippi when this matter was first brought to public notice by the expulsion of this Chinese boy from the schools. I have been interested in the case ever since. Whatever the Supreme Court of the state of Mississippi may decide as to the rights of a Chinese in connection with attending its public schools, there are one or two things pertaining to this particular case that has interested me very much.

The white people in that county and state expressed themselves as feeling that the father of the child would take the case to court. Everybody expected that Joe Tig Lun would seek redress in the courts. Nobody seemed to feel that there was any danger of the Chinese of that community losing any of their white friends or stirring up any feeling of intolerance in the white group. We were in the state a few days ago and there seems to have been no spirit of impatience on the part of the white community towards the Chinese, because the father of this child was seeking to have the courts establish his rights in the premises. In other words he is proceeding along the lines that everybody expected him to follow.

When we compare the action of this Chinese to what the Negro should do under circumstances, it is interesting. The Negro is always told that nothing can be settled in the courts; that he endangers the good feeling in the community when he resorts to the courts for redress; that his security or advancement depends upon the extent to which he can appeal to the better nature of the white man. That is to say, however limited he may be in the consideration he may receive and the opportunities he may enjoy, he must not go into the courts for redress or he shall do so at the expense of the good fellowship and spirit of toleration of his white friends.

This article is not written to insist that the Negro should go int the courts or that the Chinese should stay out of the courts, but it is simply for the purpose of emphasizing the disaster of habit formation, that is always associated with superiority and inferiority complex. We are in the habit of expecting "that the Negro should not go to the temples of justice?" seeking protection and legal redress, but he must go into the secret chambers of the white man's conscience and there rest his case. It appears that the white people in Mississippi expects the Chinese to use the weapon invented by and used for the protection of the white man himself, in safe-guarding his welfare and future of his children. White men do not trust their own cases to the conscience of their fellow men, but seek legal opinion and sanction, when necessary, without endangering their friendly relationship with the rest of their neghbors.

CHINESE ARGUES RIGHT TO ATTEND STATE SCHOOLS

Jackson, Miss., September 12.—(AP) The right of native-born Chinese to attend the white public schools of Mississippi was argued before the Mississippi supreme court here today.

Decision in the case of W. F. Bond, et al, state superintendent of education, versus Joe Tig Lun, will be handed down in about two weeks.

The boy was excluded from a white school by the trustees on the ground that he was a Chinese, the records show. The lower court in Coahoma county, from which the case was appealed, held that the youth was privileged to attend the white public schools.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEC 2 4 1927

From the Negro's Point of View

BY CHANDLER OWEN.

Equal Accommodations.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme court that a Chinese girl in Mississippi cannot attend a white high school because Chinese are colored sets forth some reasons that may well be subjected to analysis. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Taft. Briefly stated, a Chinese girl, Martha Lunn, was excluded from the consolidated high school in Rosedale, Miss., because separate schools are provided in Mississippi for white and colored peoples, and Chinese are held to be colored. She sued and her case in due course reached the United States Supreme court.

Now for the opinion, Chief Justice Taft declared: "The question here is whether a Chinese citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black." Let us do a little figuring here.

The state of Mississippi has a population of about 650,000 whites and 700,000 Negroes. More Negroes than whites, let us remember. Yet the state spends annually $9,000,000 for white education and less than $3,000,000 for Negro education.

It has invested $11,000,000 in school property for its white citizens, but only $2,500,000—about one-fifth the amount spent for whites—for a larger number of Negroes. Mississippi pays nearly 4,000 colored teachers $30 per month—a dollar a day. And it is no reflection on the colored teacher to observe the old proverb that "poor pay means poor teach."

If we note again that the Chinese girl was making application for admission to a Mississippi white high school we shall have to take cognizance of the grim fact that there is not a first-class high school provided for colored children in that entire state. The contrast between the white and Negro schools can be fairly well grasped by a normal mind from the foregoing figures and statistics, yet a complete picture could be gotten only by observing the shacks and shanties called Negro schools and then noting the modern, up-to-date white school buildings.

Let us now sum up for clarity. The smaller white population of Mississippi has three times as much spent upon its children as the larger population of Negroes receives. Its white teachers are paid twice as much salary. Five times as much is invested in white school property. There is not a real high school for colored people in the entire state. Yet the United States Supreme court says there is no discrimination so long as the "colored races are furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black."

Does the Supreme court think Negroes and whites are furnished equal facilities in Mississippi?

The fact is that I would object to separate accommodations even if they were equal, because separation fosters the idea of difference—that difference being one of Negro inferiority and white superiority. Moreover, in the very nature of things where accommodations are not identical it is extremely unlikely that they will ever be equal. The equality of money is maintained by free interchangeability. A nickel in the white man's hand one minute may be in the black man's hand next, and vice versa. It is therefore to the interest of all to maintain its equality of value.

Education is no exception to the rule. Identity of treatment and free interchangeability are the only guaranties of equality.

Discrimination - 1927

Mississippi

RUNNING TRUE TO FORM

Standing above all law and all legislatures, the United States Supreme Court has ever been the bulwark of conservatism. In 1857 it informed the world that "a Negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect," and in 1927, it tells a Chinese citizen the same thing in a decision handed down by Chief Justice Taft on November 21. The case was that of a Chinese girl, Martha Lum, a nine-year-old citizen of the United States and unfortunately a resident of the highly civilized commonwealth of Mississippi. Martha was excluded from the Rosedale (Miss.) Consolidated High School on the ground that since separate schools were provided for children of the white and colored races, she, being a member of a colored race, could not insist on attending the white high school. The Circuit Court of Mississippi for the First Judicial District of Bolivar County, said Amen! to that. The case was then taken to the enlightened Supreme Court of Mississippi, which concurred in the decision without hesitancy. Then the persistent Chinese carried the matter to the august Supreme Court of the United States, with the result mentioned.

On one hand—housing—the Supreme Court says there must be no segregation; on the other hand—schooling—it says that there may be, and condones it when there is. This is all probably legal, but is it sensible? If people can buy and inhabit a house anywhere, then why can they not educate their children without restriction as to color, and why can they not occupy any seat in a train for which they are able to pay? If citizens of Chinese descent can be forced to attend jim-crow schools, then it is only logical to suppose that they can be segregated on trains, in hotels, in restaurants, in parks and at theaters, as are the Negroes. And what goes for the citizens of Chinese descent must be equally true of East Indians, Polynesians, Eskimos, Filipinos, Mexicans and Amerindians. Indeed, the Supreme Court has long since decided that obviously white East Indians are in reality colored, and not being of African descent, are therefore ineligible for citizenship. On the other hand in many of the Southern states, Mexicans and Amerindians are permitted to attend white schools and are not subjected to segregation or discrimination because of their very dark color. And this idiocy is solemnly approved by our highest legal tribunals!

In handing down the recent decision of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taft said: "The question here is whether a Chinese citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all whether white, brown, yellow or black," And again; "The decision is within the discretion of the state in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment." The learned Chief Justice is off color; for almost every informed person—and numbers not well informed—knows that the educational facilities in Mississippi are not equal for all. Because of the limited educational facilities for colored people in that state over 30 per cent of them are illiterate. Although the Negro population exceeds the white, the state spends $9,000,000 for white education and less than $3,000,000 for colored education. It pays its 4,000 Negro teachers $30 a month and has not a first-class high school for colored children in the entire state. It allows 47 per cent of its Negro children to wander around without any schooling whatever, and has invested $11,000,000 in school property for whites and only a paltry $2,500,000 for a greater number of Negroes. It is the sheerest sophistry to contend that the educational facilities for pupils of all races are equal when white pupils are being taught in the most modern structures while colored pupils are getting their learning in unsanitary hovels that frequently resemble haunted houses. It is the apex of asininity to hold that there is no discrimination when white children are taught by well-trained and well-paid teachers while the colored children are being instructed by the sort of teachers one can command for $7 a week. It is the nadir of nonsense to claim that such gross discrimination does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment, which in one sentence expressly states that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." It should be obvious, even to a member of the United States Supreme Court, that the enforcement of the jim-crow school law in Mississippi and its neighboring states does abridge the privileges of large sections of the citizenry by depriving them of an adequate education. It is therefore no wonder that the Chinese-American citizens wish to send their children to the white schools where a fairer educational return can be gotten for taxes paid.

Chinese in Negro Schools

By KELLY MILLER

THE Supreme Court has recently rendered a far-sweeping decision. This tribunal of late has acquired the habit of unanimity. Ex-President Taft, who par excellently embodies the American temper, was the mouthpiece. This decision is based upon a race prejudice which is all but universal in the Caucasian, especially in the Anglo-Saxon psychology, and is part of the woof and warp of the American mind.

We non-whites may froth and sweat and swear, but the Anglo-Saxon arrogance remains in its unappeased and unabated stubbornness. For all of the non-white people of America the understanding of the Anglo-Saxon's prejudice, with the determination not to be intimidated by it, is the beginning of wisdom. How far can this prejudice be assuaged, mollified, moderated or removed? Is this the primary question to which we must address ourselves? We must overcome whatever we can, but steel ourselves to endure the residue.

Mississippi has had pre-eminence in racial legislative prescription. It was the "Mississippi plan" that led the way for the undoing of the Civil War Amendments to the Constitution and set the pattern for the other Southern States to follow.

A Chinese youth, a citizen of Mississippi and of the United States, made application for admission to the public schools and was assigned to the colored compartment. The Negro schools are notoriously inferior. For this, if for no other reason, the Chinaman, through his representatives, contested his rights to be assigned to the schools set apart for the whites. In course of litigation the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States. This august tribunal laid down first the broad proposition that the State has the undoubted right to separate the races, white and colored, for scholastic purposes. This clear and unmistakable decision has far-reaching significance in face of the far-flung fight against separate schools now being waged across the continent, from Atlantic City to Los Angeles.

A taste of the Dred Scott decision is still in the mouths of the people. This famous dictum set up a basis of distinction between members of the white and of the Ngero races. It was hoped and thought that the three Civil War Amendments had wiped out forever this invidious distinction. "Without regard to race or color" became the phrase which embodied the national purpose which we hoped would last for all time.

But the Taney doctrine shortly began to reassert itself in sundry forms.

The Civil Rights Bill, calculated to wipe out all civil distinctions, was declared unconstittuional by the Supreme Court. This gave the States leeway to enact restrictive laws. The function of "equal, but separate" provisions was invented and applied to public schools, Jim-Crow cars and other modes of public accommodation. The question soon arose as to how far the Federal Government should recognize such distinctions based on race and color. The Supreme Court, in this decision, restates for the sake of immediate application the judgment that the States have the right to separate

the races in schools and on cars., providing only that "equal, but separate" accommodations be provided.

On the question of separate schools, it must be said in fairness to white sentiment that such separation was provided in the laws of the several States with the advice and consent of Negro legislators, who were numerous and influential at the time of such enactments. There was certainly

DEAN KELLY MILLER

no widespread protest on the part of these men to scholastic separation in reconstruction days. The system has such an established sanction in the minds of both races in the South that protest is universally admitted to be futile. The reverse is true of Jim-Crow cars and disfranchisement. The Negro protested with all of his power, which was not great from the inception.

But the novel feature of this decision is the grouping of the Mongolian with the Negro in proscriptive policy. In the Federal census the term "colored" is made to cover the Negro, Chinese, Japanese, Indian groups. But, since the Negro constitutes the bulk of the non-white group, he has practically monopolized the meaning of the term. Politically and civilly, where the non-African colored group is small, it is usually classified with the whites.

In Texas the Mexican, often of darker hue than many Negroes, has the civil status of the white man. In Oklahoma, the Indian is classified as a Caucasian. It is interesting to note that, in both Texas and Oklahoma, separate cars and waiting rooms are marked "For Whites" and "For Negroes," whereas in other States the designation is "White" and Colored." The obvious reason is to separate the Indian and the Mexican from the Negro.

In the Western States, where the Japanese and Chinese abound, anti-miscegenation laws include them along with the Negro. In California, separate schools are provided for Mongolians, but not for Negroes.

The immigration law of 1870 forbids Mongolians from becoming citizens by nationalization, while limiting this privilege to Caucasians and Negroes. The Negro was accorded the status of the preferred race merely because at the time he was in high public favor. It does not reflect current Anglo-Saxon opinion.

The American people are bound sooner or later either to wipe out all distinctions on account of race or to group all of the non-white races under the same formula of treatment. Wherever there is any considerable number of non-African colored races they will inevitably be classified by color as white and non-white and placed in the group.

The State of Mississippi was faced with a practical problem. The Chinese student must be assigned to the white or Negro school, or a third type of separate school be set up. The strong dominant white sentiment repudiated the idea of co-education of white and Chinese. To set up a separate provision would be ridiculously absurd. The Negro has little or no aversion to such co-education and, even if he had, it would count but little in the eyes of the lawmakers. Furthermore, it would be dangerous procedure to set up separate school systems for the various non-white races and colors. Under such a policy the Japanese, Chinese, the Indians, Mexicans and Negroes would each have his separate system. This would still further lay the basis for a subdivision of Negro schools on the basis of lighter and darker color.

As a matter of fact, the recent drastic race purity law of Virginia has developed the embarrassing situation of providing a separate school for these near-whites who once thought they were white, but were later defined to be otherwise. Thus the State of Virginia has laid the basis of school system splits in three ways. Let the other States and the nation take heed.

The Negro can only laugh at the fatuity of Anglo-Saxon prejudice. Judge Taft has rendered a decision which may in the future become more aggravating than its Dred Scott prototype. The Negro in 1857 had no nation back of him to espouse his cause and fight his racial battle. The aroused conscience of the American people fought for him. But the lone Chinaman in Mississippi is a representative of the most numerous branch of the human race. Not only so, but the Japanese, the Hindu and the other non-white breeds of men are seriously taking note. This decision was intended for them as much as for the Chinaman.

Japan has awakened; China is awakening; India is quickly gaining self-assertive consciousness; Africa is rubbing her eyes. Is the Anglo-Saxon doing the best thing for the future welfare of mankind by arraying the darker against the lighter breed of men in the time now rapidly approaching? The cost of race prejudice is high, though the Anglo-Saxon pride never is quite prohibitive. The anomaly of it all is that ex-President Taft, the embodiment of the sentiment of peace and good-will among all varieties of men, should become the mouthpiece of a policy fraught with such portentious consequences.

Discrimination - 1927

Mississippi.

The New Democracy of Color

The Mississippi Supreme Court's decision barring native-born Chinese pupils from the State's white schools, and automatically precipitating them into the Negro schools, occasions sympathy for the whites themselves and not for the Chinese nor the Negroes. Just so long as the Caucasian race goes ruthlessly about the business of stigmatizing every other race as being unworthy of the remotest contact with itself even for educational purposes, such stigmatizing being rooted and grounded in the assumption of self-conceived superiority, it will at least hasten the fusion and creation of a genuine democracy and common understanding among the stigmatized groups. If, perforce, the Caucasian's outcasting of all other race groups from a democratic association with his own, should serve to bring these groups together in mutual respect and friendship, it is they who are helped and the Caucasian himself who will be the ultimate loser—loser of that appreciation and understanding between racial groups that is so essential to universal peace.

Being strict advocates of pure democracy ourselves, we, by no means find it consistent to resent the presence of Orientals associating in the public schools with the children of our race. In fact, just for the sake of democracy we can overlook the real purpose of shunting them upon us, and welcome our forced contact with them in their impressionable stages. In view of the engulfing misunderstanding, suspicion and distrust affecting the world of today and provoking friction and strife, the Negro can benefit by either opportunity or artifice which holds the possibility of broadening his conception of humanity and of broadening the rest of humanity's conception of himself.

The Mississippi Supreme Court's decision doubtless is legally flawless, and may even be granted to have some social justification in face of traditional circumstances. But it is just this sort of rulings that weakens the cleavage between racial groups and delays the time of universal peace. But for the sake of ourselves, we will remain on the side of democracy, though thrust there by legalistic interpretations or social accommodations.

COLORED

MARTHA LUM, nine years old, the daughter American citizen of Chinese descent, attended the Rosedale Consolidated High School in Mississippi until it occurred to somebody that her Mongolian features stood in the way of her being classed as "white" and that, since the constitution of that state provides separate schools for "children of the white and colored races," Martha would have to go to a colored school. The ruling was appealed and finally came before the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taft in delivering the opinion of that court, confirmed the right of the state to separate children in any way it may desire in its public schools and denied that a separation made on racial lines is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment. "The question here is whether a Chinese citizen of the United States is denied equal protection of the laws when he is classed among the colored races and furnished facilities for education equal to that offered to all, whether white, brown, yellow or black." This means, of course, that Martha must go to a colored school.

It so happens that a rather full account of the Negro school situation in Mississippi is available as a result of an investigation made last year by The Crisis on a grant from the Garland Fund. In Bolivar County, where Martha's suit was brought, the per capita expenditure for public schools in 1925 was $43.33 for white children; for colored children, $2.26. Moreover, there is not in the whole state a consolidated rural school for Negroes which Martha could attend. As things are, Martha has by court decision effectively been denied an education. A similar situation, it will be remembered, recently deprived quite a number of Virginia families, proud of their admixture of Indian blood, of schooling for their children since they refused to send them to colored schools. However, there happened to be enough of them for the city of Richmond to establish a special school for Indian children. The Chinese and Indian children affected by such decisions as these are merely a small fringe, of course, of the vast number of Americans unable to get any kind of schooling under the present law, for the discrepancies between the provision for white and colored schools even in the most advanced of southern states are such as to make the idea of equality a sorry joke.

The mortification experienced by Martha and her fellow-sufferers at being classified with the colored races is very largely due to this striking dissimilarity in educational opportunity and its obvious result in social status. If facilities for education were really equal, it might in a generation or two become a matter of indifference to parents of Mongolian blood whether their children associate with whites or with Negroes. But unless the American people change the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the substitution of concrete for abstract rights, such equality will not even be approached in any of the states that segregate children by races.

NATIVE BORN CHINESE CHILDREN ARE BARRED FROM WHITE SCHOOLS

Mississippi Supreme Court Hands Down Ruling Declaring Negro Institutions Open to Complainants; Claim Treaty Provisions Not Violated by Segregation Act

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 10—(AP).—Native born Chinese were barred from white schools in Mississippi by a ruling handed down today by the Mississippi supreme court today.

The court, ruling in the case of W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education against Joe Tif Fung, an adult and Joe Tin Lun, a minor, said that friction, disorder and general unhappiness would be occasioned if efforts were made to associate the Caucasian race with the colored race in Mississippi schools.

The court defined as colored, any race other than Caucasian and held that it would be necessary for Joe Tin Lun to enroll in a negro school. In making the ruling, the supreme court reversed the finding of a Coahoma county circuit court which would have required the state superintendent and teachers of the Dublin consolidated school to permit the Chinese pupil to enroll.

Attorneys for the Chinese contended that the refusal to permit the boy to enter the school was in violation of the articles of the Burlingame treaty of 1868 between the United States and China in which it was agreed that Chinese children of an eligible age might attend any of the public schools in the United States that were in any way supported by the United States government.

The supreme court held that exclusion of Chinese from the white schools was not in violation of the treaty in that the negro schools were as much American schools as were the white schools.

The provision of the state constitution setting apart separate schools for the white and colored races, the opinion held, "is an aid and for the protection of the oclored races. The friction, disorder and general unhappiness occasioned by an effort to associate the Caucasin race together with the other colored race is too apparent to need illustration or repetition here.

"Under the constitution of the United States and the state of Mississippi, the negro is an American citizen and the law accords him that right. Then, how can an alien Chinaman complain when he is assigned to a school provided under our law for the colored races.

"We permit him to share with our own American citizens our benefits, and privileges and enjoy all the benefits and privileges accorded to one of our citizens."

The Chinese youth attended the white school until notified by the trustees that he would not be permitted to attend any longer since he was not of the Caucasian race, it was said. These orders were issued by Superintendent Bond and H. P. Taylor, superintendent of the Dublin school.

The county superintendent testified at the trial that there were negro schools accessible in the district at which the pupil would be subject to the same rules and regulations as in the white schools and where he would be taught the same subjects.

JUST LEAVE IT TO MISSISSIPPI!

According to a decision handed down this week by the supreme court of Mississippi, affirming a decision rendered by a lower state court, Chinese children of that state can not attend the white public schools in this Southern commonwealth, and thus the South faces another "race issue" with a probable international aspect.

If a Southern state can exclude Chinese children from the white public schools, even though said Chinese are American citizens, isn't it also humanly and legally possible for the same Dixie state to exclude Mexican children, or children of any other racial or national group?

If the Chinese are not white as interpreted by law, then will Mississippi also forbid the Chinese to ride in the same sections and compartments of passenger coaches allotted for whites on the railroads operating in and through that state?

Since America only has two races—white and colored; and since the Mississippi courts have held that Chinese are not white, does it mean the creation and maintenance of another separate racial group in the South; or does it merely indicate that Chinese and other darker races will be catalogued with the Negro unit, and be compelled to consider themselves "colored?"

The actions and antics of Southern whites in segregating, jim-crowing and proscribing against native-born American citizens because of color, have always amused, as well as disgusted, us; for we have never been able to comprehend how our white neighbors could oppose so vigorously, fiercely and stubbornly sharing a seat in a street car or passenger coach with a colored passenger, and then share that same seat with a Chinaman, Mexicon or member of some other outlandish nationality!

We have never been able to see why it was necessary to provide separate public and private schools for white and colored children, and then permit all other races of the world—as long as their ancestors are not of African lineage—to attend the same schools with white children and to practice and engage in so-called "social equality," the nightmare of Dixie whites and even some of our Northern liberals. (We refer just here to Gary, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio, in particular!)

This "race issue," like Banquo's ghost, will not down in dear old United States of America—the Christianized democracy which preaches one doctrine to the outside world and practices another within its domestic borders.

Since one drink calls for another, and since the commission of one crime merely emboldens the perpetrator of said lawless act to commit another, the South is following in the natural course of such things when it seeks to jim-crow, segregate and ostracise other races after having been so successful in such a program with the Negro as the unwilling and unfortunate victim.

This latest decision of the highest legal tribunal in Mississippi will call for a new definition and interpretation of the term "colored;" for if all races (red, Malay, Mongolian and Negro) are to be classified as "colored" under the provisions of Southern state constitutions and legal opinions, then it is high time to modify our geographies and re-classify these four races of the world.

The next question which will probably arise in Mississippi is, Can Chinese children legally attend public schools provided for Negro children in the Mudcat State? Or will the state of Mississippi be compelled to add to its public debt by erecting and maintaining public school buildings for the few Chinese children residing in some of the communities of that state?

Does this decision also apply to Japanese children? Moreover, we would also be interested in knownig the status of the Mexican children?

With the racial affiliation of the Chinese having been changed in Mississippi by court decree, the reaction of other Southern states along this line will be worth observing.

To propound a fair and pertinent question, Are Chinese, Japanese and Mexicans really "white," or are they "colored?"

All of which reminds us of the perennial query of the minstrel, "How high is up and how low is down;" which we desire to paraphrase as follows: How white is white, who is white, how colored is colored, and who is colored" in this dear old land of the melting pot?

Having jim-crowed, segregated, disfranchised, outlawed, lynched outraged and committed every conceivable and inconceivable act upon the Negroes of that state, it is not surprising to now behold Mississippi looking for "other worlds to conquer" and other races to victimize at the instigation, suggestion and direction of that hydra-headed monster, Reca Prejudice.

Being so bitterly opposed to anybody or anything that is "colored," it will not surprise us to see the legislature of Mississippi passing a law either outlawing the Mississippi River, or appropriating sufficient funds out of the state treasury to change the "color" of the muddy waters of that majestic stream.

While on this subject, we wish to make a motion that the Mississippi River be made and maintained "lily-white" within the state boundaries of Mississippi; that white cows be separated from "colored" cows; that poultry raisers be assessed the death penalty when they permit white and "colored" chickens to mix and mingle on their chicken farms; that all milk from white and "colored" cows be kept separate and so labeled; that all eggs from white hens and "colored" hens also be kept separate; that anly milk and eggs from white cows and hens, respectively, be sold to white Mississippians; that only milk and eggs from "colored" cows and hens, respectively, be sold to the "colored" inhabitants of the Mudcat State; provided further that any person guilty of violating this law shall be deemed guilty of high treason and shot before moonshine.

Since the Mudcat State seems so bent on insuring and assuring "white supremacy" and protecting and safeguarding Nordic civilization, perhaps it would not be amiss to quote this jingle:

Hush, Mississippi, don't you cry,
You'll be "lily-white" by and by!

Discrimination - 1927

Mississippi

CLARION-LEDGER
JACKSON, MISS.

OCT 11 1927

Chinese Are Barred From White Schools High Court Decides

Friction, disorder and general unhappiness would be occasioned if efforts were made to associate the Caucasian race together with the "colored races" in the public schools of Mississippi, the supreme court declared yesterday in denying native-born Chinese the right of entrance to the white public schools of this state.

Chinese, the supreme court held, belong to the "colored race" and for that reason should enroll in the negro schools of the state.

The decision was made in the case of W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, versus Joe Tij Fung, an adult, and Joe Tin Lun, minor, which reversed the mandamus of the circuit court of Coahoma county requiring the state superintendent and teachers of the Dublin consoliadted public school to permit Lun to attend and enroll in that school.

Attorneys for Lun argued that the disbarment of Lun from the white schools of Mississippi was in violation of the articles of the Burlingame treaty of 1868, between the United States and China. This treaty gives any Chinese child of educable age, sojourning in the United States, the right to attend any of the public schools therein that are any way supported by the United States government. The court held that excluding of the Chinese from the white schools did not break the treaty as the negro schools were as much American schools as were the white schools.

"Section 207 of the Constitution of 1890 provides there shall be separate schools for the white and colored races," the supreme court opinion read. "The term 'white race' is used in that section of the constitution as limited to the Caucasan race, and the term 'colored race' is used in contra-distinction to 'white race' and involves all other races. Under our school laws," the court further opinioned, "provision was made for every child by division of schools, one for each race, thus keeping the races separate."

"This section of the constitution," the opinion continued, "is an aid, and for the protection of the colored races. The friction, disorder and general unhappiness occasioned by an effort to associate the Caucasian race together with the other, colored race, is to apparent to need illulstration or repitition here.

"Under the constitution of the United States and the state of Mississippi, the negro is an American citizen and the law accords him that right. Then," the opinion further read, "how can an alien Chinaman complain when he is assigned to a school provided under our law for the colored races. We thus permit him to share with our own American citizens our benefits and privileges and enjoy all of the benefits and privileges accorded to one of our own citizens."

Lun alleged in his petition for the mandamus that he had been attending the Dublin school immediately before filing his petititon. The petition was filed, it reads, when Lun was notified by the trustees of the school that he would not be permitted to attend that school because the board of trustees had excluded him from so attending solely on the ground that he was of Chinese descent and not a member of the Caucasian race. This order was made, the petition said, in obedience to instructions of W. F. Bond, state superindent of education, and H. P. Taylor, superintendent of the Dublin school.

The county superintendent testified that there were negro schools accessible in the same district as the Dublin school, maintained financially in the same way as Dublin school, and that Lun could be taught the same subjects, for "they haev the same books as they do at the white schools," with the same rules and regulations being applied to both schools.

It was not learned whether the case will be appealed to the United States supreme court.

Other decisions by the supreme court yesterday were as follows:

By McGowen, J

J. L. Cadenhead vs. G. S. Goodman; circuit Marshall; affirmed.

Lorenzo Graves vs. State; circuit Jeff Davis; affirmed.

Geo. E. Johnson vs. Owen Sanders; circuit, second district, Jones; reversed and judgment here for appellant.

Batson-Hatten Lbr. Co. vs. J. E. Thames; circuit Harrison; suggestion of error overruled.

R. A. Campbell vs. Wallace Motor Co.; motion to strike stenographer's notes overruled.

Sam Perrin vs. State; motion to reinstate appeal sustained.

E. A. Bond vs. M. G. Johnson et al; motion to dismiss appeal sustained.

By Cook, J

Bob and Lee Raines, circuit Union; affirmed in part and reversed in part.

Charles McClanahan et al vs. T. L. O'Donnell; chancery Forrest; affirmed.

The Palmetto Fire Ins. Co. vs. N. F. Allen; chancery Bolivar; affirmed and remanded.

W. L. Harrison vs. LaaSlle Fire Ins., Co.; chancery Sunflower; motion to strike stenographer's notes overruled, and motion to pass sustained, and the case set for the second call of docket by Division A in November.

J. C. Freeman vs. Mrs. Ida Ladner et al; motion to dismiss appeal sustained.

Glen Matthews vs. State; circuit Jones; motion to reinstate sustained.

By Smith ,C. J.

Mary B. Stevenson et al vs. Bart O. Coleman et al; chancery Marshall; motion to reinstate appeal sustained.

Ed Wallace vs. State; circuit Ittawamba; motion to reinstate appeal sustained.

W. E. Petit vs. State; motion to reinstate appeal sustained.

Mrs. Ida McLeiter and L. F. Gunn vs. Thelma Goodier Rackley; chancery Harrison; affirmed in part and reversed in part and remanded.

Julia Guston vs. State; first district, Jasper; affirmed on merits, but remanded for a new sentence.

By Court Enbanc

Canal Bank and Trust Co. vs. Earl Brewer et al,; second district, chancery Coahoma; motion to correct judgment overruled.

THE SUPREME COURT RULE—SEGREGATION AND EQUAL FACILITIES

A recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court on a case from Mississippi in which an attempt was made to compel the state to permit a Chinese girl to attend a white high school brought forth the opinional comment that "it is within the discretion of a state to set aside schools exclusively for the use of white children provided that equal facilities were furnished children of other races within the district."

There is nothing unusual about the circumstances out of which the decision comes except that the girl in question was of Chinese extraction.

We are practically sure that the precedents on which the case was decided involved no Chinese nor other racial groups than those of African extraction.

Reporter

If, however, "equal facilities were furnished to children of other races within the district," it is safe to say that there would have been no precedents on which to base the decision and no controversy out of which the case might have come. It would be interesting to speculate on what might have been the court's pronouncement if the case had come up on the question of equal facilities rather than the question of the right to segregate provided the facilities were equal.

12-3-27

The question of equal facilities is the only question of importance in segregation. There are no other grounds out of which the question might arise in the case of sensible, self-respecting people. The fact that segregation has always carried inferior facilities for one class and superior facilities for another in the same areas, at the same price or under the existent conditions is the primary point raised in every such case.

No one would object to segregation on the real equal-facilities base, but the question is always settled on the right to provide separate accommodations and the conditions precedent to this right are never taken into consideration.

On the other hand, if the question of unequal facilities should become the litigating cause the court's opinion, of course, would be "no jurisdiction."

So that between "no jurisdiction" and the avowed constitutional right to segregate under certain conditions of equal facilities the approach for redress for poor facilities is closed to that class of citizens who come under the ban of the laws of those states that make a difference in the privileges of citizenship.

It would be difficult to have segregation with equal facilities. In many cases, the cost of it would make it prohibitive, and in most cases the primary incentive for it would be lost in the actual detraction resulting from the tendency to lower the superiority complex of one group and to raise the inferiority complex of the other.

Segregation is an economical experiment and by this we mean that it is the means of favoring good facilities for one class with a practically neutral attitude toward the facilities of the other. The complaint against segregation everywhere is on account of the poor facilities. With facilities equalized, segregation would lose its sting and the right of the state to provide separate accommodations would become a matter of trivial dispute. The Supreme Court is the one American institution that has steadily grown in dignity and respect before the eyes of all citizens alike and the fact that it is the least influenced of all by politics has always given the hope that citizenship rights would eventually come to all Americans through its good offices.

Missouri.

NEARLY MOBBED AS SHE ATTEMPTED TO BUY GLOVES AT COUNTER OF LARGE ST. LOUIS STORE, MAN-HANDLED BY FLOOR-WALKER AND POLICE, MRS. LEE IS FINED $50 BY JUDGE ON CHARGE OF DISTURBING PEACE.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6—(ANP)—The brutal beating Mrs. Fontella Lee, 4361 St. Ferdinand Avenue, received in Famous-Barr Department Store here some weeks ago was not the end of her punishment to appear in police court Thursday on a peace disturbance charge and was fined $50 and costs. She appeared without engaging an attorney to defend her. After a recital of condemning statements made by a burly salesman of the store who said Mrs. Lee had bitten his finger, she took the stand and told a pathetic story of how barbariously she was treated by employees of the store where she had gone to purchase a pair of gloves.

In approaching near a counter to exchange places with a white woman who had been served, Mrs. Lee testified that the woman roughly pushed her out of her path, followed with a violent slap on the jaw. The insult was met with a blow from Mrs. Lee, she stated. In a few minutes, floor-walkers and house detectives seized her. When one of the mob yelled, "Kill the nigger" she asserted one of the house men struck her in the eye, causing her to become unconscious. She was dragged to the elevator and carried to a a rooom on the upper floor where a chair was jerked from under her and she had to tolerate all manner of abuse.

Before going to trial, Mrs. Lee's niece made efforts to interest the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in her aunt's case, but to no avail. It is understood the president of the organization was out of the city.

ST. LOUIS MAYOR PERMITS INSULT TO RACE CHILDREN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A large number of children of our race were intimidated last Friday when they were turned away at the gate to Forest Park Highlands, where they went to romp and play and partake of the invitation of the mayor of St. Louis, Victor J. Miller, to his picnic for the children of the city.

The entire municipal government aided Mayor Miller in distributing 75,000 free tickets several weeks ago and many were given to children of our group at that time, no distinction being made, because the mayor had announced that he would give a party for all the children of St. Louis. Some of the tickets were distributed at playgrounds. In addition, tickets were sent to all fire engine companies in the city, including the one operated by race men.

Even though they held tickets to the party, our children were barred, and Ben Brinkman, manager of the Forest Park Highlands, sternly refused to permit those who appeared to enter. He said the park had firmly kept its rule barring our people and could make no exceptions for the mayor's party. "It must have been understood that Negroes were not to come to the party, because we never break our rule," Brinkman explained.

Mayor Miller declined to comment on the management's action. He left the city Saturday night for a month's vacation. City Registrar Grosse announced that after the mayor returns a party for our children will be arranged.

SERVICE REFUSED NEGRO CUSTOMER, STANDARD OIL EMPLOYEE DISCHARGED

Following a visit to the local office of the Standard Oil Company by a group of St. Louis business men, who complained that J. J. Simmons had been insulted by an attendant at one of the Standard Oil Filling stations, one W. B. Hunter, white was discharged from the company's service.

Mr. Simmons, who is here on a business trip from Oklahoma, complained that after having his car filled with gasoline at one of the Standard Oil stations at Delmar and Euclid, the attendant W. B. Hunter refused to put water in the radiator saying he did not serve colored people with water. When Mr. Simmons threatened to report the matter, the attendant told him to "go to it", and that his name was W. B. Hunter. When the incident was reported to a group of business men, it was decided to take the matter up with the local Standard Oil Company's office, to ascertain if that was the policy of the company.

The gruop, led by C. H. Turpin, made its camplaint to W. A. Sanders, assistant manager, who said it was not the policy of the Standard Oil Company to discriminate against any customer in giving service, and apologized to Mr. Simmons, saying he would take the matter up with the manager at once.

In a very short time, a phone message to the editor of the Argus from Mr. Sanders stated that the employe complained of, had been forthwith discharged as the company could not use such a man.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JUL 29 1927

PARK BARS NEGROES FROM MAYOR'S PICNIC

Turned Away at Gate, Although Tickets Had Been Given Them.

Mayor Miller's "kiddies" party drew hundreds of children to Forest Park Highlands today, but Negro children holding tickets to the party were barred at the gate by a long-established rule of the management.

Mayor Miller declined to comment on the management's action, but announced that a separate party will be given later for Negro children.

Of the 75,000 tickets distributed, many were given to Negro children, for no distinctions were made when Mayor Miller several weeks ago extended an invitation to the children of St. Louis to attend his party. Some of the tickets were distributed at Negro playgrounds. In addition, tickets were sent to all fire engine companies in the city, including one Negro fire company.

Ben Brinkman, manager of Forest Park Highlands, said the park had firmly kept its rule barring Negroes and could make no exception for the Mayor's party. "It must have been understood that Negroes were not to come to the party, because we never break our rule," Brinkman asserted. "I never discussed the matter with Mayor Miller."

Mayor Miller was expecting before nightfall one of the greatest gatherings of children St. Louis has seen in years at his party. Firemen were on hand to hand out 10,000 pies and cakes. At 5 p. m., the Mayor will distribute prizes. For the boys there will be a $25 cash award, a round-trip ticket to the Sedalia State Fair, a gold watch and chain, six baseball gloves, six bats and six balls and for the girls, a bicycle, two necklaces and six sidewalk scooters.

OUR POSITION ON SEGREGATION

In a letter, Attorney Robert J. Kratky, with offices in th Planters Building, has asked us to explain our position on se gregation, and particularly with regard to the present hospi tal question.

LETTER

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been reading editorials in your paper on the City Hospital with a great deal of interest. I hope you will some day write an editorial explaining to your group your stand on segregation laying particular emphasis on your stand against segregation in everything except the City Hospital. This suggestion is not made facetiously. In other words there is no "catch" in this question. I ask it in sincerity to enable me to reconcile the various stands taken by the members of your group on this very important subject.

Sincerely yours,
Robert J. Kratky

We are particularly interested in that part of the letter which refers to our stand against segregation. Our position on that subject is the same today as it was yesterday and will be forever-OPPOSED TO SEGREGATION.

We regard race segregation as fundamentally wrong and as having no just or righteous claim in a country like this ours. It is one of the bi-products of slavery—which is still held on to by many of the white people as an expression of contempt for the laws which freed and gave the Negroes citizenship.

As to the hospital question; We favor one City Hospital for all who may be unfortunate or fortunate enough to go there, be they black, white, yellow or brown; a public institution where Negro doctors, nurses and internes have the same opportunity and privilege of serving in this one hospital as any other doctors, nurses and internes. All we ask is, let the standard of efficiency for the colored be the same as that for the whites.

If City Hospital No. 2 is moved down to No. 1., will not the Negroes be as much segregated there as either in the present or the Cottage Ave., location?

Our opposition to City Hospital No. 2 being moved to and adjacent to No. 1 does not by any means say that we are advocating segregation—not at all. But, on the other hand we are heart and soul opposing segregation of the worse sort. If we

are agreed that segregation is wrong, bad and mean, at its best hen we mark it down a CRIME to place Negro doctors, nurses and internes in a position to have the "red flag" of race prejudice flaunted in their faces almost hourly. In other words, it is segregation with humilation, which would be the case if the two hospitals were too close to each other. Therefore, if there is to be segregation at all, then let us be as far removed from it's immediate influence as possible. It must be remembered that among us are Negro nurses and doctors who have had the same training, and graduated from the same schools as the whites They very naturally want the same experience in clinical work as the whites so that they may keep pace with their professions. If they are denied this practice on the whites, then you do them and the race doubly wrong to deny them this practice on their own race.

Then, too, we have a grave suspicion that the hue and cry on the part of the St. Louis Medical Society for City Hospital No. 2 to be relocated down at No. 1 is not so much because of the desire to serve Negroes, as it is the desire for the clinical material which Negro patients afford. Therefore, when we take into consideration the fact that it is segregation with all of its disadvantages down at No. 1, we cannot but contend for a separate and distinct hospital for the colored people as far removed from that bad influence as possible, manned by Negroes entirely.

Any arguments to the contrary, based upon the present City Hospital No. 2, with regard to service and efficiency, will not hold, because, Negro people have not had a fair chance there. The control by the whites has been of such a nature that it could reflect good or bad. So whatever the conditions are there, they should be properly charged against the city administration.

Of course, the elements of expense and maintenance of separate hospitals should not enter into the equation. We all know that segregation means duplication and a whole lot of unwise expense to any city, state or nation. But, it is not our creature We do not want it. If left to us we would not have it. But, since it is forced upon us, if there are any benefits in it, we certainly ought to be allowed to make that choice

POLICE BOARD TURNS DOWN COLORED MEN

No Race Men Accepted In Call For 500 Specials For Duty In Storm Area. Regarded As An Insult On Injury

The good fellowship and fine spirit which followed in the wake of the storm got quite a set back when the Police Department advertised for 500 men to do special police duty in the stricken areas, and when colored men applied they were flatly refused. Dr. T. A. Curtis, representing the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, got busy and together with Editor J. E. Mitchell, Geo. W. Buckner and Dr. Chas. E. Herriot, visited Police Headquarters and protested against such discriminations.

Commissioners Kortjohn and Freund said they could not help it, but said they shared equal responsibility for what the colored people called unjust discriminations. Dr. Curtis emphasized the wrong. Mr. Buckner protested as citizen and tax payer. Dr. Herriot strongly backed up the arguments, saying it was injustice of the rankest sort. The editor described it as insult upon injury.

Despite the protest, Governor Baker's Police Board failed to give the colored citizens any consideration so far as special officers was concerned, and yet some of us call them "good Republicans."

Bar Association To Fight "Jim Crow"

(By The Associated Negro Press)

St. Louis, Mo.—An investigation of the Jim Crow car laws of the south and ways of removing them being that they are removed is expected to result from a resolution passed by the National Bar Association in this city last week. In working out a program of action, about seventy delegates, mostly from middle western states, concluded that that objective should be the chief goal of the association during the coming year.

The two-day session in the Peoples' Finance Building was full of activity, centering around a program and a consolidation of the organization ideals, this convention being the third since the association came into being. Among those present and most active in the sessions was George H. Woodson, pioneer attorney of Des Moines and founder of the association.

Many brilliant and constructive addresses were made and discussions held. Hon. J. J. Bruce, Muskogee, Okla., led in a discussion on the "Dissipation of the Estates of Minors in the state of Oklahoma," and C. Francis Stradford, in addition to introducing a resolution putting the association on record as favoring the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, delivered a significant address on the repeal of discriminative legislation.

Two of the most powerful speeches during the convention were made by United States Assistant District Attorney Cotter of Chicago. Thursday morning Cotter made an eloquent defense of the motives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after several lawyers had commented on the association's employment of white attorneys, and Friday night Cotter traced the history of the law and placed in its modern setting and the service it must perform in lifting the burden of the Negro.

Thursday night the delegates were guests of the Harlan State Bar Association and the Mound City Bar Association at a dance in the Peoples' Auditorium.

GOVERNOR BAKER'S POLICE BOARD.

Under the present Police Board, the policeman shoots a Negro youth in both legs, who fled at the appearance of a policeman in an alley. This Negro youth is maimed for life—that is if he recovers. A little later on, the police shot and killed a Negro woman because she took his night stick from him during a tussle. No action was taken by the Police Board in either case which meant not even calling of the officers who committed these crimes before the Board. But listen, a little later on, a policeman shot at a white youth after said youth had "socked" him in the eye and run, and the Board considered it, we suppose, a very inhuman act, and certainly, conduct unbecoming an officer to even shoot in the direction of a fleeting white youth, and dismissed the said officer from the force.

Isn't that something to think about? Can't we, as a race, see the great injustice in cases of this kind?

The police killed a Negro girl and probably fatally wounded a Negro boy by shooting him in both legs, and doesn't get a reprimand from his superiors, and when a white youth is shot at, though the bullet might have missed him twenty feet, the officer who fired the shot is fired.

Of course, we can't look for or expect any change in this condition as long as we continue to vote for our "Good Republicans" like Gov. Baker who appoints a prejudiced Board of Police Commissioners like the present Board in St. Louis.

Discrimination-1927

Missouri.

CONVENTION HALL AND NEGROES

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It is not too early for the Kansas City men who are responsible for the coming of the two great gatherings next year, to set Convention Hall right in its treatment of Negroes. This building called public but managed private, has been making Negroes more and more unwelcome with the passing years.

When the Methodists come, and later the Republicans, both the white and the Negroes attending will expect all to be treated with the utmost cordiality. But Convention Hall management has quite a different habit. Once upon a time, it segregated us at musicals, selling us a few cheap seats in the remote and undesirable parts of the house. Now it has extended the practice even to prize fights. The fight fans, between frenzied shouts to their favorite to "knock 'im cold," are supposed to be so sensitive that the presence of a Negro near them, will make them faint, or drop a stitch in their knitting. Basketball has long since become a sacred spectacle, not to be profaned with Negroes, any nearer than behind the goals or up in the gallery. Any one who has experienced sitting in the extreme far section of that gigantic auditorium to hear Fritz Kreisler, with vacant sections in between him and other patrons, is under no delusion about the cold calculating discrimination practiced in Kansas City's Convention Hall.

The Methodists and the Republicans could not possibly anticipate discrimination. They think it is a public building. Kansas City's Convention Hall tactics will be well under way before they can make effective protest. The wisp of a head usher will have made his bland explanation to Negro ticket holders that "There is some mistake here."

Discrimination against Negroes in Convention Hall is not asked by the white patrons. It is the management which imposes it, making the Negroes sit apart in undesirable sections, out of some fear, which up to this time has been wholly in its mind. Attention to the matter in time will mean a letting-up while these two conventions are here.

Either Convention Hall should be forced to accept the status of private enterprise, when it could be as hateful to Negroes as is the Missouri custom, or it should be required to be a public building in fact, open to the public without discrimination on account of color.

Discrimination - 1927

Nebraska

OMAHA STORE SERVES IMPURE SODA TO PATRON

OMAHA.—Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Othello Rountree, Jr., accompanied by her 16-year-old niece, Lulu Green, went to the soda water fountain in Kresge's department store Sixteenth and Harney streets, and ordered a chocolate and pineapple soda. The waitress took the order. This waitress and others continued to serve others, but failed to serve Mrs. Rountree and Miss Green.

After a wait of fifteen minutes, Mrs. Rountree realized that there was a determination not to serve her at the fountain. Leaving her niece, at the fountain, Mrs. Rountree asked to see the manager, and was told that the manager was out of the city, but that Mr. Davidson, the assistant manager, was on the floor. She found Mr. Davidson and told him the facts and asked if it were not his duty to see that patrons were served.

According to Mrs. Rountree's statement, which was substantially corroborated by Mr. Davidson when interviewed by The Monitor, Mr. Davidson said rather sharply, "Yes, if we must serve you, we will."

Mr. Davidson then spoke to the girl who took the order and the order was filled. Mrs. Rountree stated that before the girl brought her the soda ordered she said something to another girl and they both laughed. When she drank her chocolate soda, "it tasted salty and bitter" and nauseated her, and that Miss Green complained that her pineapple soda tasted funny and she did not drink it.

Mrs. Rountree told Mr. Davidson that the girls must have put something in the sodas because hers made her sick and her niece could not drink hers at all.

Mr. Davidson then told her, according to Mrs. Rountree, and he admitted to The Monitor that he made the statement, for which he expressed regret, "I think you've got your nerve to force yourself in here on white people."

Mrs. Rountree reported this case to the Public Welfare Board and was advised by Miss Lucas to report the case to the editor of The Monitor and to the Omaha branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Discrimination-1927

NEW YORK
EVE. WORLD

JUN 30 1927

TOMS RIVER NOT STIRRED

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 30.—Th order of Commissioner of Educatio Logan of Trenton to the Dover Town ship Board of Education to reinstat the thirty Negro children in the schoo here caused little surprise. The orde states that the Dover board "shall re instate the colored children in the Dover township schools, until such time as the contract between the Dover board and the Berkeley board termi 1, and the contract probably will not nates." The contract terminated June

be renewed for next year.

That the order was anticipated is evidenced by the action taken by the borough of South Toms River, from which district most of the Negro children came, when they appointed Councilman Arthur Cornelius to look into the matter of division of the Berkeley School district and the formation of a district in the borough, with the possibilities of finding a suitable place for their children of school age.

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

JUN 16 1927

Halts School Ban On Negro Children

The contest between the Board of Education of Berkley Township, Ocean County, N. J., and colored residents whose children have been barred from the public schools took a new turn when Supreme Court Justice Parker issued an order permitting the son of John F. Raison and other colored children to attend the schools.

NEW YORK
Mail & Eve. Telegram

MAY 17 1927

NEGROES PUSH SCHOOL PREJUDICE CHARGE

Jersey Education Board Hears Thei Protest Against Insanitary Building.

Special Dispatch to The New York Telegram

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 17.—Charging that their children through race prejudice are compelled to attend school in a damp, leaky and insanitary building, eighteen negro residents of Berkeley Township are in the midst of a battle before representatives of the State Board of Education to compel their admittance to the new school building here.

Several witnesses on both sides were heard here, and others will be heard next Monday.

School Segregation Up to Commissioner

The fight against segregation of Negro school children at Toms River, N. J., is being pushed on two fronts, according to report of Attorney Eugene R. Hayne, retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Hayne reports to the N. A. A. C. P. that he appeared in the Supreme Court at Trenton on May 3 and 4, on which day briefs were ordered submitted. Since that time hearings were held before the New Jersey Commissioner of Education on May 16 at which colored parents testified that the school building which the colored children were ordered to attend, after their exclusion from the new Toms River School, was old, unsanitary, damp and leaky in bad weather. At the hearing, Supervisor Fink, who is responsible for segregating the colored children, was called to the stand to testify.

Hearings before the Commissioner of Education will be continued on May 24 and Mr. Hayne reports. "I believe that our case has been made so far."

NEW YORK EVE. POST

JUN 29 1927

NEGROES WIN N. J. RULING

Trenton, N. J., June 29 (AP).—State Education Commissioner Logan today ordered the reinstatement in the school at Toms River of the negro children of the district, who were grouped last February into a special class at South Toms River.

The decision, which means the negro and white children will again attend school together in September, is a victory for the negro residents.

N. A. A. C. P. Wins First Step In Fight

Tom's River, N. J., School Case Being Thoroughly Investigated

New Jersey

BROOKLYN EAGLE

New York, June 17—A first step in the fight of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the segregation of the colored school children in Toms River, New Jersey, according to Attorney Eugene R. Hayne, retained to conduct the case by the N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Hayne reports that the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in a decision rendered yesterday, has ordered that unless the Board of Education of Berkeley Township, Ocean County, files a return to writs in actions in the Supreme Court by July 1, a peremptory order of mandamus will be allowed granting the admission of Negro children to the township's schools. The order was delivered by Supreme Court Justice Parker in the case brought by Attorney Hayne in behalf of John F. Raison, a Negro whose son was one of those subject to the attempted segregation and exclusion from the white school building.

"Where a child of school age is excluded from public schools solely on account of color", said Justice Parker, "and it is not an question of the particular school to which it is assigned as a mere matter of convenience, it is not necessary to assert his rights in the front instance through the proceedings provided by the school law, but resort may be had at once to mandamus."

Attorney Hayne expressed as his belief that it was extremely unlikely the Berkeley Township Board of Education could successfully defend its exclusion of the colored children and therefore a decisive victory against segregation of colored children in the State of New Jersey seems close at hand. Besides the court action taken, Commissioner of Education John H. Logan is now thoroughly investigating the situation. Attorney Hayne reports as follows concerning the proceedings before Mr. Logan:

"On May 23rd testimony before the Commissioner of Education, represented by Mr. C. J. Straham, Assistant Commissioner of Education, was concluded. At the close of the trial, the Assistant Commissioner indicated a leaning toward our case, by remarking that if upon the whole case it appeared that children of our group had been without reference to their high marks in scholarship, conduct and attendance gouped together with backward ones of our group, and all of them placed in this South Toms River School for colored children, in what the defendants say was an 'opportunity class'- that such indiscriminate grouping of colored, and only colored, children would be strong in his mind that there was discrimination on account of race or color."

JUN 15 1927

NEGRO PUPIL'S PLEA FAVORED BY COURT

Berkeley, N. J., Board Must Explain Segregation.

Trenton, N. J., June 15 (AP)—Dismissing a demurrer by the Berkeley Township Board of Education to mandamus action brought by John F. Raison, a negro, protesting the segregation of his son along with other negro children of the district, the Supreme Court today allowed the board until July 1 to file a valid defense. In default, said the opinion by Justice Parker, a peremptory writ will be allowed for the admission of negro pupils to classes with the other children.

Chief among the arguments advanced by the board were that Raison had not exhausted all of his other remedies before appealing to the court and that he should first have laid his case before State Education Commissioner Logan.

NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM & MAIL

JUN 16 1927

NEGRO SCORES POINT IN JERSEY SCHOOL SUIT

Court Says School Board's Present Defence Is Not Valid.

Special Dispatch to The New York Telegram.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—A demurrer filed by the Board of Education of Berkeley Township to a mandamus suit instituted by John F. Raison, a negro, whose son, with other negro children, was segregated from white pupils, has been dismissed by Supreme Court Justice Parker.

The board has been given until July 1 to file a valid defence or the boy will be allowed to attend classes with white children.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 30 1927

NEGRO PUPILS WIN TOMS RIVER FIGHT

Commissioners Order Board to Reinstate Children in School Which Banned Them.

CASE STILL BEFORE COURT

New Jersey State Official Forbids Classification on the Basis of Nationality or Color.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Classification of pupils by groups must be on grounds other than religion, nationality or color, Dr. John Logan, State Commissioner of Education, ruled today in ordering reinstatement in the school at Toms River of negro children who had been put in a special class at South Toms River. Negro residents of Berkeley and Dover Townships, Ocean County, had protested against the segregation of their children.

So intense was the feeling aroused by the action of the county school authorities that the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and was brought to the attention of the Legislature by Senator Alexander Simpson of Hudson, who submitted a bill prohibiting such segregation. The measure died in committee and the decision of the Supreme Court had not yet been handed down.

A few days ago a demurrer, filed to upset the court petition, was dismissed as being without merit and the school authorities were told to present such defense as they had, not later than July 1.

Defending their action in the proceedings before Dr. Logan, the school authorities argued that the exclusion of pupils from the Toms River school was because all were from 1 to 3 years below normal and so unruly and insubordinate as to constitute at menace to discipline.

The parents of the children attacked that contention and declared that the building to which the negro pupils were sent was inadequate and dangerous to their health. Dr. Logan did not agree that the building was in any way improper. He said that its facilities were better than in some of the other schools. Ruling on the exclusion Dr. Logan said:

"In the Commissioners opinion the exclusion from a certain school and segregation in a school by themselves under a colored teacher, of all those tuition pupils in a certain district who are colored, together with a number of colored pupils from another district, inevitably raises the presumption that color is the peculiar characteristic constituting the basis of exclusion. Such presumption is not rebutted by proof on the part of the school board of certain mental or temperamental characteristics of the colored pupils, unless it is also proved that such character-

istics are peculiar to such colored pupils and in no way shared by the white children who are left."

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 29.—The order of the Commissioner of Education to the Dover Township Board of Education to reinstate the thirty negro children alleged to have been segregated on account of color has created no stir in this locality. The order says that the Dover board 'shall reinstate the colored children in the Dover Township schools until such time as the contract between the Dover board and the Berkeley board terminates."

As the contract terminated on June 1 the Dover board is experiencing no concern over the matter. The contract probably will not be renewed for next year for either whites or negroes with Berkeley Township.

N. Y. WORLD

MAY 17 1927

JERSEY'S JIM CROW SCHOOL CASE HEARD

Negro Parents Say Building Set Aside for Children Injures Their Health

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 16.—The protest made by parents of the eighteen Negro children transferred to the old school building in Berkeley Township was formally heard by Deputy Commissioner of Education Strahan to-day and the case goes over until Monday.

The parents claim discrimination in refusing their children admittance to the new school building in Toms River and demand they should have the same rights and privileges as white pupils.

Supervising Principal Finck, who is blamed by the Negro parents, said the children were placed in the "opportunity class;" that some were below grade, some backward, and that others were sent to the school to save them travel.

The Rev. George A. Crawley, pastor of the Baptist (Negro) Church, and fathers of the children testified the old school building is unsanitary, damp and leaky, and that health is impaired there.

VICTORY FOR TOMS RIVER

Some months ago the black working people of Tom River, N. J., decided that they would not tolerate the jim crow school into which their children were being herded Having made the decision, they acted upon it. There were no long drawn out protest meetings, spread eagle speeches, mailing of releases, and all the rest of the professional propagandists' stock in trade. Nothing like that. These simple working people decided on the only effective step which would so dramatize the situation that the attention of the entire country would be attracted. That is to say, they went on strike by refusing to send their children to a jim-crow school. Immediately the case was broadcast to all parts of the country by the American press, public interest was aroused and the state authorities were forced to institute an investigation. Other agencies took a hand in the fight against the segregated school there, but the initial step was taken by these people supposedly unlearned in the ways of propaganda, and to them must go the major credit.

On June 16th the Supreme Court of New Jersey handed down a decision that unless the Board of Education of Berkeley Township, Ocean County, files a defense of its actions in the Supreme Court by July 1st, the children of the Negroes will be allowed to attend school with all the other children of the district. The Assistant Commissioner of Education has already stated that there is "strong evidence that there was discrimination on account of race or color." The decision of the Supreme Court spells almost certain victory for the courageous black people of Toms River.

What was done in Toms River can be done in Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, Atlantic City, and many other places cursed by the separate school for Negro children. All that is required is intelligence and courage; intelligence enough to realize that keeping the Negro children out of the jim-crow schools for a spell in protest against the system is the most effective means of bringing the situation existing to the attention of the nation, and courage enough to do it, even at the risk of someone going to jail. If Negroes were really sincere and united in their opposition to the jim-crow schools in the cities named, and would follow the example of the humble black folk of Toms River, they might succeed in altering the situation against which they so bitterly complain.

SEGREGATION BY THE SEA

A group of Negro citizens in Atlantic City, led by one Frank Crawford, have presented a petition to the Board of Education of the city protesting against the jim-crow schools that disgrace the city. Negro children living in distant quarters of the city have to attend schools designated for Negro children only, although these pupils in many cases live very long distances from the schools.

These protesting Negro citizens are to be commended. It would be an excellent gesture if the Negro citizens in every city, North and South, would each year present such a petition to the municipal and state authorities. One reason why there is so much segregation and discrimination in the United States today is because the Negroes have not sufficiently resented it. Those who have the ability to present the demands of the masses of Negroes are in many cases themselves beneficiaries of the system that should be destroyed.

Segregation should not be attacked solely from the viewpoint of right and justice. Appeals to right and justice are seldom fruitful. It is on economic grounds that the appeal should be made. Segregation in any form not only engenders a state of mind that is inimical to the democratic institutions of the country, but it hinders the development of national efficiency by injecting such an extraneous matter as color into the machinery of moulding the citizens of tomorrow. War and internal strife cannot be abolished so long as segregated schools and other jim-crow institutions are perpetuating the color caste system, imperishably in stone and indelibly in memory.

All praise to the little group in Atlantic City who have made their brave protest. It is high time now to hear from Trenton, Camden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other towns where our children are having their minds poisoned by this iniquitous system.

Atlantic City School Segregation Battle Goes To State Supreme Court

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—With the serving of notices from the attendance officer of the Atlantic City school district to appear before them to show cause why the parent should not be adjudged a disorderly person after the children and parents had applied for admission to the school in their district, according to the laws of the state of New Jersey, governing all schools of the state, when other children were being admitted and told that provision had been made at a school eights blocks away from their home, Counselor Eugene Hayne of Asbury Park, N. J., who appeared before the Atlantic City school board on August 18, will appear before the State Supreme Court in the defence of the parents and children. The fight of the mothers of Atlantic City, demanding the seating of their young children in the district in which they live, recalls the commissioners' fight of the head of the peoples' ticket, the Honorable Ex-Mayor Harry Bacharach, when the parents of hundreds of children split the strong Republican organization to vote for him because the mayor, at that time, over a protest of 1,500 citizens of our unit, upheld the cause of a Negro member of the school board, appointed by him, who voted that two schools out of the system should be made for colored children only. Counsellor Hayne's victory at Toms River, N. J., resulting in an order from John H. Logan, commissioner of education for New Jersey, reinstating the colored pupils in the school they had been barred from because of color. It was a decisive blow to all school segregation in the state of New Jersey. The progress of this case is being watched by the public citizens throughout the state of New Jersey. The present governor of the state, speaking in Atlantic City, stated that segregation in the school system of his home town did not exist. Children of all races attended the schools of Jersey City and white and colored teachers taught them. The parent body of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the parents of all political faiths, fraternal and social organizations are all allied to fight this issue in the City by the Sea.

Discrimination - 1927

New Jersey

NEW YORK
EVE. WORLD

MAR 2 9 1927

NEGROES DEMAND GOV. MOORE OUST HEAD OF SCHOOL

Executive Tells Fink Foes He Is Powerless—Must Take Case to Courts

Carrying placards protesting against segregation of Negro children from whites in Toms River Public School, a delegation of Negroes at Trenton yesterday requested Gov. Moore to remove Edgar M. Fink, Supervising Principal of Schools of Toms River, from office. Three little Negro boys held placards during the hearing reading: "I am a victim of race prejudice in Toms River, Governor. Mr. Fink never liked us because we are colored."

Urging that Negro school children and teachers become an integral part of the State's education system, and the appointment of a Negro assistant Commissioner of Education, James Weldon Johnson of New York, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, acted as spokesman for the delegation. He said Mr. Fink had no place in the public school system of an enlightened State. He told the Governor segregation denies the common citizenship, the spirit of American life, as it worked out inferior accommodation and equipment for children.

Gov. Moore assured the delegation the State does not stand for discrimination. He said the only remedy was through the law, as he had no power to dismiss Principal Fink. The Governor pointed out that Negroes could have segregation settled finally had the Simpson bills, prohibiting segregation, passed the Legislature. The measure made it a misdemeanor and carried penalties.

Commissioner John H. Logan of the State Board of Education had written to the Governor that he could not comment on the situation because he probably would be called on finally to settle the issue. He advised the delegation to await the Supreme Court's action or file an appeal with the State Board against the ousting of the children from the Toms River school.

As to the appointment of a Negro to the State Board of Education, the Governor said after the meeting, he has been petitioned by members of numerous races for representation on that body. To grant all such requests would be impossible, he asserted.

Imposition of a tax of 1½ cents a mile on inter-State busses and trucks for the use of New Jersey roads, has received approval of Gov. Moore. Another tax measure to receive the Executive signature continues the ½ mill levy by which the building program of State Department of Institutions and Agencies is being financed.

NEGROES DEMAND RIGHTS IN SCHOOLS

N. Y. WORLD

Ask Gov. Moore to Remove Principal at Toms River, Alleging Prejudice

MAR 2 9 1927

CHILDREN BEAR BANNERS

Mileage Tax Is Imposed on Busses and Trucks

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The MacKay bill, establishing a State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, the members to be appointed by the Governor, also was approved by Gov. Moore. The board would be authorized to regulate embalming and funeral directing and to control issuance of licenses.

Other measures receiving indorsement would petition Congress to fix a limit within which New York must stop the dumping of garbage at sea, permit sale of confiscated property after six months by Police Departments, place laundries doing business on a weight basis under jurisdiction of the State Weights and Measures Department, authorize a survey by the State Department of Conservation and Development for a State park system, and permit the State Board of Education to have control over teacher training courses in institutions supported wholly or in part by the State.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 1 2 1927

HIGH COURT TO HEAR NEGRO SCHOOL CASE

Asbury Park Lawyer Says He Will Seek Writ Against Toms River Segregation.

LEGALITY OF BAR DOUBTED

New Jersey Commissioner Awaits Report on Controversy—Group Here Protests to Gov. Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11.—The controversy arising from the transfer of thirty negro pupils from a mixed school in Toms River to an exclusively negro school, will be brought before the New Jersey Supreme Court, according to the announcement today of Eugene R. Hayne, a local negro lawyer.

Mr. Hayne, who has been retained as counsel for the parents of twenty-five of the pupils, said that on Monday he would make an application before Supreme Court Justice Katzenback at Trenton for an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the Toms River school authorities to provide "proper" educational facilities for the twenty-five children.

Since the transfer of the pupils nearly six weeks ago the parents of all but five have declined to allow their children to attend classes in the new school, which has been established in a building which houses the African Methodist Church on Sundays. The parents have been called into court to answer charges growing out of their non-attendence, but the hearing has been postponed until March 23.

Declaring that everything possible would be done to prevent segregation of the pupils, Hayne said he would argue before the Supreme Court that the action taken by the Toms River authorities was illegal. He asserted that the Ku Klux Klan had played a part in the transfer.

GOVERNOR SAYS HE'S POWERLESS TO OPEN SCHOOL

Executive Flays Jim-Crow, But Claims Matter Is Beyond His Power

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—A delegation headed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were told by Governor A. Harry Moore that he was powerless to render them any aid in removing the school superintendent who is responsible for the inauguration of separate schools at Toms River. The chief executive declared that discrimination and proscription was contrary to custom in New Jersey, but that he had no jurisdiction in specific instance complained of.

Jas. W. Johnson

Hears Delegates

The delegates had recited the story of how school officials at Toms River, in the face of precedent and without legitimate reason, had barred colored pupils from attendance at the modern and up-to-date Toms River school, relegating them to a special school opened for colored children in an uncompleted church building in Berkeley Township.

Fink's "Texas" Speech

It was pointed out that this action was taken by Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal of the schools of Toms River, who had recently boasted that on a visit to Texas he "had learned a few things about how to handle Negroes." Fink was quoted further as saying that if Texas citizens of color demanded their rights as did the Toms River group, lynching would quickly have been their fate.

When the delegation was received by Governor Moore, it was accompanied by three small boys, members of the segregated Toms River pupil group, each holding placards bearing the inscription: "I am a victim of race prejudice in Toms River. Governor Fink never liked us because we are colored."

In speaking for the protestants, Mr. Johnson urged the immediate removal of

Fink who as an official he declared had no place in the public school system of an enlightened state.

Governor is Powerless

Governor Moore replied that he had no power to dismiss Principal Fink; that the only remedy for the race is to be found in the law; and that if the Legislature just adjourned, had passed the anti-segregation bills introduced by Senator Alexander Simpson, the problem would be quickly settled, as the measures made segregation a misdemeanor and provided penalties.

In his appeal Mr. Johnson urged that colored school children and teachers become an integral part of the state's educational system, and that the race be given representation upon the state board of education by the naming of a colored man as Assistant Commissioner of Education.

NEW YORK
MIRROR

Colored Boy Wins Right to Return to Jersey School

Court Acts Against Board as Simpson Introduces Bill to Halt Segregation.

TRENTON, N. J.—Directing the Board of Education of Berkeley township to admit Frank Raison, 10, colored, to the Toms River public school or show cause for refusal on April 6, Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Lloyd signed an order yesterday requested by the boy's father, John F. Raison.

While Raison was asking that his son be reinstated in the school from which he was excluded on Feb. 1, last, along with 21 other colored children, State Senator Alexander Simpson, Democrat, of Hudson Co., was introducing a bill before the Senate making the segregation of children "by reason of color, race or religion" a misdemeanor.

Raison, in his affidavit, declared since Feb. 1 all colored children had been housed in classrooms in a church at Bushwick. He said Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal of Dover Township Public Schools, had refused to reinstate his son.

NEW YORK
Herald & Tribune

MAR 1 1927

34 Negro Children Center of Dispute Over 'School Rights'

Barred From New Building in Dover Township, N. J., Refuse to Attend Separate Class; Case in Court

Special to the Herald Tribune

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 10.—The sporadic attempts of thirty-four Negro children to gain readmission to the new school building in Dover Township, from which they were excluded last January, have take nform with the appearance of an attorney before Judge Newman in County Court to fight their case.

Robert Haynes, a Negro lawyer from Asbury Park, appeared in court to-day to represent the parents of the pupils who were ordered to appear to show cause why their children had not been attending school regularly for the last six weeks. To give Haynes time to prepare his case, Judge Newman postponed the hearing until March 23.

The irregular attendance cited in the court order has been a question of pride and not of truancy. Almost every day for six weeks some or all of the thirty-four pupils have appeared at the Dover school for classes.

Upon each appearance, they were ordered to go to the separate Negro school which the Board of Education set up in aJunary in the one-room African Methodist Church in Berkley. They refused to go. Hence the truancy.

The thirty-four represent the children of most of the Negro families in the community. Their objection to the school in the little church has to do with its lack of facilities, and also with religious rivalry. They belong to Baptist families. The church is Methodist. Sice it was turned into a schoolroom, five pupils have attended regularly classes under Miss Lillian Powell, a Negro teacher. They are the children of the Methodists.

The appearance of Haynes to represent the children in court followed the organization of the fathers of the children to fight what they declared was unwarranted exclusion from the new school in Dover Township. Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal of the school, and David A. Veeder, the acting head of the board of education, declare the segregation was put into effect because it was felt the Negro children were further behind in their studies and did not progress as rapidly as other children of the same age. Most of the children are from families which recently have come here from the South.

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 1 2 1927

THE 14TH AMENDMENT IN JERSEY

The school authorities in Toms River, N. J., have taken a peculiar time to defy the Fourteenth Amendment by insisting on a separation of the races in the public schools, and by forcing the Negro children out of the modern school building which is to be reserved for the white children. It is barely possible that the supervising principal has not heard of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas case; and yet he speaks with enthusiasm of the way they handle such matters in Texas. Whether he succeeds in his purpose depends entirely on whether public opinion or the courts will intervene.

There has been a strange confusion in the North from the beginning concerning the scope of the Constitutional Amendments designed for the protection of the colored people. There were States, and many of them, in the North that clamored zealously for equal rights for the Negroes in the South which refused to grant such rights to their own colored populations. But when the Amendments were adopted they spread over the entire Nation.

It is possible to understand how in some Southern communities where the colored population is much greater than the white there may be some feeling for discrimination, but there is manifestly no such excuse in the North, and the Jersey school authorities will do well to bow to the Supreme Court as quickly and gracefully as possible.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR UNABLE TO REMOVE PRINCIPAL

Receives Delegation from N. A. A. C. P. — James W. Johnson Spokesman —Children Carry Placards

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Gov. Moore assured the delegation the State does not stand for discrimination. He said the only remedy was through the law, as he had no power to dismiss Principal Fink. The Governor pointed out that Negroes could have segregation settled finally had the Simpson bills, prohibiting segregation, passed the Legislature. The measures made it a misdeameanor and carried penalties.

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As to the appointment of a Negro to the State Board of Education, the Governor said after the meeting he has been petitioned by members of numerous races for representation on that body. To grant all such requests would be impossible, he asserted.

TRENTON, N. J
Gazette
APR 23 1927

Racial Representation

Commissioner LaBarre's letter to the Colored Parents-Citizens Association of Trenton emphasizes a principle which all racial elements of this country's cosmopolitan population must accept if they expect to adhere to the ideals of true American citizenship.

It is quite a formidable list of concessions that the members of the association ask. They desire nothing more than the appointment of a member of their race as a member of the Board of Education, a colored custodian for the school for colored children, a colored city nurse for the colored poor, a colored nurse and a colored truant officer for colored pupils, colored patrolmen for colored sections, and patronage in proportion to population.

The impracticability of such a policy is obvious, as is its conflict with the ideals of Americanism. There is no more reason for the granting of such concessions than to another. All must be represented in the government upon American citizenship.

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Governor is Powerless

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NEW YORK
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MAR 13 '27

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NEW YORK
Herald & Tribune

MAR 11 1927

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N. Y. WORLD

MAR 12 1927

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TRENTON, N. J

APR 23 1927

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Discrimination – 1927

New Jersey

NEW YORK EVE. POST

STRANGELY ENOUGH, THEY FIGHT TO GO TO SCHOOL. Ordinarily, children are only too glad to escape school on any excuse, if any. But these colored children of Toms River, N. J., have been denied use of new school with white pupils. So they have decided to report for their classes daily. They are shown as they left the school yesterday after Superintendent Fink had refused them admittance.

P and A Photo

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

MAR 17 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL BAN DRAWS MORE FIRE

Protests of Segregation Move In Toms River Flood Governor's Office

Additional protests from Negro organizations have been received by Gov. Moore, he stated yesterday over the reported action of the Toms River authorities in forcing colored pupils to attend a separate school in the town. The Governor declared that he has referred the complaints to Dr. John H. Logan, State Commissioner of Education, who is having an investigation made of the alleged discrimination.

Two delegations called on the Executive, one from a Hudson County colored Democratic organization, and the other from the Atlantic City branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In addition, numerous communications have been received by Governor Moore asking that action be taken.

The Governor stated that he had told Dr. Logan to see that justice is done in the matter. Continuing, the Executive declared that he could see no excuse for discrimination against any people no matter what their race, color or creed.

NEW YORK NEWS

MAR 28 1927

COLORED PLEA TO MOORE VAIN

(Special to the DAILY NEWS)

Trenton, N. J., March 28.—Gov. A. Harry Moore today told a delegation of 200 colored persons he had no power over the board of education of Toms River nor of any other municipality and could not grant their request that he recommend dismissal of Supervising Principal Edgar M. Fink, of Toms River. Fink is accused by the colored citizenry of segregating colored and white children in Toms River.

PROTEST STATUS OF RACE WOMEN IN U. S. BUREAU

Inferior Working Conditions In Printing And Engraving Dept. Arouse Complaint

Washington, D. C., Auril 15—Neval H. Thomas, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (Washington Branch), and Haley G. Douglass of its Civil Service Committee called upon the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on Saturday to enter complaints against the many handicaps under which colored lady employees labor in that institution. Colored ladies are employed there in far larger numbers than in any other government institution, as the work of printing all of the paper money, bonds and postage stamps of the government is laborious. The white employees, far better circumstanced in this same establishment in salary grades and character of work have appealed to the American Federation of Labor and the colored employees feel that they are deserving of far grater recognition than they now have before they attain the present status of their white co-workers.

The protest which the gentlemen filed with Bureau was against its recent introduction of machines which increased the labor of the employees from which a large group of the whites were transferred to more pleasant work and a mass of colored ladies congregated on that work, much of it to be done at night; the exclusion of the colored employees from the Numbering Division; the making of color the basis of promotion to directive positions; the practice of some minor officials addressing white ladies as "Miss" and colored ladies by their first names; and the system of segregation in toilets, locker rooms, and recreational provisions prevailing throughout the vast institution.

The committee received the assurance that every complaint would be investigated and remedied, and and expressed that it would hear from the Bureau official at the very earliest date.

NEW YORK NEWS

ISSUE OF

MAR 18 1927

JUSTICE ORDERS SCHOOL TO TAKE COLORED PUPILS

(Special to the DAILY NEWS)

Trenton, March 17.—John F. Raison, colored, obtained today an order from Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Lloyd directing the board of education of Berkeley township to admit Raison's son, Frank, 10, to the Toms River public school. Failing that, the board must show by April 6 why they refuse to admit the boy.

While Raison was asking for this order State Senator Alexander Simpson was introducing a bill in the senate making the segregation of children by reason of color, race or religion, a misdemeanor.

Raison said he had been living in Bushwick for five years and his son had been attending the Toms River school for two years.

On Feb. 1 Frank and two other colored pupils were moved to a school in a church for colored persons at Bushwick. The new school, Raison complains, has walls without plaster, retains moisture, is cold and damp, poorly heated, and unsanitary.

The day after the move took place, the father told Justice Lloyd, he applied to Edgar M. Fink, supervisor of Dover township schools, to readmit Frank to the Toms River school. This was refused. He said he also applied to the board of education of Berkeley township, which not only refused Frank readmission to the Toms River school but would not permit him to attend Bayville school.

An application to Charles A. Morris, school superintendent of Ocean county, brought the answer: "Send the boy to the school provided for colored children, or be brought into court for disorderly conduct."

Alexander Simpson

SEGREGATION IS MADE A MINOR OFFENSE IN N. J.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 6.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey has telegraphed the N. A. A. C. P., calling attention to Senator Simpson's bill (Senate No. 273), which would make it a misdemeanor for any official or employee to segregate children in the public schools of New Jersey. Governor Moore's telegram is as follows:

"James Weldon Johnson, Sec.,
69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

"Senate Bill No. 273, introduced by Senator Simpson, makes it a misdemeanor for any official or employee to segregate children in public schools by reason of their color, race, or religion. This, if passed, would mean a great victory and you can help."

NEGROES WIN SCHOOL SUIT.

Court Finds Town Has No Authority to Lease Separate Building.

Special to The New York Times.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 23.—Declaring that in his opinion the Dover Board of Education had no authority to lease a building in another township for the use of negro children, Judge Harry E. Nathan today found the parents not guilty of keeping their childen from the Tom River schools.

The decision was rendered following a rule to show cause why the negro children should not attend a school selected by the Dover Board of Education. The negroes refused to send their children to school, declaring the building selected as unfit for a school.

The next move will be the arguing of a writ of mandamus issued against the Berkeley Township Board of Education, directing it to admit Robert Raison as a scholar in the Sayville schools, which order has not been obeyed. The case will come up April 6.

NEW YORK
JOURNAL
MAY 17 1927

PUSH PROTEST ON TRANSFER OF PUPILS

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 17.—The protest made by parents of the eighteen negro children transferred to the old school building in Berkeley Township on February 1, was formally heard today by Deputy Commissioner of Education Charles J. Strahan, and after several witnesses had testified, was postponed until next Monday.

The parents claim discrimination against their children in being refused admittance to the new school building in Toms River. They demand for their children the same rights and privileges as the white pupils.

Supervising principal Edgar M. Finck, who is held responsible by the parents for the conditions complained of, testified the children were placed in the "opportunity" class; that most of them were below grade, others backward in their studies and others were sent to the school to save them from traveling long distances to the new building.

NEW YORK
EVE. WORLD
MAY 17 1927

PROTEST OF NEGRO PARENTS IS HEARD

Insist Jersey School Building Is Unsanitary

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 17.—The protest made by parents of the eighteen Negro children transferred to the old school building in Berkeley Township was formally heard by Deputy Commissioner of Education Strahan yesterday and the case goes over until Monday.

The parents claim discrimination in refusing their children admittance to the new school building in Toms River and demand they should have the same rights and privileges as white pupils.

Supervising Principal Finck, who is blamed by the Negro parents, said the children were placed in the "opportunity class;" that some were below grade, some backward, and that others were sent to the school to save them travel.

The Rev. George A. Crawley, pastor of the Baptist (Negro) Church, and fathers of the children testified the old school building is unsanitary, damp and leaky, and that health is impaired there.

TRENTON, N. J.
Gazette
APR 26 1927

LETTER TO LA BARRE RENEWS NEGRO PLEA

Colored Group Brand Safety Director's Reply as 'Time Worn Words'

Replying to Director of Public Safety LaBarre's communication to the Colored Parent-Teachers' Association, in which he set forth the answers to a number of questions put to him concerning the colored race in this city, charges of previous successful attempts at Segregation and the ignoring of race equality in Trenton were made yesterday by the association, headed by Arthur L. Thomas.

In answering Commissioner LaBarre's letter, in which he stated that the fundamental principles of our Government recognizes no superior rights of race, nationality or creed, and that "the Negroes are entitled, not as Negroes but as American citizens, to the same equal rights and privileges accorded every American citizen," the association dismisses it as a "time worn statement" and expressed the belief that the statement is "theoretical Americanism, but the fact that actually confronts us is the well-known segregation and discrimination that is openly practiced and publicly condoned."

The association in its letter to the Commissioner yesterday was emphatic in its declaration that "there is no spirit in the hearts and minds of the government officials to abide with the provisions of the Civil Service act adopted by Trenton in 1911 and, so far as Negroes are concerned, is a nullity." The association, according to the letter, feels that the present Board of Education is not representative, "since there is a large and important school building devoted exclusively to the training of the colored youth, and not one colored member on the board." In lamenting the fact that there is not a single colored policeman on the present Trenton police force, the association communicates the conviction that "because you found it necessary to be on the alert to prevent discrimination against them has led them to feel that there is an unwritten law against a colored man becoming a police officer in Trenton.

"What we want to know is, if you remain Director of Public Safety, will you appoint colored men who pass examination tests as patrolmen?" the letter concludes.

CAMDEN, N. J.
Courier
MAR 30 1927

Negro Citizens

To the Editor of the Evening Courier

Sir:—The newspapers of late have printed quite a lot concerning the Tom's River situation, and there have been several editorial comments upon the affair.

Not being fully acquainted with the facts of the case, I do not care to comment upon this particular situation, but merely wish to present a few facts for the consideration of your readers, concerning the education of negroes.

The negro, as a freed man, and having equal rights with respect to citizenship, is entitled to the same advantages enjoyed by the white man, and education is one of the most important of those rights.

It is the duty of every board of education to see that the negro has the same educational advantages as the white, with respect to suitable school houses, text books, etc.

On the other hand, it is a big mistake to undertake to educate the two separate and distinct races, under one roof, with a common teacher.

I have no ill-feeling toward any negro, and do not believe in race hatred. Neither do I condone anything that tends to incite racial hatred, and do not excuse anyone who endeavors to create a feeling of discord towards persons of other races. On the contrary, I number among my friends many negroes, and we understand each other perfectly.

It is obviously unfair to make any distinction as to race, in matters of education insofar as housing is concerned, but it is equally unfair to both races to have them housed in the same rooms and under the same teachers.

The negro can best be educated by teachers of his own color, since they alone know the characteristics of their race, and are adapted to educating their own kind. The same ruling applies to the white race, and it is certainly not to be denied that a white teacher can best teach white children.

The negro is not in America of his own will; he was brought here by scoundrelly white men, and brought up in slavery from which he was freed by the greatest white man of his time, and it is plainly our duty to endeavor to rectify the mistake made by those slave traders who robbed Africa of her children and sent them to a foreign land as slaves.

The white man has been thousands of years attaining his present degree of civilization, while the negro has only been a few years.

It is manifestly unfair to expect from the negro the same as we expect from the white man.

It is equally unfair to subject the negro to humiliation, as well as the white man, by forcing him to be educated side by side with the white.

God made the two races separate and distinct, and in such manner should they perform their duties as American citizens, and in such manner should they be fitted for their duties as American citizens, in our schools.

One should have no better schools than the other; but both should have separate schools. Neither race should be compelled to send their children to schools along with members of the other race. It is decidedly unfair to both.

If the affair at Tom's River is a matter of discrimination, in providing the white with better facilities for securing and education, then the colored taxpayers and citizens had a perfect right to object, and most strenously.

On the other hand, if it is merely a case of objecting to segregation, then they were and are not justified in their stand.

Segregation, but not discrimination, should be our stand in such matters, and if standing for such a program makes me an exponent of racial antipathy, then I am afraid I am guilty, because I am certainly opposed to the mixing of the races socially and educationally, but I do endorse a program that will give each race equal advantage in securing an education.

Let us be fair with each other; a great many people have advocated for years, separate and distinct educational programs for each race, and immediately the cry has been raised "race hatred."

America's problem will cease to be a problem, if the matter is handled in the proper manner, and that is, separation and segregation, but not discrimination. Give the negro the same show as the white man, in social and educational facilities, and in time he will show to the world that he is fully capable of thinking and acting for himself, but educate him along with the white race; let them mingle together freely, and neither will progress, but the spirit of racial animosity will be continued on down generation after generation until only those with a vision to see into the future can predict what is likely to happen in the years to come.

R. C. BOUGHER

Masonville

CROSS BURNED IN TOMS RIVER SCHOOL STRIFE

Protest Against Principal Who Favored a Jim Crow School Stirs Tense Feeling

TOMS RIVER, N. J., May 6.—Disapproval of Edgar M. Finck as supervising principal of Toms River schools is being expressed in strong terms by citizens following efforts to establish a Jim Crow school here. Intervention of the Ku Klux Klan in Finck's behalf was evidenced here Friday, when a cross was burned in the race section of Berkeley township, the storm center.

Citizens Little Disturbed

The burning of the cross, which was 20 feet high and 10 feet wide, followed an attack on the principal by circulars. The blaze brought out the fire department. The act little disturbed the colored citizens, however, as the majority of them did not even leave their homes to view the burning object.

Oppose Move

Opposition to Finck was inspired by the attitude of the board of education toward the colored children in attempting to remove them from the mixed school in Toms River and place them in a school by themselves set up in the Berkeley township A. M. E. church. Finck is considered the chief proponent of the move, which is being defeated following through strong protests of colored citizens and the N. A. A. C. P.

The removal of the principal was equested but refused.

Discrimination – 1927

New Jersey

30 BARRED COLORED SCHOOL CHILDREN TO MARCH ON WHITES' SEATS IN TEST

NEW YORK NEWS

ISSUE OF
MAR 19 1927

(By Wagbos)

Mrs. Addie Wiggs, a leader in the strike of colored school children at Toms River, N. J., is shown teaching a class of the striking pupils in the open air. Colored parents declare they will not allow their children to use the old building set apart for them, and are preparing to march with their children to the new building used by white children when school opens tomorrow.

Toms River, N. J., Parents To Accompany Them.

By JAY CASSINO.

Toms River, N. J., March 12.—A test of the Berkely township school board's action in segregating colored children in an improvised school building, far removed from the schools attended by white children, will be made Monday morning.

Gov. A. Harry Moore

Eugene R. Hayne, colored attorney of Asbury Park and counsel for the parents of the thirty-five negro children, announced his intention tonight of seeking a writ of mandamus on which he can compel to admit the large Bayville schoolhouse and will attempt to take their places in the classrooms. Miss Clara Worth, principal at Bayville, is under orders not to permit colored students in the building.

Local Board Criticized.

Meanwhile an investigation of the Jim Crow regulations here has been ordered by Gov. A. Harry Moore. Commissioner of Education John H. Logan, who has been charged with making the investigation, gave out a statement in which he accused the local board of "going too far in its order segregating colored school pupils."

School Superintendent Edgar Fink, told a reporter for THE NEWS, that he is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan. That the hooded organization is partly responsible for the situation, however, is shown by the fact that Klansmen in full regalia turned out at the dedication of the new schoolhouse last Feb. 22. This is the school which colored taxpayers say they were asked to vote fo

ional Body Backs Fight.

Colored leaders in New York and other cities have been interested and are watching the situation here grow in tensity with each passing day. The National Association for the Advancement o Colored People is solidly behi e move for equality in educati

Edgar Fink

JERSEYITES FIGHT SEPARATE SCHOOL ISSUE

Toms River, N. J., March 16.—(A. N. P.)—This entire section is aroused over the attempt of the Dover Township School Board to prevent Negroes from attending the newly erected modern school and the Negro citizenry is standing as a unit with the determination to fight this discrimination to the end.

The attempt had its genesis February 1st, when all of the Negro students of the local school were huddled and bundled into a bus and carried to a dilapidated A. M. E. church which had been rented as a schoolhouse for them by the school board. This action immediately drew the protest of Negro citizens and there was a blanket refusal on the part of the parents to permit their children to attend the "Jim Crow" school. Appeals were made to have the children readmitted to the modern public school, but to no avail and the boycott of the little church building school continued.

On complaints of the truant officer Thursday, the colored parents were called into court to explain why they had kept their children out of school. Prepared for a real battle, the citizens appeared with Attorney Eugene Payne, of Asbury Park, to represent them. Sensing the seriousness of the case, Judge Harry E. Newman postponed the case until March 23.

That the Negroes are resolved to fight this unwarranted discrimination was indicated by a statement made by Attorney Payne in which he declared that his clients stood as a unit in their protest and were ready to go to jail before they would allow their children to be separated from the advantages of the school which they formerly attended.

The declaration made by the school board chairman that the reason for the separation was due to the fact that many of the colored students were above the average age and below the average intelligence was proved false by an investigation of the promotion and scholarship records of the children.

Reporter 3-19-27 Birmingham Ala.

NEW JERSEY NEGROES WIN SCHOOL SUIT

Parents Refuse to Send Children to Jim Crow School

Toms River, N. J., April 3.—(P. N. S.)—The twenty-three families who have refused to send their children to the separate class room provided in a poorly heated, one-room church in the Berkeley Township won a complete victory over the public school authorities in the Ocean County Court here Wednesday. Judge Newman found them not guilty of violating the Compulsory Education Law, and gave what amounts to his personal indorsement to their fight against segregation. 4-9-27

It is not at all certain, however, that the thirty children will now be allowed to enjoy the comforts of the modern school building, which they had attended until seven weeks ago. School Board of Education made it plain after the court hearing that they did not intend to give up until forced to do so.

Eugene R. Hayne, the attorney from Asbury Park, has obtained a writ of Mandamus in the Supreme Court at Trenton. It became known Wednesday through which he hopes to do just that. It is returnable on April 6, and would require the school authorities to show cause why they should not be required to admit the Negro pupils to the Dover school.

School Closed

When on Feb. 1st, last, the thirty children were transferred from their classes with the white children in the modern building, twenty-five of them were kept at home by their parents. Until a week ago the five continued to attend, but last Friday four of these were taken out, the parents deciding to join the majority. Thursday, the last pupil quit and the school was closed.

Howard Ewert, attorney for the Board of Education, sought to confine the case to a single issue—the allegation that the parents had violated the attendance laws and should be compelled to send their children to school.

Judge Newman dispensed with all red tape, and began to ask questions until he had found out about the establishment of the separate class and had heard Hayne describe the little church as "a hovel, not a school, where the health of these children is in danger."

Judge Newman then said:

"Those people sent their children to school as long as they were in the school with other children. It was when the Board of Education said to them 'Now you cannot send your children to our school; you must send them to this one we have provided for you'—it was then that they protested.

"I doubt the board's authority to go over there and open a school and tell them to go there without authorization of the voters."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 18 1927

OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION IN JERSEY SCHOOLS

Legislature and Supreme Court Act as Result of Alleged Segregation of Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—Attention of the Legislature and the Supreme Court was directed today to Ocean County school affairs as a result of alleged discrimination against negro pupils. Protests previously had been made to Governor Moore, who instructed Education Commissioner Logan to investigate and see that justice was done.

Senator Simpson of Hudson County obtained unanimous consent for the introduction in the Legislature of a bill making it a misdemeanor to segregate school children because of race, color or religion.

In the Supreme Court Justice Lloyd issued a writ of mandamus requiring the school officials of Berkeley Township either to cease segregation or appear before him and show by what right they took such action.

Colored Folk Make National Issue of Educational Segregatic

ISSUE OF

NEW YORK NEWS

By JACK RIELLEY.

MAR 1 9

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 11.—"We are ready to die to a man to get our children back in the big schoolhouse with the white children."

This is the defi hurled tonight in a colored protest meeting by fifty fathers and grownups, who said they will see to it that nothing remains undone to upset the order of the local educators barring their children from mingling with the whites.

On Monday thirty children will be taken to the big schoolhouse by a delegation of more than 100 colored citizens. They will not only demand admittance for their children, but said they will force it if necessary.

Another telegram was dispatched to Gov. A. Harry Moore asking him personally to investigate the school squabble. After the meeting the committee signed the following statement:

"We do not want to fight anybody, but we are ready if they want it. We are ready and will die to a man. We left the south because of the Jim Crow laws and we are not going to stand for that treatment here. We are not slaves even if our skin is black."

The local board of education went too far in its order segregating colored school pupils, according to John H. Logan, commissioner of education.

Logan was brought into the fight by Gov. Moore after a delegation of colored citizens visited him and complained of the treatment accorded their school children.

Despite the unofficial ruling of the state official the local board, according to S. R. Harris, vice president, will not back down on its order sending the colored students to their own school.

Feeling runs high here tonight.

Although there has been no outward break between the colored folk and the whites, the undertone has caused the state police to send additional troopers to the scene.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is solidly behind the move to force equality in education. Six representatives from that organization held a conference here with Eugene R. Hayne, attorney, who has been engaged to lead the fight for the colored section.

Strike On as Jersey Town Revives Jim Crow Plan

ISSUE OF

MAR 1 1927

NEW YORK NEWS

By JACK RIELLEY

Toms River, N. J., March 10.—In the heart of the New Jersey Ku Klux Klan belt, colored and white parents are battling for the proper education of their children.

Just where the battle will end no one will forecast, but the colored colony, dissatisfied with the school provided for members of their race, is on a school strike.

In Berkely township, the Toms River board of education has divided the colored and white children. A small building used as a church has been leased for the colored children's education.

"Let the colored folks use the building given them or they will be without any educational facilities," is the defi hurled at the striking pupils by Edgar M. Fink supervising principal. He has the backing of the entire board of education.

Demand Equality.

"The board of education has the power to pick the school the pupils shall attend," continued Fink. "I will never let those colored pupils return to the big school. I know the educators and the townspeople feel the same way. Our rules must be obeyed."

There are about 3,000 residents in Toms River. Two communities make up the town, Dover and Berkely Heights. Berkely, o colored section has no school building. Until three years ago, there were not a dozen colored families in the community.

During the last year, an influx of southern colored workers, migrated to this section. From the start, they demanded that their children be given the same treatment as the whites. They even demanded a school gymnasium.

Keep Pupils At Home.

As soon as the colored folk arrived there was a decided move against them. Parents objected to having their children mingle with them in school. After many protests the board of education decided to segregate the thirty colored children and place them in a special class in Berkeley. Up to Jan. 15 these pupils attended the up-to-date school at Dover.

The building given over for education of the colored pupils is a structure built twenty years ago and used as a church. Heat was supplied by a coal and wood stove in the center of the room.

"It ain't fair to put our kids in a coop like that and let the whites have all the best of school buildings," said Joseph Worthy, one of the irate fathers. "The whites have a playground and gymnasium and our kids have nothing. We will keep our kids out of the school until they are allowed to go back to the big building."

A collection has been taken up among the colored parents and an attorney will e engaged to combat the legal move of the board of education to force their children to attend the special school for colored children.

Got Ideas In Texas.

Fink recently returned from a trip to Texas. There he learned of the segregation of colored and white pupils.

"Why, if co'ored folks in Texas or in any other place in the south had done what they have up here, they would have been lynched,"

(Continued on Page 2)

said Fink in discussing the fight of the colored parents.

The board of education declares it segregated the pupils because the colored children could not keep step with the progress of the whites.

Toms River has been a center of Ku Klux Klan activities for several years and the fight over education will be fought on well defined lines, according to the leaders of both sides.

Will Jersey maintain her vaunted high standards of impartial justice in dealing with this problem? For all developments and pictures in this dramatic situation read tomorrow's Pink and other editions of THE NEWS.

Discrimination - 1927

New Jersey.

TAKE SCHOOL FIGHT TO SUPREME COURT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Continuing their fight for reinstatement, parents of children segregated in the public school here, backed by the N. A. A. C. P., and social and fraternal organizations, through their counsel, Eugene Hayne, of Asbury Park, have carried their case to the State Supreme Court.

Afro-American

The fight is centering around the refusal of certain schools to admit Negro children who lived in their school district. Instead a school eight blocks away from the district in which the children lived was provided. When parents refused to send their children to this school they were served with a notice by the attendance officer to show causes why they should not be adjudged disorderly persons. 11-12-27

Counsellor Hayne, who appeared before the school board in August, will be remembered for his victory in reinstating pupils in the Tom's River School, after they had been barred because of color. The victory was a decisive blow to all school segregation in the state.

Baltimore Md.

The present fight recalls the fight of Ex-mayor Harry Richards, who was elected when colored citizens split the Republican organization to elect him and the progress of the case is being watched with interest by citizens all over the state.

Discrimination—1927 New Jersey.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

JAN 16 1927

Discrimination Keeps Negro in Background

Editor Sunday Times-Advertiser:

Dear Sir: Noting several protests published in your Letter columns becaused colored troops were not included in the street parade of the Battle of Trenton observance, I would ask whether after all there is anything strange about such exclusion. We would like to believe that this case of racial discrimination is an exceptional one. But is it? Let us see.

We find that similar color lines are drawn all over this "land of the free and the home of the brave." Our darker hued fellow beings have always been barred. Even the Y. W. C. A. in the most tolerant city in the United States has countless times forbidden the colored to enter its dormitories. The Boston Y. M. C. A., the largest and oldest in the country, refuses to admit colored members to its Summer camp. This discrimination, which is upheld by the general secretary and all of the controlling board, is typical of prevalent conditions.

Subject to such abuses, how can we expect the colored man to honor the country's venerable institutions? Indeed it is almost true to say that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments are dead letters.

HERBERT JACKSON.

HIGH COURT TO HEAR NEGRO SCHOOL CASE

Asbury Park Lawyer Says He Will Seek Writ Against Toms River Segregation.

LEGALITY OF BAR DOUBTED

New Jersey Commissioner Awaits Report on Controversy—Group Here Protests to Gov. Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11.—The controversy arising from the transfer of thirty negro pupils from a mixed school in Toms River to an exclusively negro school, will be brought before the New Jersey Supreme Court, according to the announcement today of Eugene R. Hayne, a local negro lawyer.

Mr. Hayne, who has been retained as counsel for the parents of twenty-five of the pupils, said that on Monday he would make an application before Supreme Court Justice Katzenback at Trenton for an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel the Toms River school authorities to provide "proper" educational facilities for the twenty-five children.

Since the transfer of the pupils nearly six weeks ago the parents of all but five have declined to allow their children to attend classes in the new school, which has been established in a building which houses the African Methodist Church on Sundays. The parents have been called into court to answer charges growing out of their non-attendence but the hearing has been postponed until March 23.

Declaring that everything possible would be done to prevent segregation of the pupils, Hayne said he would argue before the Supreme Court that the action taken by the Toms River authorities was illegal. He asserted that the Ku Klux Klan had played a part in the transfer.

Doubts Legality of Move.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Voicing doubt as to the legality of enforced segregation of negro pupils in public schools in New Jersey, State Education Commissioner John H. Logan announced today that he would request Charles Morris, Superintendent of Education of Ocean County, to make an early report on the Toms River controversy.

Commissioner Logan said the controversy was first borught to his attention last week when a delegation of negro parents from Berkeley Township, where the pupils live, visited him. The delegation had called at the office of Governor Moore and had been refed to the Education Commissioner.

Commissioner Logan said he would await the report of the Ocean County Superintendent before taking any action and then would move in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

"I can sympathize with Berkeley Township and South Jersey as a whole in dealing with problems of this character which have been numerous recently because of immigration of a large number of negroes to that section of the State," he said.

He went on to say that segregation of white and negro pupils had usually been accomplished by agreement, the negroes in most cases feeling that segregation was more beneficial for their children. He added, however, that he doubted segregation could be legally enforced in cases like that at Toms River.

Association Here Protests.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples announced here yesterday that it had sent a telegram to Governor Moore of New Jersey protesting at the establishment of what it called a "Jim Crow" school at Toms River and demanding the removal, if legally possible, of Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal at Toms River. Governor Moore said last night at his home at Jersey City that he had not received the telegram and would take no action when he did, asserting that the situation should be handled by the State Board of Education.

OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION IN JERSEY SCHOOLS

Legislature and Supreme Court Act as Result of Alleged Segregation of Negroes.

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Senator Simpson of Hudson County obtained unanimous consent for the introduction in the Legislature of a bill making it a misdemeanor to segregate school children because of race, color or religion.

In the Supreme Court Justice Lloyd issued a writ of mandamus requiring the school officials of Berkeley Township either to cease segregation or appear before him and show by what right they took such action.

Colored Children Go On Strike; Segregated By School Principal

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 16, (FP).—Colored children and their teachers are fighting the efforts of Toms River supervising principal, Edgar M. Fink, to segregate them from their white fellow students. Fink, upon his return from Texas, ordered the colored children out of the fine new school building into an abandoned little church house.

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union have protested to Governor Moore. Aid is being given the colored parents in the court fight against segregaton.

JIM CROW IN JERSEY

Great credit is due the parents of the thirty Negro children for refusing to allow them to attend the new jim crow school in Toms River. At the reported behest of the Ku Klux Klan and its adherents, the Negro pupils were transferred to the jim crow school which is located in a Methodist Church. Mr. Eugene R. Hayne, an Asbury Park lawyer and a Negro, is handling the case for the Negro parents and

already the State Educational Commissioner has voiced doubt of the legality of the segregation move.

An indication of the fact that the old Uncle Tom type of Negro is still present in considerable force in New Jersey, is noted in the reports that the parents of five children allowed them to attend the jim crow school, and in the statement of the Education Commission that segregation of white and Negro pupils had usually been accomplished by agreement, the Negroes in most cases feeling that segregation was more beneficial for their children.

Now there you are! If it were not for these spineless Negroes who are ever ready to surrender to segregation for the sake of a job for their daughters or to escape taking a manly position, we would not have so many of these battles to fight. New Jersey is already disgraced by too many of these jim crow schools. Let us have no more of them!

Toms River School Segregation Move to Be Bitterly Fought

(Special to The Amsterdam News.)

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 14.—Thirty or more children, taken to the "Bayville School" this morning by a delegation of more than 100 men and women, were refused admittance by Miss Clara Worth, white principal, who was under orders not to permit Negro students in the building.

"We left the South because of Jim Crow laws and we are not going to stand for that treatment here. We are not slaves, even if our skin is black."

So reads a part of a statement signed last Thursday by a committee of fifty or more Negro residents here in protest of the local educators barring these children from the school where the white ones go.

The action of the Berkely township school board in segregating these children in an improvised school building, far removed from those attended by white children, was questioned by Attorney Eugene R. Hayne, Negro, of Asbury Park, in the New Jersey Supreme Court.

N. A. A. C. P. APPEALS TO GOVERNOR

Appeals were made to Gov. A. Harry Moore by the N. A. A. C. P., and the American Civil Liberties Union demanded the removal of Edgar M. Fink, supervising principal here. Mr. Fink, it is said, recently returned from a visit to Texas. He made the following statement:

"I've just come back from a trip to Texas and, believe me, they know how to treat the colored people down there. I kept my eyes open and learned a few things about how to handle them. Why, if these people had done in Texas what they have done up here, or in any other Southern States, they'd have been lynched. They could have gone to whatever school the whites told them to and be mighty glad to have the chance.

"The board of education has the power to pick the school the pupils shall attend. It is not up to the pupils or their parents. I'm surely not going to agree to let these Negroes come back to the big school and I know the whole board feels the same way."

SCHOOL IN METHODIST CHURCH

At Fink's suggestion, the board

of education in Toms River selected a Methodist Church building as the school for Negro children, equipped it with desks, blackboards and stoves and provided a Negro teacher, Miss Lillian Powell. The children, hitherto educated in the modern steam-heated school building of Dover Township, were ordered to report at the church after February 1. Only five responded. The parents of the other twenty are awaiting trial in the County Court for withholding their children from this "Jim Crow" school.

That the hooded organization is partly responsible for the situation, however, is shown by the fact that Klansmen in full regalia turned out at the dedication of the new schoolhouse last Feb. 22.

It was also said that religious differences played a part in the children's remaining away from classes. The new school for Negroes is housed in a building used by the African Methodist Church on Sundays. It was said that most of the pupils who stayed away were members of Baptist families.

LOCAL BOARD CRITICIZED.

Gov. Moore, it is said, ordered an investigation of the Jim Crow regulations. John H. Logan, who has been charged with that task, gave out a statement in which he accused the local board of "going too far in its order segregating Negro school pupils.'

It was David A. Veeder, acting head of the board of education, who declared that segregation was put into effect because it was felt the Negro children were further behind in their studies and did not progress as rapidly as other children of the same age. Most of the children are from families which recently have come here from the South.

"MISS NEW JERSEY, make the acquaintance of Mr. Jim Crow. Mr. Crow has just come up from the South, where he is well-known as a first-rate go-getter of trouble. Mr. Crow delivers the goods, any day, any way; a hanging, a burning at the stake, a tar-and-feathering if you have a weak heart and don't want too much excitement at once. Mr. Crow will do for you what he has already so abundantly shown himself able to do for Georgia, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other sections of our great commonwealth. You are on the right track with Mr. Crow; keep Negro children out of the white, Nordic, all-American high school; make them go to school in a church, unheated except by a stove, and with one teacher for all the grades. What matter that white children have a fine, big, steam-heated high-school building? What matter that Negro taxpayers want to send their children to the same building—not just the same sort of building? Mr. Crow, Mr. James Crow of Washington and points South, is just the man to settle everything right. Delegates of Negro parents will protest to you, Miss New Jersey, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will send telegrams asking that Governor Moore remove Edgar M. Fink from his post of Supervising Principal of Education because he introduced a policy of segregation for Negro high-school children in Toms River. But don't you care; you just stick to Mr. Jim Crow. He's the man to ke things humming in New Jersey."

ALTHOUGH SCHOOL SEGREGATION, such as has just been introduced in southern New Jersey, has not yet been tested in the higher courts, the Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous decision has just reaffirmed the unconstitutionality of another type of "Jim Crow" law. We have already commented upon its outlawing of the Texas statute which barred Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries; now a New Orleans ordinance and two laws of Louisiana imposing restrictions on the owning or leasing of property by Negroes have been put under the same ban as the old Louisville attempts at segregation. Slowly but surely the arm of the law is reaching around the Negro to assure him his ordinary civil rights. In time discriminatory school segregation may also fall under the ban. The Constitution of the United States calls the Negro a citizen; the Supreme Court is busy making him one in fact as well as name.

Toms River Dispute Swells Mass Meeting of National Association

Assemblyman Baxter, Dr. W. G. Alexander, James Baker, Walter White and Others on Sunday Afternoon Program in Jersey City

If good can be derived from evil, the Toms River school situation can be regarded as a help in swelling the attendance at the mass meeting conducted by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Lincoln High School, Jersey City, last Sunday week.

"All groups, business and otherwise, keep lobbyists at Trenton to watch measures affecting them," said Assemblyman J. Leroy Baxter, the first special speaker on the program. "I feel that a splendid step was taken when the conference of colored Republican voters, at a meeting in Trenton two weeks ago, appointed a number of persons to form a lobby in Trenton."

To his predecessors in the Assembly, Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange and Counsellor Oliver Randolph of Newark, he paid high tribute.

James Baker, one of the state's leading Democrats and the only Caucasian on the program, stated that much good will accrue if each race would do more toward minding its own business.

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the organization, told most interestingly the story of some of his experience in fighting the battles entrusted to the association. Sidelights on the action of the Supreme Court in the Texas primary law case and the arguing of the New Orleans segregation law held the audience spellbound.

Mr. White agrees with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune that what causes much trouble is lack of contact.

Others on the program were: Miss Iva Mae Neugen, Mrs. Helen Lithicum of Bayonne; Miss Helen Dowdy of New York; Prof. Martin Rolls, organist; Dr. Robert G. Waters offered the invocation; Dr. Thomas H. White made an appeal for membership in the association.

Officers of the local branch are: Counsellor Robert S. Hartgrove, president; Dr. R. G. Waters, Mrs. M. P. Carpenter and Mrs. Annie Seaverne, vice-presidents; Mrs. E. B. Brown and Miss M. H. Douglas, secretaries; James H. Curry, treasurer.

The executive board is composed of P. A. Sample, Mrs. I. E. Brown, Mrs. Bessie Torrance, Mrs. Bessie Craig, C. Bion Jones, Joseph Holliday, the Rev. William A. Byrd, W. C. Money and Moses Goodson.

Discrimination - 1927

New Jersey

NEW YORK
EVE. WORLD

MAR 10 1927

SCHOOL RACE ROW IN JERSEY TOWN; KLAN IS BLAMED

Negroes Refuse to Send Children Separated From Whites

TOMS RIVER, N. J., March 10.—Judge Harry E. Newman yesterday avoided participation in a serious dispute between Negroes and the School Board when he postponed consideration of the complaint of the board's attendance officer against the fathers and mothers of a score of Negro children.

At the beginning of the new terms, Feb. 1, all Negro children attending grammar school in Dover Township, which includes Toms River, were bundled into a bus and carried to a small, poorly constructed African Methodist Church in Berkley Township, which the Dover School Board had rented as a school house for them.

Efforts by their parents to have them readmitted into the modern, well-equipped school they had been attending, resulted in absolute refusal. One member of the Dover Township School Board, D. A. Veeder, told the Negroes there "was not a chance" of their children being readmitted to the white school. Since that the Negroes have kept their children at home.

Complaints were made by the School Board through its truant officer, and when the Negroes appeared in court to respond to a rule to show cause, Judge Newman fixed March 23 to consider the matter.

Mr. Veeder said the Negroes had not been discriminated against and had not been segregated because of their color.

The School Superintendent of Ocean County, Charles M. Morris, was annoyed by protests of the Negroes. He insinuated their opposition to the separate school was instigated by Negro Baptist ministers.

It had been reported Mr. Morris was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, or as the Klan is known here, of the Ocean County Pleasure Club. He denied it.

The Klan, masked, recently presented an American flag to the new school in Berkley Township, which adjoins Dover Township. One speaker at that time denounced Catholics, although he did not denounce Negroes or Jews.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 27 1927

MOORE TO HEAR NEGROES.

Delegation Will Protest Tomorrow Against Segregation in Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Governor Moore will receive on Monday afternoon a delegation of members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The hearing was requested by James W. Johnson of New York, Secretary of the organization, who said that it was desired to bring to the attention of the Governor certain facts in connection with the segregation of negro school children at Toms River. He asked that Dr. John Logan, State Commissioner of Education, be invited to attend the session.

Two measures designed to deal with the Toms River situation were offered in the Legislature but failed to pass. If enacted, the bills would have defined segregation of pupils because of race, color or creed as a misdemeanor.

N. J. COURT K. O'S J-C

JUDGE SAYS SCHOOL BOARD NO RIGHT TO PUT COLORED CHILDREN IN SEPARATE SCHOOL WITHOUT VOTERS SO DECREE

Toms River, N. J., March 29, 1927 (PNS)—The twenty-three families who have refused to send their children to the sperarate class room provided in a poorly heated, one-room church in the Berkeley Township won a complete victory over the public school authorities in the Ocean County here Wednesda.

Judge Newman found them not guilty of violating the Compulsory Education Law.

Eugene R. Hayne, the attorney from Asbury Park, obtained a writ of Mandamus in the Supreme Court, at Trenton. It is returnable on April 6, and would require the school authorities to show cause why they should not be required to admit pupils to the Dover School.

When on Feb. 1 last, the thirty children were transferred from their classes with the white children in the modern building, twenty-five of them were kept a thome by their parents. Until a week ago the five continued to attend, but last Friday the last pupil quit and the school was closed.

Judge Newman then said:

"These people sent their children to school as long as they were in the school with other children. It was when the Board of Education said to them 'Now you cannot send your children to our school; you must send them to this one we have provided for you—it was then that they protested.

"I doubt the board's authority to go over there and open a school and tell them to go there without authorization of the voters."

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 19 1927

OUST PRINCIPAL, NEGROES DEMAND

Gov. Moore Asked to Fire E. M. Fink, Father of Toms River "Jim Crow" School

LOGAN QUESTIONS POWER

State Commissioner Doubts Supervisor's Authority

Edgar M. Fink's ideas of how to treat the Negroes who have recently migrated to Toms River, N. J., where he is Supervising Principal of Education yesterday made him the object of demands upon Gov. Moore for his removal, and the centre of a controversy for equal educational rights for Negro children.

Mr. Fink's assertion Thursday that a recent trip to Texas had taught him "how to handle them" and that his was the inspiration for the attempt to segregate Negro children brought the assertion of Commissioner of Education Logan, in Trenton, that the Toms River Board of Education has no authority to act. Simultaneously, Eugene R. Hayne, Negro lawyer, of Asbury Park, applied to the Ocean County Supreme Court at Toms River for a writ to compel the school officials to admit Negro children to the regular school.

At Fink's suggestion, the Board of Education in Toms River selected a Methodist Church building as the school for Negro children, equipped it with desks, blackboards and stoves and provided a Negro teacher. The children, hitherto educated in the modern steam-heated school building of Dover Township, were ordered to report at the church after Feb. 1. Only five responded. The parents of the other twenty are awaiting trial in the County Court for withholding their children from this "Jim Crow" school.

Commissioner Logan, while expressing sympathy with Berkeley Township "in dealing with problems of this character," and stating that usually Negroes realize segregation is most beneficial for their children, said he believed the matter was one concerning Berkeley Township, not the Toms River officials.

He gave it as his opinion that the Toms River Board of Education merely carries out a contract with Berkeley Township and that the present situation is the result of a termination of the contract, and the sudden development of a problem for the township of devising a means for education of the Negroes.

The Commissioner said he would ask Charles Morris, Superintendent of Ocean County, to make a prompt report on the situation and his action would be based upon that. He said he had advised a delegation of Negro parents, which visited him on Tuesday, to ask the advice of the Court before which its members have been called for not sending their children to school.

The demand for the removal from office, "If legally possible," of Fink was made to Gov. Moore by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a telegram signed by James Weldon Johnson, its Secretary.

The American Civil Liberties Union, in a telegram to Gov. Moore, stated:

"We submit that such a racial attitude is not consistent with American ideals and respectfully suggest Executive intervention to curb the Toms River policy."

FOLKS OF JERSEY FIGHT SEPARATE SCHOOL ISSUE

Toms River, N. J., March 26—(ANP)—This entire section is aroused over the attempt of the Dover Township School Board to prevent Negroes from attending the newly erected modern school and the Negro citizenry is standing as a unit the determination to fight this discrimination to the end.

The attempt had its genesis February 1st when all of the Negro students of the local school were huddled and bundled into a bus and carried to a dilapidated A. M. E. Church which had been rented as a school house for them by the school board. This action immediately drew the protests of Negro citizens and there was a blanket refusal on the part of the parents to permit their children to attend the "Jim Crow" school. Appeals were made to have the children readmitted to the modern public school, but to no avail and the boycott of the little church building school continued.

Complaints by the truant officer and Thursday the Colored parents were called into court to explain why they had kept their children out of school. Prepared for a real battle, the citizens appeared with Attorney Eugene Payne, of Asbury Park, to represent them. Sensing the seriousness of the case, Judge Harry E. Newman, postponed the case until March 23.

That the Negroes are resolved to fight this unwarranted discrimination was indicated by a statement made by Attorney Payne in which he declared that his clients stood as a unit in their protest and were ready to go to jail before they would allow their children to be separated from the advantages of the school which they formerly attended.

The declaration made by the school board chairman that the reason for the separation was due to the fact that many of the Colored students were above the average age and below the average intelligence was proved false by an investigation of the promotion and scholarship records of the children.

SEGREGATIONISTS IN NEW JERSEY LOSE

Preston News Service

"Who spills the foremost foeman's blood,
That party conquers in the feud."
(Walter Scott)

Some weeks ago this column called attention to the onward trend, upward into northern territory of the Jim Crow school, which is now dotting such heretofore free common wealths as Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The truth of our assertions was amply corroborated when, two weeks ago, in the Dover (Toms River) district, of New Jersey, the Board of Education, leased a separate building to which Negro parents were ordered to send their children, who were then and there excluded from the regular building to which all pupils in the district had been theretofore appropriately assigned. Vigorous protests on the Negroes' part ensued, followed by the refusal of the majority to obey the Jim Crow order, to which the Dover Board of Education replied by ordering the Negro parents to show cause why they should not be punished for "violating" the "school law."

In the first skirmish, Judge Harry E. Newman has found the parents not guilty of violating the so-called 'order." The learned judge declared that in his opinion the Dover Board of Education had no authority to lease a building in another township for the use of Negro children. In other words, as yet the Jim Crow school is not properly in style in the modest New Jersey township.

The plucky Negroes, however, are going even a step further, for they have sued out a mandamanus against the board of Education directing it to admit certain Negro pupils whom the Board continues to exclude from the regular order of public schools.

The separate school as everyone

knows, is the breeding place of prejudice, wherein the child mind, susceptible to early impressions, begins to form its opinion of life and of men. The separate school is a veritable breeder of the idea of superiority and "inferiority," which are still "dead weights" to the real moral emancipation of not a few Nordics. Contact is the builder of mutual respect and esteem. It shapes understanding and silently bids men to have patience to see the Good That Within Other Men Lies. Even a cat and a dog, living in the same household, through understanding become friendly and unsuspicious. But men! No! They are still building animosities, founded upon nothingness. In Toms River, however, the structure is being broken down by common sense and justice.

'CAN'T END SEGREGATION,' MOORE TELLS NEGROES

Advises Delegation to Take Toms River School Fight to the Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—Governor Moore informed a delegation of negroes today that he was powerless to help them in their fight against segregation of negro children in the public schools of Toms River. They must seek their remedy in the Supreme Court, he said, adding that the Legislature had failed to pass a bill introduced by Senator Simpson to make such segregation a misdemeanor.

The negroes not only urged the Governor to have Edgar M. Fink removed as Supervising Principal of the Toms River schools, but also asked that a negro be named to the staff of Commissioner John Logan of the State Department of Education. Dr. Logan attended the conference and assured the negroes that their case would receive careful consideration.

As to the appointment of a negro, the Governor, after the meeting, said he had been petitioned by numerous races for representation. To grant all such requests would be impossible, he pointed out. He preferred, he said, to consider all the many races that go to make up the population as Americans and to name the members not as representatives of any one class but of all.

The delegation included a number of children from Toms River. One carried a banner which read "I am a victim of race prejudice in Toms River."

"Colored people can only contemplate with the greatest apprehension any tendency to transfer to Northern States their repressive policy prevalent in the South," James W. Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Governor.

GOVERNOR FAILS TO REMOVE TOMS RIVER PRINCIPAL

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Urging that Negro school children and teachers become an integral part of the State's education system, and the appointment of a Negro Assistant Commissioner of Education, James Weldon Johnson, of New York, acted as spokesman for the delegation. He said Mr. Fink had no place in the public school system of an enlightened State. He told the Governor segregation denies the common citizenship, the spirit of American life, as it worked out inferior accommodation and equipment for children.

Gov. Moore assured the delegation the State does not stand for discrimination. He said the only remedy was through the law, as he had no power to dismiss Principal Fink. The Governor pointed out that Negroes could have segregation settled finally had the Simpson bills, prohibiting segregation, passed the Legislature. The measures made it a misdemeanor and carried penalties.

Gain Victory in Jim Crow School Fight

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Judge Newman found them guilty of violating the compulsory education law and gave what amounts to his personal endorsement to their splendid fight against segregation.

Judge Praises Parents.

Besides having received the indorsement of Judge Newman, these courageous parents have been assured by Gov. Harry Miller of this state that he would do all in his power to break up Jim Crowism in that state. The governor also pledged his support in their fight to have their children return to the half million dollar school they once attended.

The whites, led by Edgar M. Fink, (white), supervising principal of the public schools in this city, have not yet given up their fight to bar Race students. The Dover board of education made it plain after the court hearing that they would not give up until they were forced to.

Press Case Further

Attorney Eugene R. Hayne of Asbury park, representing the families, has obtained a writ of mandamus in the supreme court at Trenton through which he hopes to force them to retire beaten. It is returnable April 6 and would require the school authorities to show cause just why they should not be required to admit students of our Race to the Dover schools.

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Judge Newman dispensed with all red tape, and threw a monkey wrench into the machinery when he began to ask questions at the trial until he had found out about the establishment of the separate class and had heard Attorney Hayne describe the little church which had been converted overnight into a school as "a hovel, not a school, where the health of these children is in danger."

COURT ORDERS N. J. SCHOOL TO LET NEGRO IN

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Trenton, N. J.—A Significant development, following the determined action taken by colored citizens of Toms River to prevent their children from being segregated by the school supervisor of the Dover township schools, Edgar M. Fink, was the introduction in the State Senate of a bill making the segregation of children by reason of race, color, or religion a misdemeanor

The bill was introduced by Senator Alexander Simpson, who was in the public eye as special state attorney during the famous Hall-Mills trial at Somerville, N. J.

In the meantime, John H. Raison, one of the colored residents of Berkwick has obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Lloyd, directing the Board of Education of Berkeley township to show cause why after the removal for admit Raison's 10-year old son to the Toms River public school, or show, on April 6, why that his request such admission is refused.

Arrest Is Threatened

ding Is Unsanitary

In his petition, Raison set forth that he had been a resident of Bushwick for five years, and that his son had been attending the Toms River school for two years; that on February 1, Frank and two other colored pupils were moved in a church for colored in Bushwick; that the building were without heat, retaining moisture; and building itself is cold and poorly heated, and unsanitary.

Raison set forth further, in his petition, that he had been referred by Justice Lloyd, that line with the statement credited to Supervisor Fink on week previous, to Edgar M. Fink, Supervisor of schools, that he had just returned from Texas, where

know how to treat colored ... "I kept my eyes open," he continued, "and learned a few things about how to handle them."

"Send the boy to the school provided for colored children, or be brought into court for disorderly conduct."

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Discrimination - 1927

N. Y. Italian Daily Charges Mayor Walker With Leaving Rome Cabaret Because Negro Patrons Were Present

Cabaret Owner Says N. Y. Mayor Objected To Seeing Brazilian Negroes Dancing With White Women On Dance Floor of Cabaret

The story printed in the "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," an Italian daily printed at 42 Elm street, New York City, charging that Mayor James Walker of New York City had walked out of a cabaret in Rome, Italy, on the evening of September 10, because the proprietor had permitted the presence of colored patrons over the New York mayor's objection, is denied, in part, by Anton Bragaglia, proprietor of the theatre and night club operated under his name, at which the incident is alleged to have occurred.

The story was that when Mayor Walker and his party entered the cabaret he saw a group of Brazilian Negroes and immediately demanded their ejection. He was told that they were Brazilian citizens, but maintained his objection to their presence. The men were finally requested to leave, but afterwards returned, and the story states that when they returned Mayor Walker left the cabaret.

The New York World sent an inquiry by radio to Mayor Walker, when the story appeared in print in New York, asking his version. The New York City Executive had already boarded the French liner, Ile de France, for his return to America. No answer was received to the radiogram.

Cabaret Owner Denies Story.

Later, a dispatch from Rome quoted Bragaglia with explaining the incident, declaring that Mayor Walker did not ask for the ejection of Negroes from the cafe, but when he saw two dark men dancing, expressed surprise that I permitted them to dance with white women.

The cabaret owner said: "I told him the reason was that I am a Catholic and the Catholic Church not only recognized black people as brethren in Christ but the Pope creates Negro Bishops. But since Mayor Walker was my distinguished guest that evening, I asked the Brazilians not to dance. They were very indignant and explained they were not Negroes but Creoles, and, moreover, French citizens, although Brazilian born, and artists. They were members of a French troupe then residing in Rome, they said."

"I told this to Mayor Walker and he accepted the explanation. I also asked a friend of mine to tell the Brazilians not to dance any more because I didn't want any fuss. They left off dancing. Mayor Walker did not leave my place before everything was over, and never threatened to do so."

Mayor Denies Story.

In its last Sunday issue, the World printed the text of a brief message sent by wireless from the liner Ile de France by Mayor Walker, denying "this silly report" that he demanded the ejecting of Negroes from an Italian cabaret. He suggested to the World that "it might be interesting for you to inquire why this foolish story persists."

On his arrival home, the Mayor was unwilling to talk about that part of his trip which European dispatches have made so much of.

He told reporters "I visited but a single night club all the time I was away. That was Josephine Baker's place in Paris." He denied ever having been in a Roman cabaret. He added, "The man who can thing of going to a cabaret in Rome, amid the ancient and modern beauties that are there, is lacking in good sense. I was more moved by my visit there and my audience with the Pope than by anything else abroad. I did not go to a night club in Rome and the story is absurd."

Militant B'klyn Ministers Outspoken Against Attempt to Bar Negroes

Harten Stirs Church Gathering With Fiery Speech—William Monroe Says Negroes Must Fight—Jacobs Advocates Pitiless Publicity, Meetings and Money to Fight the Issue

The New York Amsterdam News

Despite the heavy downpour of rain Sunday afternoon, August 28, over 500 people attended the protest meeting over the attempt at racial discrimination at Rockaway Beach, which was held at Pleasant Street A. M. E. Zion Church. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League, and the Rev. T. S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church and national organizer of the league, was the principal speaker. Dr. W. C. Brown, pastor of the church, was master of ceremonies.

Dr. Harten aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he declared that "in liberal New York, with over 300,000 Negroes in the city and backed by the Civil Rights bill, we would be less than men if we not only protested, but took every lawful step to maintain our rights. While there are loose white men and loose colored men, the whole race should not be punished because of them."

He also told of making personal investigations of the conditions at Seaside in the Rockaways and made efforts to enter a conference with the principal white citizens of Rockaway but was refused a conference.

Dr. Harten read passages from the "Wave" and the "Argus," white publications which have done much to stir up ill-feeling against the colored people at Rockaway. The items from the "Wave" were exceptionally bitter.

He made a strong plea for all present to read colored newspapers, so as to be informed as to what the race is doing, and urged support for all activities conducted by Negroes. By doing this we will be able to have our own communities and will thus to a measure avoid conditions as now prevail at Rockaway and other places.

Dr. Harten scored the colored ministers who had time to take part in this meeting but did not do so. He said: "I can preach about heaven as much as any minister, but there are times when we should preach about conditions on earth, and this is one of the times."

Who Is This Preacher?

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Dr. G. F. Kirton, pastor of the Boyle Memorial Church, spoke along similar lines.

William M. Trotter, national president of the league, was the next speaker. He also encouraged the movement and urged all to get behind the league in Brooklyn in order that it could be an instrument for good in "The City of Churches."

Dr. W. C. Brown, in his closing remarks, stressed the thought that the whole thing was a battle of brain, for the white man does not speak the language of Chistianity when his welfare is concerned. He speaks the language of material-ism, and we must do likewise. 'We cannot solve any problem by protesting alone, but we must meet and plan and give pitiless publicity to our wrongs; we must have confidence in ourselves, then the white man will have confidence in us," Dr. Jacobs concluded.

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New York

N. Y. Italian Daily Charges Mayor Walker With Leaving Rome Cabaret Because Negro Patrons Were Present

Cabaret Owner Says N. Y. Mayor Objected To Seeing Brazilian Negroes Dancing With White Women On Dance Floor of Cabaret

The story printed in the "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," an Italian daily printed at 42 Elm street, New York City, charging that Mayor James Walker of New York City had walked out of a cabaret in Rome, Italy, on the evening of September 10, because the proprietor had permitted the presence of colored patrons over the New York mayor's objection, is denied, in part, by Anton Bragaglia, proprietor of the theatre and night club operated under his name, at which the incident is alleged to have occurred.

The story was that when Mayor Walker and his party entered the cabaret he saw a group of Brazilian Negroes and immediately demanded their ejection. He was told that they were Brazilian citizens, but maintained his objection to their presence. The men were finally requested to leave, but afterwards returned, and the story states that when they returned Mayor Walker left the cabaret.

The New York World sent an inquiry by radio to Mayor Walker, when the story appeared in print in New York, asking his version. The New York City Executive had already boarded the French liner, Ile de France, for his return to America. No answer was received to the radiogram.

abaret Owner Denies Story.

ter, a dispatch from Rome ted Bragaglia with explaining incident, declaring that Mayor Walker did not ask for the ejection of Negroes from the cafe, but when he saw two dark men dancing, expressed surprise that I permitted them to dance with white women.

The cabaret owner said: "I told him the reason was that I am a Catholic and the Catholic Church not only recognized black people as brethren in Christ but the Pope creates Negro Bishops. But since Mayor Walker was my distinguished guest that evening, I asked the Brazilians not to dance. They were very indignant and explained they were not Negroes but Creoles, and, moreover, French citizens, although Brazilian born, and artists. They were members of a French troupe then residing in Rome, they said."

"I told this to Mayor Walker and he accepted the explanation. I also asked a friend of mine to tell the Brazilians not to dance any more because I didn't want any fuss. They left off dancing. Mayor Walker did not leave my place before everything was over, and never threatened to do so."

Mayor Denies Story.

In its last Sunday issue, the World printed the text of a brief message sent by wireless from the liner Ile de France by Mayor Walker, denying "this silly report" that he demanded the ejecting of Negroes from an Italian cabaret. He suggested to the World that "it might be interesting for you to inquire why this foolish story persists."

On his arrival home, the Mayor was unwilling to talk about that part of his trip which European dispatches have made so much of.

He told reporters "I visited but a single night club all the time I was away. That was Josephine Baker's place in Paris." He denied ever having been in a Roman cabaret. He added, "The man who can thing of going to a cabaret in Rome, amid the ancient and modern beauties that are there, is lacking in good sense. I was more moved by my visit there and my audience with the Pope than by anything else abroad. I did not go to a night club in Rome and the story is absurd."

Militant B'klyn Ministers Outspoken Against Attempt to Bar Negroes

Harten Stirs Church Gathering With Fiery Speech—William Monroe Says Negroes Must Fight—Jacobs Advocates Pitiless Publicity, Meetings and Money to Fight the Issue

The New York Amsterdam News

Despite the heavy downpour of rain Sunday afternoon, August 28, over 500 people attended the protest meeting over the attempt at racial discrimination at Rockaway Beach, which was held at Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League, and the Rev. T. S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church and national organizer of the league, was the principal speaker. Dr. W. C. Brown, pastor of the church, was master of ceremonies.

Dr. Harten aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he declared that "in liberal New York, with over 300,000 Negroes in the city and backed by the Civil Rights bill, we would be less than men if we not only protested, but took every lawful step to maintain our rights. While there are loose white men and loose colored men, the whole race should not be punished because of them."

He also told of making personal investigations of the conditions at Seaside in the Rockaways and made efforts to enter a conference with the principal white citizens of Rockaway but was refused a conference.

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5,000 MEN AND WOMEN PACK LIBERTY HALL TO HEAR N. Y. MAYOR DENY COLOR BAN STORY

New York, Nov. 4.—(Special)—Speaking Tuesday night at Liberty hall for the first time since he returned from Europe, Mayor James T. Walker branded the statement that he had ordered segregation in a cabaret in Rome as false and malacious. He blamed the attack on political enemies. More than 5,000 citizens from all walks in life and from all sections of New York jammed the hall to hear "Jimmy" speak. They had been told that the statement concerning the mayor was false, but they wanted to hear the real truth.

This mammoth mass meeting was staged under the auspices of the 21st assembly district, of which Edmund P. Hohland is the leader. Newspapers, placards and handbills were used to announce the mayor's coming to Harlem. Although the meeting was not scheduled to get under way until 8 o'clock, citizens began to find their way to the hall as early as 6 o'clock and at the hour of the speaking there were no available seats. Standing room was at a premium when an enthusiastic program was held by the jubilant Harlemites prior to the mayor's arrival.

Mayor Enters Hall

Entering the hall at 9 o'clock, Mayor Walker was cheered fully 10 minutes as he made his way to the platform escorted by two squads of plain clothes men and patrolmen. In the midst of the celebration, one unidentified woman fainted. She was taken from the hall.

Introduced by Attorney Harry Austin, Mayor Walker immediately opened fire on his political enemies. He blamed them for the segregation story and denied having visited a cabaret in Rome.

"That statement was all untrue," he said. "It's nothing more than political propaganda gotten out by men anxious to defeat me as mayor of New York." Mayor Walker begged his hearers not to be misled and misinformed by such political leaders.

"I have been your friend in New York. I have never attempted segregation here," he continued. "Then why would it be necessary for me to go to Rome to draw the color line? Doesn't the whole thing appear flukey?" His Honor asked as the crowd laughed.

Surprised at Story

Mayor Walker said he was very much surprised when he saw the segregation article in the Progresso Italo-Americano, a newspaper, upon his return to New York. Friends in America had notified him of the cabaret incident and immediately a cablegram was sent to Anton Bragaglia, owner of the night club where the alleged incident had occurred, who answered the cablegram with a statement that exonerated the mayor and his party.

In his closing remarks, Mayor Walker pledged loyalty to Harlemites in the coming election and begged them not to listen to false stories. Time and again the mayor's speech was interrupted by cheering from the audience. He was promised the support not only of the 5,000 voters present, but all Harlem, he was told, would vote 100 per cent for his return as "ruler" of New York.

Here's the False Story

The segregation story which appeared in New York papers Sept. 23, read:

Mayor James T. Walker showed his true colors on the race problem last week by demanding that Colored men and women be ejected from the cabaret Bragaglia in Rome, Italy, where the mayor is now enjoying his vacation.

According to the report, the incident took place while Mayor Walker was making a tour of amusement houses and cabarets in the Italian capital on the evening of Sept. 10. During the course of the evening he and his party visited the famous Cabaret Bragaglia, among the patrons of which were several of our group.

When Mayor Walker entered the place and saw them seated quietly at tables in the place, he immediately lodged a protest against their presence there and demanded that they be asked to leave.

Management Objects

This the management hesitated to do, and attempted to explain to the Democratic mayor that in Italy there is no such thing as race prejudice; but Walker continued his protestations. He was told that the men and women in question were Brazilian citizens of high standing in the community, but this did not appease his wrath and he protested their presence in the same room with him.

Later, in deference to the wishes of the visiting mayor, the management politely asked the Brazilians to leave the hall. They did so.

As the evening wore along the Brazilians were permitted to return to the cabaret, but immediately upon their reappearance Mayor Walker renewed his protest and, failing to have them ejected the second time, left the cabaret in disgust.

The story as it appeared in the Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian daily paper published in this city, is as follows:

WALKER VISITS A CABARET AND PROTESTS THE PRESENCE OF SOME NEGROES

Rome, Sept. 12.—The mayor of New York, Hon. James Walker, on Saturday last, after having visited various localities of the capital, accompanied by several friends, went to the noted Cabaret Bragaglia.

Among the spectators present in the hall of the cabaret, the Hon. James Walker noted some Negroes. He immediately manifested his desire that the Negroes be dismissed. He was told that in Italy there is no existing race prejudice, and that the Negroes were Brazilian citizens. On the Honorable Walker's continued insistence, the Negroes were gently asked to leave the establishment. The Negroes after a while were allowed to return, and the Honorable Walker, noting their reappearance, renewed his protest and abandoned the cabaret. The episode was variously commented on, and not very favorably.

Doctor Cheney Legally Lynched

BY EDGAR M. GREY

We cannot agree with the editor of The New York Amsterdam News when in his editorial, in that newspaper, commenting on the conviction of Dr. Perry Cheney, in the issue of October 26, he says, among other things: "There seems to be no justification for this opinion"—the presiding judge is noted for his fairness—The general public feels that justice has been done, etc."

On the contrary, the entire history of the Cheney case indicates that "the verdict and sentence were due to race prejudice." In order that a reasonable conclusion might be possible in this matter, we shall examine briefly the history of the case. On December 26, of the past year, Dr. Cheney fell into a collision with a white man at West 145th street and 8th avenue. He and the white man, Hyman Pincus, engaged in a fist fight, as a result of the collision.

It would appear that the doctor was gaining the better of the fight, when another white man, John Torpey, ran from the other side of the avenue and proceeded to attack Dr. Cheney from the rear, as he did so, the Dr. taken unawares, struggled to free himself from the vicious rear and frontal attacks.

While running away from this howling mob, the doctor drew from his pockets a small knife, which he opened and brandished, more in an effort to scare off the mob of whites, who had joined the Torpey boy, than to cut any of them. In this last attempt, he brandished the pocket knife wildly and as a result the Torpey lad was wounded. This was the substance of the testimony, which was given in the Heights Court at the time of the hearings.

The boy Torpey, is and was a member of that gang of white ruffians which, constantly loiter on the fringes of adjoining colored and white sections of the Harlem community, and whose presence the police seem to enjoy, as proper persons to render sub-police duty, at these points, by intimidating and brow-beating the newly arrived colored residents. These left over white residents are of the lowest kind, and have remained in the neighborhood, because of the fact that, they having no regard for Negroes, refuse to move away along with the bulk of white tenants who formerly resided in these areas.

No sooner than the alleged assault occurred, than the parents of the boy who, had long ago given him up as a "bad egg," rallied to his aid and rented a flat and placed him in it, and developed a decided new sort of interest in his welfare. For as his aunt, Mrs. Murray, informed this light-skinned colored man: "this nigger doctor has money and we shall make him come across." The first demand made upon Dr. Cheney was for $15,000; this sum was reduced until the week of the trial, it finally reached the small sum of $200.

Dr. Cheney realizing that he was right, left the entire matter up to his friends in the Democratic Party. He made no attempt to settle with the boy's parents for the reason that he felt as any other reasonable Negro would have felt under the circumstances, that he would receive a square deal from the party, whose spokesmen are arguing for the votes of the colored residents of the community.

The writer discussed the entire case with the unfortunate doctor in his offices on August 5, and was himself convinced of the justice of the doctor's case, when it was explained to him. Even at the hearing at the Heights Court, Judge McKiniry was of the opinion that the doctor's case was good, but refused to take the responsibility of dismissing it, as he then explained. As to the fairness of Judge Allen, we should call the good editor's attention to the Bennett case last March, and request the editor to tell us whether his trial of that case would lead any reasonable Negro to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Allen, had demonstrated an inclination to be fair to colored people when a white complainant is involved.

The good editor ought to realize that when a colored person is attacked by a white person, the attitude of the colored person, mental and physical, at the moment does not grow out of the immediate cause of the conflict, but is in part the result of a mental inheritance on the part of the Negro of the bitter wrongs which he, through his race had suffered at the hands of the race of the white person. No intelligent colored editor should expect that a colored man should display self-possession at such times.

It is entirely reasonable to suppose that, had Doctor Cheney entertained the slightest element of guilt, he would have secured the presence of at least one witness at his final hearing; the fact is, he did not—he had an abiding faith in the fact of his righteousness, he was mistaken. The witnesses which appeared at the hearing in

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the Heights Court were absent; no attempt was made to secure their testimony; it must be assumed, therefore, that the lawyer in the case did not advise it.

The fact is that the whole history of the case will lead reasonable persons to the conclusion that it sprang from race prejudice, was conducted in race prejudice, and was decided by race prejudice. Any previous litigation in which Dr. Cheney had been involved in the community should not form any basis for consideration when his present case is judged; and personal animus against the doctor, growing out of previous litigations, should not guide newspaper editors in their comments upon his present plight. It is dangerous for colored editors to make themselves special pleaders for white courts and white judges, especially when, as is evident in the present case, they have not followed the operations of that court and of that judge.

Compare the Kennedy case, the Boddy case, the Hubert Dent case, the Officer Williams case, and the evident operation of race prejudice in this case will be stark naked. Dr. Cheney was sent to jail for the reason that a white court considers it dangerous for a colored man to strike back at a white man however much justification he might have upon his side; he was sent to jail for the reason that he feeling that justice was upon his side, refused to give up his cash to the white boy, John Torpey.

LOEW'S THEATRE SUED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS BREACH

Marion Moore-Day Asks $20,500 On Three Charges

Suit against the Marloew Amusement Corporation, of which Leopold Friedman is secretary, has been started by Mrs. Marion-Moore Day, wife of H. Bouchet Day, and youngest daughter of Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age.

According to papers filed Mrs. Day is suing through her attorney, Rufus L. Perry, 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, asking for $20,500 damages for assault, false imprisonment and violation of the Civil Rights Law.

The action states that on October 9, the plaintiff purchased a ticket at Loew's Victoria Theatre, 125th street between Seventh and Eight avenues, New York City, and that the thatre sought to segregate the plaintiff in violation of the Civil Rights

The papers further state that the corporation through their agents without cause, reason or provocation, wilfully, violently, wrongfully and unlawfully assaulted Mrs. Day; and without cause, reason of justification, ordered her arrest by a police officer, and caused her arrest under the false charge of disorderly conduct.

The amount being sued for is $500 for the first cause of action; $10,000 for the second cause and $10,000 for the third cause.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press.

DEC 3 1927

Negroes Complain Of Discrimination N. Y. University

ONE STUDENT REFUSED ROOM; OTHERS EXCLUDED ATHLETICS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—(AP).—Complaint of discrimination against negroes at New York University has been made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Cite Instances.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said the society's attention had been called to at least four instances of discrimination within the last year and a half. One student, he said, had been refused a dormitory room after he had been assigned one by mail, while the other cases were negro students who were excluded from physical education courses because of their race. He said the association was seeking a definite statement of policy from the university.

Harold O. Voorhis, assistant to the chancellor, said the university's position was that it reserves the right to use such discrimination in the selection of students for dormitories and courses as seems advisable to promote the best interests of the greatest number.

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ORGANIZE YOUR OWN ARMY

When a young man applied for permission to enter the citizens' military training camp in New York state recently, his avowed purpose being to prepare himself to be in a better position to defend his country in her time of trouble, he was informed by the secretary of war that he could enroll if he could submit 50 other names so that a separate unit could be organized. In other words, the applicant was instructed to organize his own army.

And that really epitomizes the spirit of the American people toward their most loyal citizens today. Everywhere we turn we are ordered to turn alone except where we are needed to help the other man turn. It has been the case in the United States ever since Lincoln placed his name on the Emancipation Proclamation. It has followed us persistently through all our efforts to see the light and to take our places with other Americans.

"This is a white man's country," we are told, and that the white man will build it to suit himself. To carry out this injunction the white man passes laws to prevent us from casting our ballots to say who shall represent us in the halls for which we help to pay. He passes more laws to keep us out of neighborhoods and districts that we, through our efforts, have transformed from wildernesses to habitable places. He passes more laws to keep from us the right of all men to develop along the lines of their greatest talents. He passes laws to bar us from entering upon vocations for which we are best suited—if he is also engaged in those pursuits. He watches us, hinders us, blocks our every move, tries to stem the tide of progress because he is afraid it will eventually bring all men into the same camp.

But he has not daunted us. Through it all we have prospered—and have retained our allegiance to an ungrateful flag. The fact that this nation hanged John Brown did not prevent us from coming to the rescue of the flag 178,000 strong a few years afterwards. Nor did it cause us to hesitate when volunteers were needed to avenge those who died on the Maine in Havana harbor. That the president of this country, immediately following the Spanish-American war, placed one of his country's bravest and most loyal regiments in a Texas town, subjected those heroes to all manner of inhuman treatment, and then dismounted them because they resented insults to the uniform of the United States army, did not deter 400,000 others from going forth again to champion a mythical democracy abroad—something they knew they did not have at home.

That many of those who returnd have met with most inhuman, unjust treatment in their home towns during the 10 years since they returned has not kept them from vowing that they would go again if necessary. That he is discriminated against—that he is lynched, disfranchised, otherwise abused—that his wife, mother and sister are assaulted indiscriminately—that he is unsafe at his own hearth—that all these conditions obtain in America are not considered sufficient reasons to down the loyalty this young man has for a country that insults him at every turn. He presents himself for training that he may know better how to serve as a target during the next war. And he is told that the United States will train him if he will bring his own company, as he might possibly contaminate 49 white young men if he were placed in line with them.

Yet we shall comply. We always do. Before summer has passed there will be Jim Crow training camps scattered throughout the country. Me nin Jim Crow uniforms will be used to decoy others into the Jim Crow uniform to train another Jim Crow army for a Jim Crow war. Our bands will play "The Star Spangled Banner" at eventide, and all of us will stand at salute. White civilians who watch us will marvel that men can be so blindly loyal—and they will go home and lynch another one of us.

DENIED POST IN HOSPITAL; BRINGS SUIT

Says He Passed Civil Service Examination, But Was Denied Position On Ground Of Color

NEW YORK, April 20.—Claiming that he has been denied appointment as an X—ray electrician Bellevue Hospital because of his color, Neville M. Atkinson, filed mandamus application in the supreme court Saturday to compel Dr. Mark Fleming, general Superintendent, to appoint him. The case will be heard by Justice Donohue on April 22.

Atkinson said that on March 15, 1926, he and fourteen others took competitive examination and he was one of the three who passed, receiving a mark of 77.20, and ranking third. He said he was certified to Bellevue Hospital for appointment by the Civil Service Commission in January but when he applied there Dr. Flemming refused to appoint him. He asserts that William Lesser, who did not pass is holding the position temporarily.

New York.

Race Again Bars Civil Service Job

Neville Atkinson Passed Exam. for X-Ray Electrician

Charged by Neville M. Atkinson of discriminating against him in making appointments to X-ray electricians in Bellevue Hospital, Mark L. Fleming, general medical superintendent, will be examined before a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court on April 18. A similar case, in the Insurance Department of the state, was reported in The Amsterdam News last week.

In March, 1926, Atkinson and fourteen others took a competitive examination for X-ray electrician. Three, including Atkinson, passed He was later informed of his appointment to Bellevue Hospital, but when he consulted Dr. Flemming he was refused the position, and for no other reason, Atkinson states, than the fact that he is a Negro.

In the meantime, someone who had failed to pass in the same examination with Atkinson was temporarily appointed to fill the vacant position.

When he went to take the examination, Atkinson had high references from Dr. Rudolph Rapp, superintendent of Harlem Hospital, where he had worked as temporary X-ray electrician.

Atty. Richard R. Carey, 2376 Seventh avenue, is handling the [illegible] for Atkinson.

Who Runs The Army?

A brown-skinned lad who applied in New York for entrance to the Citizens' Military Training Camp there was turned down on account of his color, which was three shades too dark.

Said our dull witted army corps official, this is a government camp, but it's for whites only unless you can get 49 other colored boys to come in with you for a Jim crow camp.

This is the kind of thing we must put up with under the supposedly friendly Republican administration of Calvin Coolidge. "Mush" Coolidge would seem more appropriate as the name for our chief executive.

The army runs Coolidge, Coolidge doesn't run the army. Ten years ago the army nit wits declared they wanted no colored soldiers. President Wilson, despite other defects, had the backbone to set them straight. Then the same army beaurocrats declared that these troops should have white officers only. Again Mr. Wilson demonstrated his fitness to lead by establishing a training camp and turning out over 500 colored army officers.

The army policy of recruiting colored units only and staffing them by white officers is based upon the customs and practices of the south when separation of the races in every walk of life is the rule.

Upon what ground can this same policy be insisted upon in sections of the country where race equality is the policy and the law?

Everyone knows there have been colored regiments in Boston and New York for sixty years. It is also known that both races have been members of the same national guard or R. O. T. C. units in many northern cities.

The army policy of keeping Negroes out of West Point is also fairly evident and indefensible.

The point in it all is that Mr. Coolidge sits calmly in the White House and does nothing while beBraided swivel chair job holders close up government schools and camps to all but citizens having a certain shade of skin.

The N. A. A. C. P., which has had signal success with the White House occupant in the matter of its petition and memorials ought to be urged to come again to the defense of those born black.

Its petition ought to ask the President to assert his leadership over the army and open army schools and camps to all citizens without requiring them to secure 49 or even 2 others before these facilities shall become available.

WAR DEPT PASSES BUCK IN N. Y. SECRETARY CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Responsibility for the barring of Marsden V. Burnell, high school student from the Citizens' Millitary Training Camp because of his color was blamed on the Corps Commander of the New York Area by the War Department.

President Coolidge ordered an investigation of the case after the incident had been brought to his attention by Editor Moore of the New York News. Editor Moore characterized the action as undemocratic and out of harmony with the true spirit of the American government. The N. A. A. C. P. and Hon. Emmett J. Scott, former special assistant to the Secretary of War have also filed protest against the action.

New York Civil Service Commission Disclaims Control Over Discrimination

Present Law Permits Appointing Officers to Select One of Three Highest on List When Vacancy Exists

A striking illustration as to how discrimination is practiced in the Civil Service appointments is brought to light in the case of Mrs. Nathalie Stewart, who, although repeatedly qualifying for positions of Social Service Worker in Hospitals in competitive examinations, has failed to secure appointment. Mrs. Stewart, who lives at 814 East 223d street, has received certification of appointment to various state hospitals, including Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Kings Park, Utica and Binghamton, only to find upon her arrival at the hospital that her services were not required.

The New York Urban League, in an effort to ascertain the attitude of the Civil Service Commission, brought this to the attention of its president, Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith, who writes as follows:

February 24, 1927.

My dear Mr. Hubert:

I greatly regret that it is not possible for the State Department of Civil Service to control the situation which you have brought to my attention.

The decision holds that, if a Municipal Civil Service Commission or the State Civil Service Commission were permitted to compel the appointing officer to take the person whose name is next within certification, the appointment would be made by the Civil Service Commission and not by the head of the department, bureau or agency where the vacancy exists.

It was further held by the Court of Appeals that a certification of the highest three on the eligible list gives the appointing officer reasonable discretion in making a choice.

In the case of a single vacancy in a department, bureau, agency or institution, this Department, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, is required to certify the names of the three persons highest on the eligible list. The appointing officer has the righ to choose any one of the three.

I am afraid that an amendment to the State Civil Service Law, if it could be put through, would be held unconstitutional. In the meantime, however, we must continue to submit the three names.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANCES STANTON SMITH.
(Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith.)

An excerpt from the decision of the Court of Appeals referred to by Mrs. Smith reads as follows:

The provision of the Civil Service Law that appointments shall be . . . by appointment of those graded highest in open competitive examinations conducted by the State or Municipal Commission "is unconstitutional, since the right of appointment of necessity involves the power of selection and the exercise of discretion and judgment and the limitation of the right of appointment to the person graded highest would transfer the real power of appointment from the local authorities to the Civil Service Commission, and thus clearly nullify that provision of the Constitution which confers the power of appointing city officers upon the local authorities of the municipality. "The statute of 1883 and the rules adopted by the Civil Service Commissioners under it, which required that officers to be apopinted should be selected from the highest three on the eligible list, was valid."

The Amsterdam News, in its two previous issues, published two other cases where persons who had passed civil service examinations were denied appointment on the ground of color.

Misuse of Veto Power

FOR THE THIRD consecutive time Governor Smith has vetoed bills designed, primarily, to relieve congestion in the Seventh Municipal Court district, which had passed both houses of the State Legislature, ostensibly for no other reason than that a redistricting of the territory involved might make possible the election of a justice by Negroes. This fact, however, does not enter into the Governor's reasons as stated in his veto message. Instead, he says:

The bill is objectionable upon the ground that it is mandatory city legislation, compelling the City of New York in opposition to the wishes of the local authorities to set up a new Municipal Court district. That is an expense which the local authorities state is not warranted.

IN REPLY to the above statement, Assemblyman Grenthal, who introduced the last bill, pointed out that the Seventh district is the most populous of the nine Municipal Court districts in the city, and the ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that the courts are "a branch of the judicial system of the State of New York, and have nothing to do with the property, affairs or government of the city." More than this, he pointed out that the Governor, who believes so strongly in vetoing mandatory legislation, where it might possibly benefit Negro citizens of the city, did not have any scruples about signing bills for increases in salaries — amounting to $25,000 — for Tammany Hall officeholders holding jobs in the city.

NOT ONLY does the repeated vetoing of the bill show an inherent disrespect for the deplorable congestion in a court district where the majority of Negro citizens live; in addition, it shows an utter disregard of the will of the people of the State as expressed through State senators and representatives. We do not say that a Negro would be elected to the new judgeship if he had signed the bill. Much as we would like to see such a thing done, it is beside the question, and should not have influenced the Governor in withholding his signature. Yet, this is the man who has the Presidential bee in his bonnet; this is the man who vociferously claims to stand for square dealing for all the citizens of the State, regardless of creed or color, but whose actions, where the Negro is concerned, give the lie to his words.

Discrimination - 1927 New York.

Popular Chinese-American Resort in Heart of Harlem Turns Colored Patrons Away

Indignation Rampant Among Frequenters of Dancing and Dining Palace, When White and Chinese Couples Enter After They Are Banned.

Bamboo Inn, the rendezvous of colored Harlem, closed its doors to colored patrons temporarily, at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The doors were closed and when they were reopened at two thirty, it was only for white patrons and their Chinese friends. The Inn, famous for its gold digging methods, has been the favorite for early morning affairs, following society's dances in Harlem, and one can always find a large number of colored people crowding the Inn, immediately after a large Harlem dance. That colored people have made the proprietor wealthy is a well known fact, and that the Oriental employees of the Inn have constantly slurred their colored guests is another well known fact, but the grossest insult of all was that of Tuesday morning, when the doors of the Inn were shut to colored patrons who have loyally supported the Inn despite the ill treatment they have received there.

Fully a hundred patrons, colored, had gathered in front of the place when the doors closed. Even the lights in the canopy over the entrance were put out. There, the faithful waited in snow, slush and ice, eager to spend more money with the Orientals. But, instead of the usual welcome from the colored doorman, they were given the cold shoulder.

A "News" representative, who sought the reason for the closing of the doors, was told that it was obedience to orders, which caused the refusal to admit colored patrons; that the proprietor and his friends were entertaining white people on that morning and no colored persons were to be admitted.

This is merely another instance of how completely the colored citizens are held by foreign groups, and despite the open insults and overt acts committed against them, our fair sons and daughters continue to fill the coffers of their invaders.

BROOKLYNITE SUES THEATER FOR ASSAULT

Was Ejected by Force, He Says

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1.—(Special)—Alfred Miller, school teacher, son of Rev. Mr. Miller, rector of St. Augustine P. E. church, 542 Quincy St., has brought suit against the Bedford theater, operated by the Loew management, for discrimination and assault.

Mr. Miller had paid for a seat in the first balcony of the theater, but was asked to take a seat upstairs. Upon refusal to comply with this request he was forcibly ejected.

The case, first brought to trial on Oct. 8, was dismissed Oct. 16 for lack of evidence. Rufus Perry, well-known barrister of Brooklyn, had the case reopened shortly afterwards, and Walter Grosvenor, an eye-witness to the incident was brought forward to prove Mr. Miller's claim. The defense is accused of resorting to every means at their command to keep the case from coming to trial.

On Tuesday, March 22, the case had its last postponement, which was the second in two days. Discriminations of this sort at this theater theater in particular are said to be a common thing.

A mass meeting is to be held at Nazarene Congregational church on Sunday, April 3, to devise means of alleviating this evil. This meeting will be under the auspices of the N. A. A. C. P.

U. S. WAR DEP'T RAISES RACE ISSUE

By P. FIELD.

When I was in the CMTC at Plattsburg, N. Y., in Aug. 1925, I did not see one Negro youth amongst the 2,500 young workers and students there. When I approached a sergeant and asked him why there were no Negro youth present in the camp, he answered: "What in the hell do we want niggers here anyways?" In today's New York Times (Wednesday, April 6) we find an official explanation of the attitude of the U. S. War Dept. towards the Negro youth of America.

A young Negro student, by the name of Burnell, made application to attend the CMTC in the second corps area. His application was returned with the following letter:

"March 11, 1927.

"Marsden V. Burnell, 137 Edgecombe Ave., N. Y. C.

"Dear Sir: Your application is being returned. We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the CMT camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a CMT camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored men in southern states, and, of course, you are eligible to attend altho it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

"I suggest that you send your application to the CMT officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

"With kind regards, I am, very truly yours,

"H. W. FLEET.

"Lieut. Col., Inf., CMT Officer."

A Mr. Harris, editor of the New York News sent a letter to President Coolidge protesting against the action of the Second Corps Area of the CMTC in excluding Burnell. In his letter to Coolidge there appears some very strong arguments that may change the policy of the war department regarding the Negro youth and militarism. He states: "The white world is on the verge of war with the colored world. America has not a friend amongst any of the colored races in Africa, Asia, or America, due to this very color line, proscription, and persecution.

Surely the U. S. will not expect her own colored citizens to fight against those colored races in the advent of war with China, or Japan, or Mexico, or Nicaragua, or Hayti to set up the same color line in those foreign countries that it now officially set ups not only in her army and navy, but as well in its Citizen Military Training Camps."

The language of Col. Fleet is blunt. "We are not permitted to accept colored young men." The Negro youth is not good enough to attend the same camps as the white youth. This is the basis of Negro segregation. This is the basis of Jim Crowism in the south.

The youth of America is being militarized. In the ROTC, in the colleges where military training is compulsory, the Negro students are just as much drawn into the tentacles of militarism, as are the white students. In case of war, the Negro workers will be drafted and shipped to some foreign battlefield just as their white fellow-workers. It does not matter to the imperialists and militarists of America what the color of the cannon-fodder is, just as long as there is enough of it.

The war department has raised the race issue. It is possible that more far-sighted politicians, and defenders of Wall Street investments will reverse this policy and include Negro young workers and students in the CMTC. The Negro youth, together with their white fellow-young workers and students must not be fooled by the propaganda of the war department. All young workers, regardless of color must boycott the CMTC's.

HOW OFFICIALS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST NEGRO

Civil Service Head Says Department Is Power-Less To Stop Bias

That even the Civil Service Commission is powerless to prevent discrimination by heads of state and municipal institutions seems to be disclosed in a letter from the president of the State Department of Civil Service, Mrs. Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo, to James H. Hubert, secretry of the New York Urban League, who had made inquiry as to why Mrs. Natalie Stewart of 814 East 223rd street, who had qualified, had been unable to secure appointment as a Social Service worker in state hospitals.

Mrs. Stewart, it appears, has qualified repeatedly, and has been certified to positions at various state hospitals, including Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Kings Park, Utica and Binghamton, but in each case, when she reported, she was told that her services were not required.

Cites Court Decision.

This situation was brought to the attention of Mrs. Smith, and she replied, expressing her great regret that the State Civil Service Commission has no power to control such a situation as obtains in the case of Mrs. Stewart.

She referred to a decision by the Court of Appeals which gives to the appointing officers of institutions the right without question

to exercise their own discretion in naming appointees, the only stipulation being that the appointment must go to ONE of THREE names submitted by the Civil Service Commission.

Writes Mrs. Smith

"The decision holds that if a . . . Civil Service Commission were permitted to compel the appointing officer to take the person whose name is next within certification, the appointment would be made by the Civil Service Commission and not by the head of the department, bureau or agency where the vacancy exists . . .

In the case of a single vacancy this department is required to certify the names of the three persons highest on the eligible list. The appointing officer has the right to choose anyone of the three."

Mrs. Smith expresses the fear that an amendment to the Civil Service law, if put through, would be held unconstitutional in view of the Court of Appeals decision.

N. Y. WORLD

MAR 8 1927

COURT ORDERS NEGRO ADMITTED TO SCHOOL

Simpson Introduces Anti-Segregation Law as Result of Toms River Episode

TRENTON, N. J., March 17.—In the Supreme Court here to-day Justice Lloyd signed an order directing the Board of Education of Berkeley Township to admit Frank T. Raison, a Negro boy ten years old, to the Toms River Public School, or show cause April 6 for refusing to do so.

At the same time State Senator Alexander Simpson, Democrat, of Hudson County introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to segregate school children "by reason of race, color or religion."

These steps came as aftermath to exclusion of twenty-five Negro children from the modern Toms River school building and their assignment to a "segregated" school established in a Negro church in Bushwick.

Meantime the school board has applied to the County Court for an injunction ordering parents to show cause why they should not be compelled under the Compulsory Education Law to send their children to the separate school. Hearing is set for March 23.

Is Governor Smith Sincere?

GOVERNOR SMITH, answering Charles C. Marshall's open letter, which appeared in the April Atlantic Monthly, has just made a wonderful profession of his religious and political faith. But who believes that he is sincere in the statements he makes? Certainly not the Negro, who has now had a splendid opportunity to compare Governor Smith's utterances with his acts.

IT IS ALL RIGHT for him to "believe in the worship of God according to the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic Church," and we make no criticism of him on that score. We question, though, his sincerity when he states that he believes in absolute "freedom before the law as a matter of right and not as a matter of favor"; we do not give credence to his belief in the "common brotherhood of man under the common fatherhood of God," unless, of course, his credo takes no cognizance of the thousands of Negroes in his State.

IT IS BUT a short time ago that Governor Smith refused to let the Dempsey-Wills fight be held in New York State. It is only a few days ago that he vetoed, for the third time, a bill to relieve congestion in a municipal court district, ostensibly because it might make possible the election of a Negro to the bench. He believes in public schools, but he, seemingly, does not believe in an equal opportunity for the graduates of these schools, even when they pass civil service examinations.

He has consistently refused to appoint Negroes to public office, no matter what their qualifications for the office sought.

AT THAT, Governor Smith's reply to Mr. Marshall brings him a little nearer his life-long ambition — the Democratic nomination for President of the United States; an ambition which has caused him several times recently to humble himself to the South in the hope that this infamous section of the country might forget his religion and support him in the next election.

WAR DEPARTMENT HUMORISTS

No one will deny the right of the gentlemen in the War Department offices to have their fun and laughter. We all love a joke although one seldom expects humor from the grim gentlemen who have the duty of preparing the nation for the next war. Since we Negroes are supposed to be an inherently humorous folk, according to most of the alleged scientists among the paleface brethren, there will be no end of appreciation among us for the latest humorous sally emanating from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

With a straight face, the Adjutant General denies that Marsden B. Darnell, a New York City high school boy, was barred from the Citizens' Military Camps on account of his race. Oh no, nothing like that in these delightful United States! How horrid, we can imagine the general saying, to even think of discrimination on account of color being practiced by the War Department! So he issues this statement:

> "Where as many as fifty qualified colored applicants express a desire for training the commanding officer is directed to organize separate barracks and separate mess, handling the unit just as Negro units are handled in the regular army."

Now you see the joke—if you have that inherent sense of humor attributed to all Negroes. Negroes are not barred from the training camps, y' understand, (if there are fifty of them), they are merely jim-crowed in the training camps. When there are fifty of these young men, eager to train themselves to defend the country in time of stress and strife, they are to have jimcrow barracks and jim-crow messes. There is no mention of jim-crow rifles, hats, shoes or uniforms, but we suppose they will be thrown in. Training, of course, is "impracticable" with less than fifty dark applicants. So, with a sly chuckle, the Adjutant General, answers the riddle: "When is jim-crowism not jim-crowism," by saying, "When it is segregation"; thereby hammering another nail into the coffin of equal citizenship rights in the "Land of the Free." Needless to add, Mr. Coolidge will find it unnecessary to deliver a speech on the rights of American citizens at home as he did on the rights of the Americans in Nicaragua.

Discrimination- 1927

New York

CIVIL RIGHTS DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST THEATRE

Loews' Victoria Theatre On 125th St. Scene Of Discrimination

Suit for violation of the Civil Rights Act by Loew's Victoria Theatre, 125th street, between 7th and 8th avenues, has been started for alleged discrimination by Mr. and Mrs. H. Bouchet Day, son-in-law and daughter of Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Daniels and Ludlow W. Werner.

On Sunday night, when the theatre was selling standing room only, they purchased seats for the orchestra, but when they started for the orchestra were stopped by an usher who told them to go upstairs despite the fact that white patrons were still being admitted to the orchestra.

Not wishing to stand upstairs, they went inside to the orchestra. The usher then ran up with the manager and the manager said that they could not stay downstairs but would have to go upstairs. When they refused to do this, the manager told a man at his side, whom he called an officer, to place the people under arrest. He flashed a badge in the dark where it could not be seen.

They, however, accompanied him to the street and again asked to see his badge. The manager laughingly said that he would refund their money. When asked why he did not want colored people in the orchestra, he did not answer.

The alleged officer disappeared while they were talking.

BLOCK COLOR LINE AT MITE MISSION MEET

White Women Resent Effort To Bar Colored Sisters At Dinner

RACE MEMBERS SERVE ON COMMITTEES

Department Regarded One Of The Most Efficient In Denomination

White members of the Mite Missionary Society of the M. E. Church stood indignantly against any discrimination against their nual session of that body opening here Friday at the Mt. Vernon M. E. Church.

An effort to prompt colored delegates eating at the First Presbyterian Church, white, to which they were assigned, was nipped in the bud when officers of the society let it be known definitely that discrimination would not be tolerated.

On Committees

A number of race delegates were appointed to the various committees. Mrs. Hattie Hargis, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. M. P. Thomas, of Washington, served as tellers. Mrs. F. Carroll was one of the general chairwomen of the entertainment committee and Mrs. M. Courtney was selected as reporter for the Southwestern Chirstian Advocate.

The Mite Missionary Society is one of the largest and most important in the M. E. Church.

N. Y. TIMES
OCT 3 1927

WALKER SPIED UPON ABROAD, FRIENDS SAY

Declare All Mayor's Actions Were Watched and May Ask Washington to Explain.

POLITICAL MOTIVE IS SEEN

Believed to Have Been Hope of Finding Something to Charge to Tammany and Hurt Smith.

An investigation by official Washington to determine the truth of the reports that Mayor Walker during his recent tour of Europe was subjected to the constant espionage of men believed to have been Federal agents may be asked by friends of the Mayor, it was learned yesterday. If the reports should be verified, it was said, an attempt would be made to learn who directed that the Mayor should be kept under surveillance.

The report that Mayor Walker had been "shadowed" from the time he left New York City on the Berengaria has been current among his friends ever since his return. The Mayor was said to have been informed of this alleged espionage by half a dozen perosns, his first informant having been an Englishman of title and high position, and the last a man holding an official position in Paris.

This information was so direct that friends of the Mayor are said to have spoken to the Paris police about the matter and to have been informed that the Mayor was being "shadowed" by private detectives said to be in the employ of American officials. The Paris police were said to have sent word to Mayor Walker that French detectives had been assigned to watch those who were spying upon the Mayor.

See It As a Political Move.

Although neither Mayor Walker nor any of those who accompanied him to Europe would discuss the report, it was learned that some of the Mayor's companions credited it and believed that the espionage had been undertaken in the hope that the agents might learn something discreditable that could be used against the Mayor. Exactly how they hoped to accomplish this was not disclosed, but some of the Mayor's friends even said they suspected possible attempts at a "frame-up."

It was the belief of some of the Mayor's associates that any attempt to discredit Mayor Walker would be for the purpose of casting discredit on Tammany, the political organization of which both he and Governor Smith are members, and thus discrediting indirectly Governor Smith as a candidate for President.

It was said that nothing took place on the trip which could possibly discredit Mayor Walker.

A story, which Mayor Walker has already denied, was mentioned as indicating that an effort to discredit the Mayor was made, but was not successful. This was a story which appeared in a newspaper published for negroes, that Mayor Walker, while in Rome, attended a negro cabaret and ordered off the floor a negro who was dancing with a white woman.

In Only One Night Club.

The incident, of course, did not take place. Mayor Walker did not attend any night club or cabaret in Rome, and, in fact, went to only one night club during his trip, a club in Paris.

It was learned that French officials had been falsely informed by an American official that Mayor Walker had said while in Germany that he "did not like the French." This, it was learned, was brought to Mayor Walker's attention by French officials who did not believe the information.

None of the Mayor's friends believes that the subjecting of Mayor Walker to surveillance while abroad was directed by any high American official. It is their belief that, if the information received by them is correct and that the detectives following the Mayor were really Government agents, the espionage was the work of some overzealous subordinate official, who hoped that he might curry favor with his superiors by obtaining information that might be of use politically.

Or gazing empty at despair?
Rising or falling? Men or things?
With dragging pace or footsteps fleet?
Strong, willing sinews in your wings
Or tightening chains about your feet?

In conclusion, there is a choice morsel; although not of industry, it is such that I cannot withhold:

Some years ago I was a regular Sunday evening visitor at a well-known church, because of the scholarly addresses delivered by the pastor. One evening, during the pastor's absence, his assistant invited any one present who would like to become a member of the church to see him after the services. When I presented myself to him he quite diplomatically advised, with a smile, that I join a colored church—as I would save carfare and time in traveling!

I wonder if there are any signs in either of those places to which we are supposed to go eventually, such as: "For White People Only"—"For Colored People Only."

MADELINE G. ALLISON

Negro's Rise Makes Question of "White Collar" Job Critical

Girl Secretary Finds Doors of Both White And Colored Employers Closed to Her Even in Harlem

TO THE WORLD:

Not so long ago ———— carried an advertisement in the "Help Wanted" section of a New York daily for girls to do checking and compiling. My quest led me to a large room where I saw many girls assorting cards, it seemed, at long tables, while others were waiting for the man in charge of the hiring possibly to employ them. This "Person of Importance"—a rather untidy looking middle-aged man—found enough to do when I approached him to avoid giving me the necessary information. However, when I saw him taking cards from various girls and a supply of these cards on a table, I asked a girl what she had written on her card.

She told me to write my name and address. I did so; but again this man avoided me by taking cards from other girls and placing them. Eventually I handed him my card, which he observed carefully and then looked up at me. After making several more selections, he announced that no more girls were wanted. I had with me sufficient evidence to prove that I could do checking and compiling, I believe, better than any girl he hired, or even he himself, but this treasure remained unearthed because my skin happens not to be white

Allowed to Enter on Saying She Was Spanish

The firm of ———— advertised. As I was about to enter the building a man stopped me and asked what nationality I was. What his position was I have not been able to determine, but he appeared to me as though he could be a truckman or shipping clerk. At any rate, when I replied that I was Spanish he permitted me to proceed. There were hundreds of girls, and only forty, I heard, were needed. A darker-skinned person would hardly, of course, be included in that "Chosen Forty."

————has an employment manager who handles applicants in this manner. There were fifteen colored females who replied to an advertisement for a maid, two of them reaching the building before 7 o'clock. A workman informed us that "the boss" would arrive about 8 o'clock "in a big car." Shortly after 8.30 a very ordinary-looking man walked up to one of the girls (we were standing on a street platform at the factory), touched her on the arm, and she followed him inside the office. We surmised that this must be "the boss." Later he returned and beckoned to another girl. After a while he came out with the two girls and drove off with them in an automobile—without having the courtesy to say to the other girls that he had been suited.

I am wondering if, in the cases stated, this is the policy of the firms or the personal attitude of an employee?

Realizing that Harlem is now almost entirely a colored section, I approached several of the leading business firms in 125th Street, by letter, as to the possibilities of employing some of the residents of this section, since they have become greater buyers at these stores.

Among the replies are the following:

"Relative to the question of engaging colored sales people in our 125th Street store, your suggestion has a lot of deserving merit, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this concern which takes place on Oct. 1 we will bring the matter up to be passed on.

"Assuring you of our desire to co-operate with you" . . .

"We have to inform you that the matter referred to in your letter was taken up during the past two years and no decision was reached in regard to same.

"I do not believe any arrangements will be made this year, as it has already been considered.

"We are filing your letter, however, and should there be any change in our place we will be glad to communicate with you again."

Admits Suggestion Is Appropriate One

"While there is no question about it but that your suggestion is a very appropriate one, there is at present no vacancy in our 125th Street store—all the girls there having been with us a considerable length of time.

"We will, however, hold your letter on file and should we be able to use your services we will be glad to avail ourselves of it."

"We have considered employing a colored sales force in our two stores in your neighborhood, but find it impossible, due to the fact that we transfer our employees from store to store.

"Thanking you for your inquiry" . . .

"It is impossible to provide you with the information requested, namely, the number, even approximately, of colored people to whom this company is supplying service, or the aggregate amount of money paid to the company by these customers. We know, as a matter of fact, that we have a very large clientele among the colored people and, of course, from the certain sections of the city that are more or less segregated, but it would be quite impossible to give even an approximation of numbers or the money involved.

"As to employees, the company records indicate merely an employee's age, citizenship and whether they be married or single, but we keep no record as to race, creed or color. We do know, as a matter of fact, that we have a number of colored people in our employ. The company, as a matter of policy, so far as possible, employs colored people within the sections of the city more or less preempted by the colored race; that is, we try to employ colored people who have customer contact in these sections."

Calls Position "Proper and Necessary"

"At the present time we do not think it would be wise for us to employ colored saleswomen and soda dispensers in our 125th Street store. We do, however, have many openings for porters, dishwashers and busboys in our various stores and shall be glad to keep you in mind should we require any such help in the future."

"Your suggestion of colored candy sales people and soda dispensers in our Harlem stores we do not consider practical under existing conditions.

"Perhaps at some future time conditions may so change that this would be advisable, and if they ever do we will be very glad to get in touch with you."

"We beg to advise that the hiring of help is done by the individual manager in each store. We have, as you know, colored help in many stores in our stockroom, and under the present circumstances that is as far as we would care to go."

"We are at present open for maid in our rest room."

"There are several other syndicate stores in the vicinity of our 125th Street store, and it is a policy of such stores to co-operate with each other in matters of this nature.

"Thanking you for writing" . . .

"We have no colored employees, and at the present time have no vacancies for any new employees."

"We wish to state that we do not employ colored help."

"We do not have colored employees."

(There are close to 2,000,000 colored supporters of this institution.)

Does Not Employ Negro Girls

"I wish to advise you that this company does not employ girls of the colored race. We have repeatedly met with very fine and distinguished members of the colored race who have raised the question that you propound, and we have taken pains to show them through our operations, and I believe, in the main, satisfied them that the position we have taken with reference to such employment has been a proper and necessary one.

"I am sure that if you will take the time to make inquiry or look into the matter yourself you will come to the same conclusion.

"I regret that I cannot comply with your request for further information about people of the colored race now in our employ. I might state, however, that such employees are engaged in various occupations at several locations and that their services have been entirely satisfactory."

There are two well-known organizations that receive funds with which to champion the rights of colored people—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its organ, the Crisis, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with its magazine, Opportunity.

From Jan. 8, 1911, to Dec. 18, 1922, I was associated with the publication of the first mentioned organization. During those nearly twelve years, to quote my reference from the editor:

"She has acted as clerk, as my personal secretary, and finally as editorial assistant. Her cheerfulness, efficiency and devotion to her work have had much to do with the success of the Crisis.

"She is leaving our employ of her own volition, and I cheerfully recommend her to any one of to whom she may apply."

What white woman giving services as mentioned above would be satisfied with a salary—or rather wage—of $25 a week?

This work, however, was for the advancement of colored people, and was I not colored too? Yet I came to realize that even among colored people there was prejudice—that one without a college degree was not considered deserving of other than ordinary compensation, no matter how important their work might be.

It is difficult to put this picture into words, but I shall try.

The literary editor, who was receiving a salary double my own, for reasons which will follow, had an office with a door, even as I. Being just an ordinary human being, I always knock on a door, regardless of whether the person inside happens to be a college graduate, or "porters, dishwashers and busboys." One day I suggested to the literary editor, in a somewhat positive manner, that she knock on my door when she wished to enter, rather than open it abruptly and throw things on my desk, and she remarked, rather heatedly, that she was a college graduate, had taught school, studied and traveled abroad, and was older than I.

Selah!

Of course, it was time for me to resign when the editor upheld this principle.

And it is time for supporters of these organizations that are supposed to be championing the rights of colored people to find out whether an employee is being paid to get results, or bicker over the privileges of a college graduate; and if there are among the employees any of whom it could be said:

"We have repeatedly met with very fine and distinguished members of the colored race who have raised the question that you propound, and we have taken pains to show them through our operations, and I believe, in the main, satisfied them that the position we have taken with reference to such employment (girls of the colored race) has been a proper and necessary one."

With the influence of either one of these organizations, this stigma placed upon colored people could be removed—it should be removed—it must be removed—and it is the duty of every person interested in these movements to see that their missions are being fulfilled.

A representative from one of the

TO AMERICA

How would you have us, as we are—
Or sinking 'neath the load we bear?
Our eyes fixed forward on a star—
Or gazing backward at a scar?

Negro's Rise Makes Question of "White Collar" Job Critical

Girl Secretary Finds Doors of Both White And Colored Employers Closed to Her, Even in Harlem

TO THE WORLD:

Not so long ago ———— carried an advertisement in the "Help Wanted" section of a New York daily for girls to do checking and compiling. My quest led me to a large room where I saw many girls assorting cards, it seemed, at long tables, while others were waiting for the man in charge of the hiring possibly to employ them. This "Person of Importance"—a rather untidy looking middle-aged man—found enough to do when I approached him to avoid giving me the necessary information. However, when I saw him taking cards from various girls and a supply of these cards on a table, I asked a girl what she had written on her card.

She told me to write my name and address. I did so; but again this man avoided me by taking cards from other girls and placing them. Eventually I handed him my card, which he observed carefully and then looked up at me. After making several more selections, he announced that no more girls were wanted. I had with me sufficient evidence to prove that I could do checking and compiling, I believe, better than any girl he hired, or even he himself, but this treasure remained unearthed because my skin happens not to be white

Allowed to Enter on Saying She Was Spanish

The firm of ———— advertised. As I was about to enter the building a man stopped me and asked what nationality I was. What his position was I have not been able to determine, but he appeared to me as though he could be a truckman or shipping clerk. At any rate, when I replied that I was Spanish he permitted me to proceed. There were hundreds of girls, and only forty, I heard, were needed. A darker-skinned person would hardly, of course, be included in that "Chosen Forty."

————has an employment manager who handles applicants in this manner. There were fifteen colored females who replied to an advertisement for a maid, two of them reaching the building before 7 o'clock. A workman informed us that "the boss" would arrive about 8 o'clock "in a big car." Shortly after 8.30 a very ordinary-looking man walked up to one of the girls (we were standing on a street platform at the factory), touched her on the arm, and she followed him inside the office. We surmised that this must be "the boss." Later he returned and beckoned to another girl. After a while he came out with the two girls and drove off with them in an automobile—without having the courtesy to say to the other girls that he had been suited.

I am wondering if, in the cases stated, this is the policy of the firms or the personal attitude of an employee?

Realizing that Harlem is now almost entirely a colored section, I approached several of the leading business firms in 125th Street, by letter, as to the possibilities of employing some of the residents of this section, since they have become greater buyers at these stores.

Among the replies are the following:

"Relative to the question of engaging colored sales people in our 125th Street store, your suggestion has a lot of deserving merit, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this concern which takes place on Oct. 1 we will bring the matter up to be passed on.

"Assuring you of our desire to co-operate with you" . . .

———

"We have to inform you that the matter referred to in your letter was taken up during the past two years and no decision was reached in regard to same.

"I do not believe any arrangements will be made this year, as it has already been considered.

"We are filing your letter, however, and should there be any change in our place we will be glad to communicate with you again."

———

Admits Suggestion Is Appropriate One

"While there is no question about it but that your suggestion is a very appropriate one, there is at present no vacancy in our 125th Street store—all the girls there having been with us a considerable length of time.

"We will, however, hold your letter on file and should we be able to use your services we will be glad to avail ourselves of it."

———

"We have considered employing a colored sales force in our two stores in your neighborhood, but find it impossible, due to the fact that we transfer our employees from store to store.

"Thanking you for your inquiry" . . .

———

"It is impossible to provide you with the information requested, namely, the number, even approximately, of colored people to whom this company is supplying service, or the aggregate amount of money paid to the company by these customers. We know, as a matter of fact, that we have a very large clientele among the colored people and, of course, from the certain sections of the city that are more or less segregated, but it would be quite impossible to give even an approximation of numbers or the money involved.

"As to employees, the company records indicate merely an employee's age, citizenship and whether they be married or single, but we keep no record as to race, creed or color. We do know, as a matter of fact, that we have a number of colored people in our employ. The company, as a matter of policy, so far as possible, employs colored people within the sections of the city more or less preempted by the colored race; that is, we try to employ colored people who have customer contact in these sections."

———

Calls Position "Proper and Necessary"

"At the present time we do not think it would be wise for us to employ colored saleswomen and soda dispensers in our 125th Street store. We do, however, have many openings for porters, dishwashers and busboys in our various stores and shall be glad to keep you in mind should we require any such help in the future."

———

"Your suggestion of colored candy sales people and soda dispensers in our Harlem stores we do not consider practical under existing conditions.

"Perhaps at some future time conditions may so change that this would be advisable, and if they ever do we will be very glad to get in touch with you."

———

"We beg to advise that the hiring of help is done by the individual manager in each store. We have, as you know, colored help in many stores in our stockroom, and under the present circumstances that is as far as we would care to go."

———

"We are at present open for maid in our rest room."

———

"There are several other syndicate stores in the vicinity of our 125th Street store, and it is a policy of such stores to co-operate with each other in matters of this nature.

"Thanking you for writing" . . .

———

"We have no colored employees, and at the present time have no vacancies for any new employees."

———

"We wish to state that we do not employ colored help."

———

"We do not have colored employees."

(There are close to 2,000,000 colored supporters of this institution.)

———

Does Not Employ Negro Girls

"I wish to advise you that this company does not employ girls of the colored race. We have repeatedly met with very fine and distinguished members of the colored race who have raised the question that you propound, and we have taken pains to show them through our operations, and I believe, in the main, satisfied them that the position we have taken with reference to such employment has been a proper and necessary one.

"I am sure that if you will take the time to make inquiry or look into the matter yourself you will come to the same conclusion.

"I regret that I cannot comply with your request for further information about people of the colored race now in our employ. I might state, however, that such employees are engaged in various occupations at several locations and that their services have been entirely satisfactory."

There are two well-known organizations that receive funds with which to champion the rights of colored people—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its organ, the Crisis, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, with its magazine, Opportunity.

From Jan. 8, 1911, to Dec. 18, 1922, I was associated with the publication of the first mentioned organization. During those nearly twelve years, to quote my reference from the editor:

"She has acted as clerk, as my personal secretary, and finally as editorial assistant. Her cheerfulness, efficiency and devotion to her work have had much to do with the success of the Crisis.

"She is leaving our employ of her own volition, and I cheerfully recommend her to any one of to whom she may apply."

What white woman giving services as mentioned above would be satisfied with a salary—or rather wage—of $25 a week?

This work, however, was for the advancement of colored people, and was I not colored too? Yet I came to realize that even among colored people there was prejudice—that one without a college degree was not considered deserving of other than ordinary compensation, no matter how important their work might be.

It is difficult to put this picture into words, but I shall try.

The literary editor, who was receiving a salary double my own, for reasons which will follow, had an office with a door, even as I. Being just an ordinary human being, I always knock on a door, regardless of whether the person inside happens to be a college graduate, or "porters, dishwashers and busboys." One day I suggested to the literary editor, in a somewhat positive manner, that she knock on my door when she wished to enter, rather than open it abruptly and throw things on my desk, and she remarked, rather heatedly, that she was a college graduate, had taught school, studied and traveled abroad, and was older than I.

Selah!

Of course, it was time for me to resign when the editor upheld this principle.

And it is time for supporters of these organizations that are supposed to be championing the rights of colored people to find out whether an employee is being paid to get results, or bicker over the privileges of a college graduate; and if there are among the employees any of whom it could be said:

"We have repeatedly met with very fine and distinguished members of the colored race who have raised the question that you propound, and we have taken pains to show them through our operations, and I believe, in the main, satisfied them that the position we have taken with reference to such employment (girls of the colored race) has been a proper and necessary one."

With the influence of either one of these organizations, this stigma placed upon colored people could be removed—it should be removed—it must be removed—and it is the duty of every person interested in these movements to see that their missions are being fulfilled.

A representative from one of the

TO AMERICA

How would you have us, as we are—
Or sinking 'neath the load we bear?
Our eyes fixed forward on a star—

minded and brave enough to break down the barrier of prejudice against the employment of colored people in his or her organization. It might be worth one's while to ponder over the words of James Weldon Johnson:

Openings
hite People

white people there are ample
s in all lines of employment
n to cease stealing bread out of
children's mouths; nor is it too
white commercial America to
mete out a bit of fair play to
ored citizens.

Ample Openi
For White P

Such a comparison! What white man would think of taking a job as a Pull-man porter when he can get one as a conductor or an engineer? And is it not to see even as it has become used to colored men as Pullman porters! Inasmuch, therefore, as no white man can get a job as a Pullman porter, no colored man should be permitted to enter the ranks of conductors and motormen.

For white people in a somewhat positive manner, that she knock on my door when she wished to enter, rather than open it abruptly and throw things on my desk, and she remarked, rather heatedly, that she was a college graduate, had taught school, studied and traveled abroad, and was older than I.

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With the influence of either one of these organizations, this stigma placed upon colored people could be removed—it should be removed—it must be removed—and it is the duty of every person interested in these movements to see that their missions are being fulfilled.

Here's hoping that there are a few business men and women—perhaps several—who are sufficiently fair-

Discrimination - 1927

New York.

Only Negro Bookkeeper Ever Employed by Chelsea Bank Resigns

Edward B. Ward Says Subtle Prejudice Made It Impossible for Him to Succeed—Goes Back to Public National

Edward B. Ward, 40, 203 West 145th street, on June 7 resigned his position as the only Negro on the bookkeeping staff of the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th street and Seventh avenue. A few days later Mr. Ward was reinstated at the Public National Bank, 116th street and Madison avenue, where he had given faultless service for nine years and where he rose to the position of head bookkeeper. Such position, it is believed, has never been held in the United States by a Negro at any time.

In resigning, Mr. Ward stated that his reason was his inability to adjust himself to the operation of the bookkeeping system at the Chelsea. Although he was given every co-operation by their staff, it was very plain that it was given reluctantly, he said. The subtle prejudice of his white associates, Mr. Ward declared, froze his enthusiasm and made success impossible. Chelsea Bank officials denied this, however.

About six weeks ago Mr. Ward received appointment at Chelsea at the instance of Edward S. Rothschild, president, who asked Charles G. Rapp to make an opening for Mr. Ward. There was no vacancy at the time, but he was appointed, however.

Attorney Pope B. Billups was directly responsible for Mr. Ward's appointment at Public National nine years ago, and his services terminated when bookkeeping machines replaced most of the staff in that department.

Joseph J. Bach, first vice-president of Public National, learned of Mr. Ward's absence upon his recent return from a vacation At the main office, Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, Mr. Bach called a special conference of vice presidents for the express purpose of reinstating Mr. Ward, and their vote was unanimous. His return was greeted with warmth by all, from porter to president.

It was Mr. Rapp's opinion that the pace might have been too swift for Mr. Ward. However, Mr. Ward declared that as head bookkeeper at Public National just one department did more business than the entire Harlem branch of Chelsea. "I just could not get up speed in that atmosphere," he said.

Mr. Ward himself agreed to the truth of all that Mr. Rapp said, but maintained that the undercurrent of racial prejudice was too strong not to be seen and felt. "In saying this, I have no desire to hurt the bank or cast any reflections upon its staff, but I am only telling the truth," he said.

On Monday Mr. Ward resumed his duties at Public National.

Resigns

— Edw. B. Ward —

Broker Says White Companies Consider Negroes Bad Moral Risk; Area Too Congested

Impossible to Get Burglary or Landlord Liability Policies; Business Men Get Better Results By Telephone Than By Personal Interviews.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

NEW YORK, June 9.—Although this is New York, perhaps the most liberal city in America, the Negro suffers discrimination here just as in other parts of the country. Not only does he suffer these discriminations individually, but collectively. For instance, the community known as Harlem, the "world's largest Negro city," located now between 110th street and 155th street, running north and south, and the East River and Amsterdam avenue running east and west—in this community where upward of 200,000 Negroes live—within these very boundaries, and because within these boundaries 200,000 Negroes live, no burglary insurance on any private house or apartment is written by downtown financial institutions. They consider this district a bad risk. No insurance on personal clothes and jewelry in this district is written because, it is said, too many Negroes are professional petty thieves, and that makes the risk too great. Chain stores in the district get this type of insurance, but it is because they are insured as a system, which takes in their establishments wherever located, but individual shopkeepers are not written.

This information comes from Mr. Alex W. Stephens, insurance broker, of 2297 Seventh avenue, who handles compensation, plate glass, automobile, endowment, landlord, burglary, accident, liability, fire, life and sick insurance, and immigration, employment, surety and fraud bonds. Mr. Stephens is constantly dealing with the strong downtown financial institutions and is in position to know their policy respecting the community in which he is located. Some of the companies he does business with are Aetna Life, National Surety Company, Union Indemnity Company, Continental Fire Insurance Company, The Home Insurance Company and the United Protective Insurance Association. Some of these companies are capitalized as high as $10,000,000.

What are the reasons for this apparent indifference or ignoring of the thriving Negro bee hive? Mr. Stephens lists them as follows: (This is the way the hard-headed downtown business man sizes the Negro up):

1. Colored people don't have much.

2. Too congested. Buildings for 100 people frequently houses 400, which jumps the ratio of probable accident out of reason.

3. Some companies have tried Harlem and found the loss ratio very high, due to petty thieves making specialty of robbing apartments. (Some of the rich doctors can't even insure their expensive fur coats.)

4. Negro business men too lax in business dealings—cancellation rate high, due to letting premiums lapse—this gives district bad name.

5. Negroes are not good moral risks, whatever that means.

Mr. Stephens states some of these conditions could be remedied if responsible Negro business men took the matter up with the Insurance Commissioner. He says the East Side Jews were once so discriminated against, but they put up such a fight that now Jews can get insurance anywhere. He also states that when the downtown whites do condescend to do business with Negroes, it is more as a favor than as a business proposition, and he states it to be generally true that Negro business men can get better results by telephone than by personal interviews.

This article does not intend to convey the idea that no insurance at all is written in Harlem by downtown houses. Mr. Stephens states he has two companies on his list who indiscriminately take all types of business with the hope that between the good and the bad they can earn a fair profit. It is difficult to place fire insurance on the small storekeeper because it is almost universally true not alone among colored, that if the business is on the verge of failure it will be burnt out for the insurance and the business is usually over-insured.

COLOR LINE IN ALL N. Y. HOSPITALS

Patients Accepted But Doctors And Nurses Are Barred

FACTS ARE NOW LAID BEFORE MAYOR WALKER

George W. Harris Of New York News Takes The Initiative

NEW YORK.—Mayor Walker has been asked to look into the "Color line business" in New York hospitals.

George W. Harris, former Alderman and editor of the New York News charges that doctors, nurses and patients are discriminated against in the city's hospitals. He charges the color line is drawn at all of the city hospitals.

"There are no colored doctors and nurses on the staffs of Bellevue, Kings County or Fordham Hospitals," he writes. "They are openly barred on account of their color. There are colored doctors slowly getting on the staff of Harlem Hospital. There is a Jim Crow nurse system and training school at Harlem.

"Colored doctors have been definitely barred because of their color at Kings County Hospital. There has been one colored interne, we learn at Metropolitan Hospital. Colored doctors have been practically barred however, from the staff of Metropolitan Hospital, just as they have at Lincoln Hospital and the other city hospitals. Colored nurses have been definitely barred because of their color from the Bellevue Nurse Training School."

Charge N. Y. Hospitals Draw Color Line

NEW YORK, July 14.—George W. Harris, former alderman, in a statement addressed to Mayor Walker, charged that Negro physicians, nurses and patients are discriminated against in the city's hospital, and asked the mayor to investigate these charges.

"There are no colored doctors and nurses on the staffs of Bellevue, Kings County, or Fordham Hospitals," he writes. "They are openly barred on account of their color. There are colored doctors slowly getting on the staff of Harlem Hospital. There is a jim-crow nurse system and training school at Harlem.

"Colored doctors have been definitely barred because of their color at Kings County Hospital. There has been one colored interne, we learn at Metropolitan Hospital. Colored doctors have been practically barred, however, from the staff of Metropolitan Hospital, just as they have at Lincoln Hospital and the other city hospitals. Colored nurses have been definitely barred because of their color from the Bellevue Nurse Training School.

N. Y. WORLD

JUL 3 1927

Negro Editor Complains Hospitals Draw Color Line

George W. Harris, former Negro Alderman and editor of the New York News a newspaper for Negroes in Harlem, has asked Mayor Walker to look into charges that Negro doctors, nurses and patients are discriminated against in the city's hospitals. He charges the color line is drawn at all of the city hospitals.

"There are no colored doctors and nurses on the staffs of Bellevue, Kings County or Fordham Hospitals," he writes. "They are openly barred on account of their color. There are colored doctors slowly getting on the staff of Harlem Hospital. There is a Jim Crow nurse system and training school at Harlem.

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N. Y. WORLD

JUN 30 1927

ENDS SEGREGATION IN JERSEY SCHOOLS

Commissioner of Education Orders Reinstatement of 30 Negro Children in Toms River

FINDS COLOR WAS ISSUE

Other Reasons Offered Were Not Substantiated, He Says

Reinstatement in the Toms River, N. J., school by the Dover Township Board of Education of thirty Negro school children, tuition pupils from Berkeley Township, was ordered yesterday by Commissioner of Education John H. Logan at Trenton.

Segregation of the Negro children by the Dover Township Board of Education attracted State-wide attention.

In disposing of an appeal from the segregation by parents and guardians of eighteen of the children yesterday, Commissioner Logan held that the Board of Education failed to substantiate its contention that the children were moved to a church, with a Negro teacher, because they were from one to three years below normal and so insubordinate as to constitute a menace to the discipline of the Toms River school.

Commissioner Logan's decision said in part:

"It would appear from the facts in the case that the facilities provided by the Dover Township Board in the South Toms River School were better than other facilities furnished to some of the white pupils, and that the Dover Township Board of Education in the first instance intended in good faith to provide special class facilities for certain individual cases of retardation or unruliness among the Negro children.

"That ultimately, however, the placing of children in such school was determined upon a color basis is evident from the fact that not only appellants but other Negro pupils were sent there, that no white children were ever placed among them, and no characteristics other than color were proved to be peculiar to appellants and in no way shared by the pupils who were left in the Toms River School so as to justify the exclusion of such appellants on other grounds."

Reinstatement Order Fails to Stir Toms River

Special Despatch to The World

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 29.—The order of Commissioner of Education Logan of Trenton to the Dover Township Board of Education to reinstate the thirty Negro children in the school here caused little surprise. The order states that the Dover board "shall reinstate the colored children in the Dover township schools, until such time as the contract between the Dover board and the Berkeley board terminates." The contract terminated June 1, and the contract probably will not be renewed for next year.

That the order was anticipated is evidenced by the action taken by the borough of South Toms River, from which district most of the Negro children came, when they appointed Councilman Arthur Cornelius to look into the matter of division of the Berkeley School district and the formation of a district in the borough, with the possibilities of finding a suitable place for their children of school age.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

APR 9 1927

NEGRO BARRED FROM TRAINING CAMP

The Republican party has always posed as the especial friend of the negro. It is quick to protest against lynchings or any form of injustice or discrimination against the negro race when the offense is committed in the South. And it is one of the pet grievances of that party that, as alleged, negroes are sometimes kept from the polls in the South. It will come as a surprise, therefore, to learn that under the Republican Administration gross discrimination is practiced against the colored race as concerns the training camps.

It seems that colored men are not permitted in the citizens' training camps in the North under the army regulations, and may not even join or attend the training camps in the South unless a minimum of fifty qualified men apply in some corps area for admission, in which case a special training camp for colored men will be established. In no case may a negro attend a military training camp where white people are being trained.

These facts were brought out when Marsden V. Burnell, of No. 137 Edgecombe avenue, a negro student of the Textile High School, New York applied for admission to a training camp. He was rejected solely on account of his color. To his application a letter signed H. W. Fleet, Lt Col., Inf. C. M. T. C., officer, was received. It read as follows:

"We are not permitted to accept colored young men in the C. M. T. camps in this area. The same army regulations as apply to enlistment in the army govern acceptance at a C. M. T. camp; that is, colored men must enlist in colored regiments. There will be camps for colored young men in Southern States and, of course, you are eligible to attend although it will not be possible to pay your way the entire distance from New York to the camps.

I suggest that you send your application to the C. M. T. officer, Fourth Corps Area, Red Rock Building, Atlanta, Ga.,"

A vigorous protest against such treatment of the negro race was sent by George W. Harris, editor of the New York "News," to President Coolidge which merely brought the reply from Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, that the matter had been referred to the War Department.

It is stated that no arrangements have been made at the citizens military training camp at Atlanta for training negro applicants.

N. Y. WORLD

JUN 16 1927

NEGRO WINS POINT IN SCHOOL BATTLE

Demurrer to His Mandamus Petition Overruled by Jersey Justice

BOARD FILES NO DEFENSE

Township's Delay May Wipe Out Color Line

Unless the Board of Education of Berkeley Township, Ocean County, N. J., files a defense in the Supreme Court by July 1, a preemptory order of mandamus will be allowed granting the admission of Negro children to the township's schools. This order was issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Parker after dismissing a demurrer to a mandamus action brought by John F. Raison, a Negro, to compel the board to admit his son and other Negro children to the schools.

The board had argued that Raison had not resorted to other remedies before appealing to the court and should have brought his case to State Education Commissioner Logan. Raison has laid the facts before Commissioner Logan and is waiting his decision. Justice Parker decided Raison was within his right by appealing direct to the court.

"Where a child of school age is excluded from public schools solely on the ground of color," said Justice Parker, "and it is not a question of the particular school to which it is assigned as a mere matter of convenience it is not necessary to assert his rights in the first instance through the proceeding provided by the school law, but resort may be had at once to mandamus."

Because of the carelessness of small manufacturers of pyrotechnics, State Labor Commissioner Andrew F. McBride of New Jersey has issued a warning to them to guard against fire hazards, particularly as the Fourth of July approaches. Commissioner McBride said yesterday that the larger manufacturers were complying with the law. According to State Bureau of Explosives there are 5,206,876 pounds of explosives, 39,595,900 pounds of explosive caps, 391,000 pounds of blasting caps and electrical exploders and 2,450 gross of torpedoes stored in the State.

Explosives stored in districts awaiting the opening of the market for the celebration of the Fourth of July are especially being watched. According to Commissioner McBride, inexperienced handling of the pyrotechnics is the cause of damage and loss of life. He pointed out that many fireworks concerns crop up just for the Fourth of July trade and, are not properly equipped to handle the explosives safely.

The cost of washing in Frenchtown, N. J., has increased 50 per cent. Through a decision of the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners the Frenchtown Water Company has been allowed to increase its rates.

For facial washing or clothing the single spigot charge has been increased from $10 to $15 yearly. The use of water to wash an automobile is $5 a year, and this applies to only one car. Each additional charge for car washing will be $4.

The Utility Board denied the company application to put into effect its own rates, but allowed a 50 per cent. increase over the old rates. The rates will be effective July 1.

North Carolina.

Discrimination-1927

SOLICITOR DENOUNCES WITNESSES WHO ADDRESS DEFENDENT AS 'MRS.'

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN

JUN 25 1927

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Jan. 20.—If city solicitor Graves, white of this city, who has presecuted 25,000 people can still get enough votes to be re-elected, as he seems to be able to do, it is no fault of a number of the right thinking race citizens of Winston Salem. The reason for this condition is the fact that the lowest form of race prejudice existent in the south runs in this man's veins. This fact was brought out at a hearing here recently.

A case tried by Graves in the Superior Court involved two race witnesses. One was the assistant cashier of a local race bank. The other was a reporter on a local white daily. The defendant in the case was a race woman.

The solicitor when asking questions of the two witnesses informed them not to answer him "Yes" or "No", but "yes sir" and "no sir." As hard as this was to do, one might strain a point by considering the source and swallowing the insult.

But a little later on when the woman was referred to as Mrs. the solicitor became furious and informed these witnesses that "no nigger woman should be or would be called 'Mrs.' in his court." The greatest surprise of the whole affair was the aquiescence of the witnesses in this declaration, especially the usually vociferous reporter.

The whole city is indignant since a "ready" answer could certainly not have been termed contempt of court if such was the witnesses fear.

Jim Crow Law Violation Is Charged To Negroes

"Negroes are welcome in Asheville, so long as they keep their place, but they must do that," is a decree of Chief of Police W. R. Messer. In substantiation of his conviction, Chief Messer yesterday morning arrested John and Mozell Chavis, of 140 Fayetteville street, for violation of the "Jim Crow" law.

Discrimination - 1927

Ohio

OHIO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN RIOT

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A race riot broke out among students in the East high school last week when a youth of the Race started a fist fight with a white pupil. The combatants were urged on by students of both races until a general fight began with more than twenty youths participating.

The principal of the school, E. H. Smith (white), was called to the scene of action and seeing that the whites of the school were outnumbering and outfighting our youths, he remarked that as it was raining hard he didn't care to go out in the mud.

The following day Smith called a meeting of the youths, the members of our Race being taken to a study hall and the whites to the auditorium.

Smith in his talk to the Race youths said that our students ought to be glad of the opportunity to even being allowed to attend the same school with the whites and to sit in the same class rooms and on the street cars with them. He warned the students of our Race that if they discussed anything about the fight to anyone they would be jailed. Citizens of the Race are up in arms.

SUES THEATRE ON DISCRIMINATION

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 23.—Because he was discriminated against and refused a seat anywhere in the house, Henry C. Crawford, 2263 East 95th St., has filed suit for $500 against the Ohio theatre in this city. The suit was filed in the Court of Common Pleas last week.

On January 22, Crawford declares he made reservations over the telephone for the evening performance in a particular section of the house in which he wanted to sit. When he called at the box office on the afternoon of the same date for the tickets, Crawford declares that the management refused to give him the tickets which he had ordered over the telephone.

He was shunted from attendant to attendant, he declares, until he finally was able to see Robert C. McLaughlin, manager of the house, who informed him that it was the policy of the theatre to segregate their audiences inasmuch as his patrons demanded it.

COLLEGE MEN TO OPEN WAR ON JIM CROW

Plan Huge Drive in Northern States

Columbus, Ohio, July 1.—July 4 will mark a grand and glorious celebration throught the state, for it will witness the first concerted attempt at the restoration of the departed glories that Ohioans of every race once boasted of. This drive is being inaugurated by one of the leading college fraternities of the state.

The days when every respectable law-abiding American citizen enjoyed the same privileges regardless of race. When every public institution was open to all alike and where manhood and womanhood was respected even if the color of the skin was not white.

These days seem to have gone forever. In late years Ohio has become a seething caldron of the bitterest race-prejudice. Practically every public place a door is slammed in the face of our people, and even the dirty restaurants operated by foreigners have signs reading, "For white people only." The far South has nothing on Ohio.

"But this shall not last" is the cry of the college men who have banded together to fight down the barriers against their people. Quietly, but effectively, the word has been passed to the various fraternities over the state, and a far-reaching organization with but one purpose in view has been formed—to bring back Ohio where it was 50 years ago.

The first start begins on "Independence day," usually celebrated in the South by lynchings or burnings and farther up the line by heaping insults and passing more laws to crush and degrade the dark American citizen.

And the dark intelligent citizens, headed by this fraternity chapter of 115 members, are determined that these insults shall be met with determined resistance. On "Independence day" every public institution which bars our people will be visited by one of the fraternity members. They expect to be repulsed and are ready for anything. If arrested, they will go to jail, and bide their time. For as many places that refuse service for no other reason than that a dark face asks it, there shall be filed as many law suits. The drive will be just as unwavering and forceful as the methods used by German, Russian and Polish frat men who in the past have won points of principles against tyranny.

A large defense fund has already been collected and is steadily growing. It will be used to fight such cases of segregation as will be presented by these leaders who declare these evils are spreading too rapidly and that if not checked, it will soon be unsafe for our people to walk on the street. It is stated that Clarence Darrow of Chicago will be asked to head the defense and the drive is expected to sweep throughout the United States with Ohio the center of activities.

DAYTON IS TENSE; FACING A CRISIS

(Preston News Service)

Dayton, Ohio.—At a mass meeting held here several nights ago in the Roosevelt High School, in which several hundred people participated, the first seed were sown for what may turn out to be a race war of very serious proportions.

A. E. Erbaugh, who presided as chairman, introduced several speakers.—a Rev. Kaufmann, who said little, a Mr. Nicum, who is candidate for city commissioner on a segregation platform, and a Mr. Ireland, of the West Side Building and Loan Company. The organization, said the chairman, was formed to hold the boundary lines which they had established for the Negro.

Won't Lend to Negroes

The real estate man reported that Building and Loan associations throughout the city, with the exception of one or two "pirates" had agreed to not lend money to Negroes and to recall the loans from the Negroes who had bought property in "white territory," and to force them out of the neighborhood. Mr. Dunlevy and a Mr. Reese were mentioned as the "pirate" real estate men who were selling property to Negroes.

A "Testimony Meeting"

As the meeting proceeded, the tension in the audience increased and the whole affair took on the atmosphere of an old time religious revival, one person after another getting up and "testifying" to his experience and feelings. One enthusiastic rabble rouser said: "If I came home and found a thief in my home, trying to steal the few dollars my pocket contains, I should be justified in taking a gun and killing him; when I find a Negro buying a property in my neighborhood, he is robbing me of hundreds of dollars," he roared, "and I am justified in doing the same thing to him." This remark was greeted with wild applause, and a chorus of "yes," "sure" etc.

Following this another man declared that the white citizens of the West Side could not depend upon the city officials to help them in this matter, and therefore must take matters in their own hands, if they wanted to get satisfactory results. He cited the attitude of Mr. Eicholberger, the City Manager, who had promised to support the West Side citizens, but had pointed out that there were 40,000 white people on the West Side and 13,000 colored people on the West Side; and as the whole of Dayton had a colored population of only 17,000, he didn't see any chance for the colored people occupying the whole West Side for a while yet.

Proposes Lynching Bee

It was suggested by another frenzied speaker that every business man who gave employment to a Negro be boycotted, and that no ultimatum be accepted if it were delivered by a Negro. As the meeting became more heated, a direct incitement to riot and lynching was voiced by one man who proposed that a committee of 50 West Side loyal citizens wait on the two real estate dealers who had sold property to Negroes, and escort them to the country, and "horse whip the hide off 'em." "Then, too, if a few niggers get good sound beatin's, they'll know their places. All you got to do is to handle two or three of them smart niggers rough and the rest will git wise."

One of the younger men in the audience who had the temerity to ask for some constructive plan for dealing with the Negro population on a fair and equitable basis, was promptly silenced, with sneers and wild shouts of "The nigger can go to h--l."

I am too much of a coward, though white, to tell you my name for publication just now. These solid, respectable white citizens, pillars of the white churches, upholders of white supremacy, finally adjourned to meet next Monday. I shall try to attend that meeting, although I have an engagement out of town, but will try and get back to it. I shall give you a report of future meetings. I can see in this sort of procedure nothing short of a terrible race riot and much bloodshed. I hope the colored people will be prepared to effectively defend themselves.

DEC 16 1927

HARRY E. LINDER

JONES TO PROBE NEGRO PROTEST

Told Teachers Advice Girls to Quit.

Charges of discrimination in the schools against colored children were laid yesterday before Superintendent R. G. Jones by representatives of their race. Conditions are especially bad at Central High and Rutherford B. Hayes Schools, where some of the teachers are actively discouraging the efforts of colored girls to acquire an education, according to Mrs. Thomas W. Fleming, wife of the councilman, who headed the delegation.

"I have knowledge of a number of cases in which teachers have said to colored girls, 'Education isn't for you. You ought to quit school and go to work'," Mrs. Fleming said.

"In one case a colored girl whose parents are in the South was removed from the home of a colored family, where her household duties were light enough to permit her to study, and placed in the home of a white family by one of the teachers. In this home the girl had to work every moment she was in the house. She had no time to study, failed in her work, and then was advised to quit school!"

The complaint that colored girls are forced to spend hours in doing laundry work for teachers under the guise of "domestic science," also was lodged with the superintendent.

Supt. Jones, Elbert C. Wixom, principal of Central High; Miss Adelaide Laura Van Duzer, supervisor of domestic science, and George E. Whitman, head of the attendance and placement department, promised to go to the bottom of the charges. Wixom denied that girls are discouraged in their efforts to obtain an education.

"If there is anything of that sort going on, it is a personal matter between the pupil and teacher and I do not know of it," he said.

Discrimination - 1927

Oregon

PORTLAND'S NEGRO BAN HITS Y. W. C. A. SESSION

City in Oregon May Lose National Convention Because of Stand of Its Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28.—Portland is in line to lose a national convention because the big hotels here refuse to admit negro delegates. Negotiations looking toward the entertainment of the National Young Women's Christian Association convention here next April have apparently reached an impasse, with the Portland board unable to meet the requirements of the National Board of the association for the entertainment of all of the 2,500-odd delegates, including the negroes, at hotels.

Mrs. J. J. Panton, General Secretary of the Portland Association, and other staff members expressed determination to adjust the matter and bring the convention here despite the difficulties.

Hotel men have adopted the position, on the other hand, that, while they do not desire to offend the negro members and do not wish to discourage the holding of a national convention of this scope in Portland, they are nevertheless bound to follow a consistent policy.

Discrimination - 1927

Pennsylvania.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION SPREADING IN PHILLY

PHILADELPHIA.—Educational segregation is growing and its trend would soon reach the high schools, institutes and colleges, Orin C. Evans, of the Philadelphia Tribune staff, told the weekly forum of the American Negro Labor Congress, Sunday.

Pointing to specific cases of increased segregation, Mr. Evans said that Drexel Institute, which once admitted colored students, had recently told a colored woman applicant point blank that colored students were no longer admitted and that even Temple University does not now admit colored students to its domestic science department.

ENTIRE CREW OF CAFE 'FIRED' FOR JIM CROW PLAN

Proprietor Closes Place 2 Days When Traveller Is Refused Service

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 16—When informed that the management of one of his restaurants refused to serve a hungry colored customer, Louis G. Baurle, proprietor of restaurants operated in the Reading Terminal, discharged the whole crew, there, then remained closed for two days until he could obtain a crew that carried out his orders.

The identity of the colored patron was not made known. He is said to have entered the place after alighting from a train. When he seated himself and made ready to order something to eat, he was informed by the waiter that he could not be served because of his color.

Refused By Manager

The prospective customer then appealed to the manager and was again turned down. Miss Smith, Mr. Baurle's secretary, was the next one confronted by the man. Mr. Baurle was at home at the time. Informed of what had taken place over the phone, he sent back the order to "fire the whole crew and close the place until we can get another crew."

And to make matters worse, Mr. Baurle was unable to get another crew for two or three days, but the place remained closed and he continued to lose money rather than re-employ those who had insulted the man.

"I don't think that it's worth writing about," said Mr. Baurle when questioned by two reporters who had heard of the incident through Mr. Edmund Vawter, the head waiter. "Everyone should feel that way about such things. What has a man's color got to do with his rights and privileges? I'll always serve colored people as long as they conduct themselves as anybody else."

Discrimination—1927

South Carolina.

BAR NEGRO BARBERS
FROM SERVING WHITES

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 7.—Senator Martin's bill prohibiting Negro barbers from serving white women passed the Senate Friday and was sent to the House.

CUTTING HAIR OF WHITE WOMEN TO BE A CRIME!

South Carolina Negroes Cannot Cut Hair of White Women If Senate Bill Becomes Law—Senator Would Ban Shining Shoes

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill which will prohibit race barbers from serving white women and girls in South Carolina barber shops passed in the Senate Friday by a vote of 30 to 9 and went to the House.

The bill, which was introduced by W. Claude Martin, of Orangeburg follows the same lines as a measure introduced sometime ago in Atlanta Georgia, which has been nullified by an injunction. Although some opposition arose to the passage of the bill, the measure being unfavorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, to which it was sent, a large majority of the Senate voted to table the committee's report.

In the lively discussion of the matter, Senator Martin had the following to say:

"I believe in preventing crime. A fad has developed among women in recent years, which necessitates their visiting barber shops—many of them being waited on by Negro barbers.

"The president of the Federation of Women's Clubs tells me she thinks the bill ought to pass. Pass the measure and cut off a way that might lead to criminal assault.

Senator Taylor H. Stukes, of Clarendone, objects to the passage of the bill. "In my connection," he said, "white men own and operate barber shops and employ Negro barbers—sometimes girls and women wait for some Negro barber who has been employed in the town some twenty years. There is no reason to interfere with the barber business. This bill merely expresses the tendency of the government of today—a tendency to regulate individuals in their private business. I'm against this endless regulation of the private activities of men."

"Protect Women"

In voicing his approval of the measure, Senator S. J. Summers of Calhoun, stated: "Only in recent years have women taken to clipping their flowing locks. The time has come when, if women do not exercise discretion, we as the heads of families and as admirers of true womanhood, should put restrictions up to protect women. I don't believe a Negro barber has a right to cut the hair of a white woman, though I am a friend of the Negro."

"Does this bill," inquired Senator D. A. Spivey, of Horry, "regulate bootblacks? Does it prohibit a Negro bootblack from shining the shoes of a white woman or white girl?"

"The bill does not prohibit Negroes from shining the shoes of white women," Senator Martin replied.

"Well, it does seem to me that that is more dangerous a business than cutting hair," the Horry senator remarked.

The measure classified barber shops into four groups: Class 1, shops where white persons are barbers and only white persons served; Class 2, shops where white and Negro barbers are employed, only white persons being served and white women and white girls to be waited on by white barbers; Class 3, shops where Negroes only are barbers and where only white men shall be served; Class 4, shops where only Negroes are barbers and where only Negroes are served.

Violators of the terms of the bill would be subject to a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment of not more than 30 days.

Daily Papers Oppose Measure

Both of the Columbia Daily papers, The State and The Daily Record, oppose the measure. In a slashing editorial, captioned "Fooling With High Explosives," The Columbia State, among other things, has the following to say:

"Have those members of the general assembly, who would have Negro barbers prohibited from cutting the hair of white women, ever heard the proverb that 'It is well to let sleeping dogs lie'?

"In this state our industries are employing whites by the thousands, from which Negroes are excluded. This exclusion is effected with the assistance of statutes. Would members of the general assembly have these condition agitated? Do they want to set the Negro associations of northern states, backed by the wealth of the northern white men, to resort to the federal courts?

"Why monkey with the federal constitution when the occasion is not urgent and when no emergency exists?

"Tinkering with the question of the Negro in industry might cause discussion that would end in upheaval. Trouble that the barber's bill, if passed, might set on foot would begin in the north and come south.

"Who wants disturbance? Kindling a little fire is one thing, and putting it out another."

COLUMBIA, S. C.

FEB 4 1927

Fooling With High Explosives.

Have those members of the General Assembly who would have Negro barbers prohibited from cutting the hair of white women ever heard the proverb that it is well to "let sleeping dogs lie"?

In this state are industries employing whites by thousands, from which Negroes are excluded—from which they ought to be excluded. The exclusion is effective, without the assistance of statutes.

Would members of the General Assembly have these conditions agitated? Do they want to set the Negro associations of Northern states, backed by the money of a small element of wealthy Northern white men, to resort to the federal courts?

Would these members have Negro barbers appealing to their Northern friends to interfere lest they be injured in their trades?

Why monkey with the federal constitution, when the occasion is not urgent, when no emergency exists?

The Negro in industry creates a delicate, a complex situation. Most of the graver problems are solved without resort to statutes. The primary system of Texas is under attack even now, because a Texas statute was enacted excluding Negroes from Democratic primaries. We exclude them without the statute—and our position, therefore, is unassailable.

Tinkering with the question of the Negro in industry might start discussions that would end in upheaval.

Trouble that the "barbers' bill," if passed, might set on foot woul.. begin in the North—and come South.

Who wants disturbance? Kindling a little fire is one thing. Putting it out is another.

Discrimination - 1927

Texas.

~~NEGROES~~ CLIMB STAIRS TO THEATRE

The Fort Worth Light has on many occasions called to the attention of theatre fans here the impropriety of the *back door theatre*. Some few theatre managers of this city have had arranged at their theatres, back door entrances for their colored patrons. To gain entrance to this door it is necessary to climb a flight of stairs several hundred feet and it requires about half of ones' strength to make it up the stairs and the other half to get down, besides sanctioning the disgraceful arrangement made for them by these would-be accommodating theatres. One of these theatre managers a few days ago announced that they would permit colored theatre-goers to their shows only three evenings in the week. We are informed, also, that many people of our group are yet patronizing this show house—climbing the back stairway. We are at a los to understand just what our people mean by such practices. We are of the opinion that they have not given the matter serious consideration. That they do not realize that they accept the stamp of non-appreciation and disrespect that is handed them them they continue to patronize such places. We realize the social conditions in these sections, nor do we contend for the same entrances, if objectionable to them, but we do contend that if these places wish the patronage of our group that convenient arrangements should be made to receive such patronage. Front door entrances could easily be made by these show houses, but as long as people of our group continue to accept such treatment, so long will these places feel that you are satisfied with what is given you.

ur opinion is that these places are not particular about your coming to them, but would prefer seeing you attend your own show houses, managed by your own people.

Discrimination - 1927

Virginia

SCHOOL DROPPED FROM LEAGUE BECAUSE IT REFUSED TO BAR NEGROES

(Preston News Service)

MARTINSBURG, W. VA. Jan. 21—The Chambersburg, Pa., High School has been dropped from the Cumberland Valley Athletic Association because the Pennsylvania school refused to sign a resolution to bar Negro players from League games it was announced here Friday. High Schools of Martinsburg, Va., Winchester, Va., Hagertown, Md., and Waynesboro, Pa., are members of the League.

Refuse Bar Negro; School Is Banned

Cumberland Valley Association Obects To Negroes As Players

Martinsburg, W. Va., Jan 21—The Chambersburg, Pa., High School has been dropped from the Cumberland Valley Athletic Association because the Pennsylvania school refused to sign a resolution to bar Negro players from league games, it was announced here Friday. High schools of Martinsburg, W. Va., Winchester, Va., Hagerstown, Md., and Waynesboro, Pa., are members of the league.

Colored Business Man Ordered Out of Smithfield, Virginia, By Mayor

Joe Rumlar, a colored business man from Panama, who has been in this country fifteen years, reported to the Washington Eagle that he had been ordered out of Smithfield, Va., by the mayor of the city, L. C. Brock and given 24 hours to leave the town. Mr. Rumlar had spent about twelve hundred dollars in fitting up a restaurant and pool room in Smithfield.

The population of Smithfield is about two thousand people. The action of the mayor has been reported to the minister of Panama, who will take the matter up with the State Department. Rumlar had lived in Smithfield two years some years ago and intended to go into business in Smithfield, Va.

HAMILTON CLUB AGAIN RAISES ITS "COLOR BAR"

Refuses To Permit Minister To Enter Club To Attend Meet Of His Ad.isory Board

The Rev. Charles Wesley Burton, pastor of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church was the second citizen of color within two weeks to feel the sting of the "Jim Crow" policy of the exclusive Hamilton Club, 20 South Dearborn street. The Rev. Mr. Burton was denied admission into the club to attend a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Congregational Church to which he had been invited on Friday of last week. The manager of the club, who answered the phone call of the minister, declared that the lackey who had refused him permission was following his instructions—that the Advisory Board of the Hamilton Club had voted that no person of color be permitted to enter the building.

Congregationalists' Protest

Immediately after the manager informed him of this policy, the Rev. Mr. Burton telephoned the room where his meeting was being held and told Dr. Jessie J. Kolmos, Maywood pastor of the incident. Dr. Kolmos immediately left the meeting and came to the rescue of his colleague.

No amount of reasoning or persuasion on the part of either of the men was sufficient to move the manager of the club from his original position. He declared that the Advisory Board had been very firm in their ruling and had affirmed the Jim-Crow practice of the house even after the storm of protest following their actions in barring A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Urban League, a few weeks ago.

Will Change Place of Meeting

Dr. Ernest Waller Allen, chairman of the Congregational Advisory Board, joined the group and he also insisted that the rule of the house be waived and Dr. Burton be admitted to the meeting but the manager remained obdurate.

Dr. Allen, who is a member of the Hamilton Club, was loud in his denunciation of the policy of proscription as practiced by them. He declared that he would bring the matter to the attention of the club as a body and make every effort to have this ruling annulled.

The Advisory Board of the Congregational Church has been holding its meetings at this place regularly every Friday but they declared that unless the ruling of the club was changed they would seek new quarters in which to hold their meetings.

Discrimination - 1927

PAYS TO KEEP UP JIM CROW SYSTEM

State of West Virginia Penalizes Itself for Separate Schools

Charleston, W. Va., May 6.—The state legislature, which adjourned its regular session last Friday, set a precedent for all states which maintain separate schools, by passing a law granting state aid to students who, because of the color line, must go outside of the state to pursue courses of study which the state provides for white students at the West Virginia university.

Under the provisions of this law, residents of the state who have completed a four-year high school course in the state, or, in lieu thereof, have resided in the state for five years and who have pursued two years of college work in one of the state schools, will have their tuition and fees paid in universities outside of the state in sums equal to the difference in the amounts paid by state students and those from other states who attend the West Virginia university.

The advisory council to the state board of education, composed of the state supervisor of Race schools and two members, which assists in formulating policies and governing all Negro educational institutions in the state, acting jointly with the state board of education, is empowered to prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of the law and to pass upon the qualifications of students applying for state aid.

The state aid [illegible] originally introduced, was written by T. Edward Hill, director of the bureau of Race welfare and statistics, in response to the wishes of leaders of the state who are striving to equalize educational opportunities of the Race with those of white citizens. As originally drawn, the bill provided that all bona fide residents of the state who are now, or who may in the future pursue courses of study in institutions outside of the state the same as those taught at the state university, and who, because of the constitutional provision prohibiting the education of white and Colored in the same school and for whom no such courses of study are provided in their state schools, should have their tuition and other expenses paid in an amount equal to the per capita cost of education at the state university. This would have given the benefit of such courses as medicine, engineering and law to a large number of youths and the financial aid granted by the state would have averaged about $350 per term; but as the bill finally passed, the six or seven years residence in the state will greatly limit the number of beneficiaries and the state aid will amount to from $100 to $150 per term.

Discrimination — 1927

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Journal
DEC 31 1927

Negro Students Denied Service

Conference Delegates Refused Accommodations, Is Charge

The fact that negro students attending the National Students' conference at the Auditorium have been refused accommodations in hotels and service in restaurants here was attacked at a meeting of a discussion group of the conference Thursday afternoon. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, negro, president of Howard university, Washington, a college for negroes, led the discussion.

A negro girl, well dressed and about 18, attempted to register in a hotel on Wisconsin st. but was told that she could not have a room. A negro Y. M. C. A. secretary entered a Third st. restaurant for dinner Wednesday night, removed his overcoat, sat down and had looked over the menu for a minute before a waiter told him that he could not be served.

Negress Refused Service

Two girls, one white and one negro, entered another Third st. restaurant. A waitress told the negro girl that she could not be served there. When the white girl asked why service was denied, the waitress explained that it was optional with them whether or not they served negroes—and she didn't care to.

"Are you going to serve me? I'm with her," the white girl asked.

"No, I won't serve you as long as you are with her," was the reply.

A committee of students was appointed to investigate the situation to determine what course might be pursued so negro students could eat here. Seven negroes and four white students entered a Third st. restaurant Thursday night to see what action would be pursued. The whites were served without delay, but the others sat for 10 minutes before their orders were taken, and then the waiters approached them reluctantly, it seemed.

Feared Trouble

The manager told a Journal reporter that they had been denying negro students service, but Thursday morning he had taken the subject up with the general manager of the chain restaurant system who had said the restaurant might get in trouble if service was refused because of the color of patrons.

For that reason he had ordered the waitresses to act as they pleased —either serve the negroes or let them sit until they became tired and walked out.

The subject was taken up with the business committee of the conference and it was decided to protest to the Association of Commerce. The possibility of introducing a resolution to the conference condemning such a practice on the part of local business men was mentioned and may be followed at Friday's meeting.

Cite Prejudice Instances

Other instances of race prejudice were mentioned by students of the discussional group.

A white student from Texas asked Dr. Johnson what could be done to overcome race prejudice in his state. Dr. Johnson told him that as an individual he could help combat this by tipping his hat to negro women he knew, by taking his hat off in an elevator when one is present and by calling negroes Mr. or Mrs. instead of simply by their last names.

The denial of the validity of the person of a negro is the cause of the trouble, he pointed out. If a few white persons were courageous enough to brave public rebuke and treat negroes as persons the public idea would change in a short time, he predicted.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

MILWAUKEE DISHONORED

[Milwaukee Leader]

It is a shame that our city should be disgraced by the inability of Roland Hayes, the celebrated Negro tenor, to find hotel accommodations when he visits the city to give his concerts. It is hard to believe that there are not some hotels in this city which would not have been so unjust and narrow-minded as to deny such a man accommodations if they knew of his plight.

Defender

For centuries it has been a settled rule of the common law that hotel keeping is a public calling and that hotels are therefore legally bound to serve the public under equal conditions and without discrimination. As long ago as the year 1450 the court of king's bench decided that "where a smith refuses to shoe my horse, or an innkeeper refuses to give me entertainment at his inn, I shall have an action on the case"—that is, he could sue for damages. Under the Wisconsin statutes it is not only cause for damage suit, but is also made a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

4-23-27

But it is the moral rather than the legal wrong that is most important. A Negro is a human being and is entitled to be served like other human beings. If a white man or a Negro were drunk or otherwise disorderly, it might be proper to turn him away. Also if he did not comply with the ordinary regulations which all guests are required to comply with. But the mere fact of color is no excuse whatsoever for turning anyone away.

Neither is it any excuse that some pinheaded white person might refuse to patronize the place if it served a Negro. Hotels are built with full knowledge that they are required to serve all alike. They therefore have the most complete advance notice of their duty to accommodate Negroes, and, if they did not want to do so, their owners could have gone into some other business.

This miserable prejudice puts a blot upon the fair name of Milwaukee. It is supposed that this city had some little appreciation of good music, but it can be told all over the nation that our city is so brutally intolerant that it will not give a high grade artist where to lay his head at the places duly provided for that purpose.

Milwaukee Raises Color Barrier Against Hayes

Milwaukee, Wis., April 22.—The staid city of Milwaukee, where Socialists talk broadest of equal rights, was thrown into confusion recently, following the refusal of hotels to accommodate Roland Hayes, celebrated tenor.

Defender

4-23-27

The excitement was not caused by protest against such narrow-minded action, but because one cultured white citizen in deference to a true artist, gave Mr. Hayes the use of his apartment at 2[illegible] E. Juneau Ave., and moved with his family to a hotel.

The tendering of this hospitality stirred a rumpus. Shortly after Mr. Hayes left the city, the tenant was notified that he had disgraced the fair name of the city and that suit would be immediately brought against him unless he made a "settlement." The lawyer was unable to explain just what he meant by the threat except that if the tenant did not comply he would lose his lease.

The Milwaukee Leader, in commenting upon the affair, said: "It is a shame that our city should be disgraced by the inability of Roland Hayes, the celebrated tenor, to find hotel accommodations when he visits the city to give his concerts.

"It is the moral rather than the legal wrong that is most important. If a white man, or a dark one, were disorderly it might be proper to turn him away. Also, if he did not comply with the regulations all guests are required to comply with. But the mere fact of color is no excuse whatsoever for turning anyone away.

"Neither is it any excuse that some pin-headed white person might refuse to patronize the place if it served anyone. This miserable prejudice puts a blot upon the fair name of Milwaukee. It was supposed that the city had some little appreciation of good music, but it can be told all over the nation that our city is so brutally intolerant that it will not give a high-grade artist where to lay his head."

Discriminates Against Colored Policy Holders

The Metropolitan Insurance Company has opened its flag of discrimination so that the world can see it.

It seems to be a fact that the company has a different rate for premiums on policies sold to colored people and have been accused of refusing to employ any colored agents but have lately shown that individuals regardless of standing are not exempt from their malevolence.

In October, Dr. P. Jay Gilmer of Milwaukee received an invitation to a convention dinner at the Pfister Hotel, Archibald Fiske, Third Vice-President, being host. The physicians who are policy holders were to be the outside guests, their names taken from the mailing lists. Dr. Gilmer had no personal desire to go but feeling that the information received would help him as a physician and the people at large, he decided to attend. Before the time came a representative from Richmond, Virginia, came to ask him to allow them to withdraw the invitation as they had made a mistake. The gentleman pretended that he had no prejudices of his own but felt that he would be embarrassed and it was not the custom, etc. Dr. Gilmer refused to accept the reasons and decided to file a complaint at the home office.

Letters were sent to the President, Third Vice-President and the District Superintendent at Milwaukee. To date there has been no response from either of the officials and the conclusions can be drawn that it is a policy of the company.

We feel that such discriminations are particularly out of harmony with our opinion of an organization like the great Metropolitan but every colored person in the United States has been insulted, the self respect of the Race has been trampled under dirty feet.

The company cannot appreciate our contributions nor our feelings and we are not compelled to buy insurance from them. Pardon the diversion, but as a word of consolation, the gentleman from Virginia stated that we were not the only group that was humiliated, that the Jews were in for their lot. We hold no brief for the Jews, they can take care of themselves, but that kind of civilization is galling in this era.

Now that you have read this article, what are you going to do about it? It is up to you to show the extent of the insult.